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HENRY BRIGHT, JR.,

who died at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1686. In the absence of such descendants, other persons are eligible to the scholarships. The will requires that this announcement shall be made in every book added to the Library under its provisions.

THE REGISTER
OF THE
Malden Historical Society

MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS

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1910-1911

Edited by the Committee on Publication

BELL ROCK MEMORIAL

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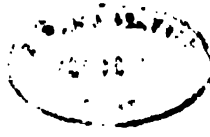


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SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

Bell Rock, Malden, Mass.

Courtesy of Art and Progress.

BELL ROCK, ITS MONUMENT AND ITS TABLETS.

By SYLVESTER BAXTER, Chairman Malden Park Commission.

The year 1910 was notable for the dedication of the monument to the Soldiers and Sailors of the Civil War at Bell Rock Memorial Park. For more than a generation the erection of such a monument had been discussed.

Finally, thanks to the initiative of the Hon. Alfred E. Cox, the City Council of 1907 appropriated \$15,000 for the erection of a suitable monument under the direction of a commission of fifteen, composed of the mayor, four members of the City Council, and ten citizens at large, appointed by the mayor. The commission, as at first constituted, was as follows: Hon. Charles D. McCarthy, M. D., chairman; Allan H. Wilde, secretary; M. Sumner Holbrook, George M. Bishop, Frank M. Sawtell, William G. Wood, Robert W. McLain, Joshua H. Millett, Deloraine P. Corey, Sylvester Baxter, Michael S. O'Donnell, Vesper L. George, Robert Morrison, Henry Worcester, William H. Winship.

At the time of the dedication a few changes had been made in the membership. Mr. George and Mr. Holbrook had removed from town, Mr. Bishop had died in 1908 and Mr. Corey's death took place a few weeks before the dedication. To fill vacancies the following named were added to the commission: William Neidner, Charles M. Blodgett, Gilman Page.

Exceptional care was taken at the start to assure a worthy result. Sub-committees on site and on design were appointed, but it was decided that the question of design

should not be determined until that of the site had been settled; it was desired to make the design appropriate to the location. Prof. Frederick Law Olmsted, the landscape architect, was engaged to advise the commissioners regarding the site. After careful consideration—having found no favorable site in the center of Malden as desired, that on the High School grounds proving unsuitable—he recommended one of two locations: Bell Rock Park or a site overlooking the playground called Coytemore Lea—the latter conditional upon the erection of the proposed new armory at that place, the monument to stand on a terrace in front. Popular sentiment preferred Bell Rock. So the City Council appropriated the money necessary for the purchase of additional land required by the Park Commission to complete the park and make it worthy of the purpose. This done, the site at Bell Rock was selected and the Park Commission entered into cordial coöperation with the Monument Commission. Messrs. Olmsted Brothers were commissioned to design the park in harmony with the scheme for the monument. A limited competition between the two Boston sculptors, Bela L. Pratt and Cyrus E. Dallin, had resulted in the choice of the design submitted by the former, and the problem of unifying the plan for the park and the design for the monument was studied jointly by the landscape architects and the sculptor. It being a locality of exceptional historic interest the landscape architects recommended that the monument be made a feature in a general treatment whereby the site should be developed to commemorate appropriately historic and patriotic events and services. This motive had been suggested by the circumstance that the site was already occupied by a tablet placed in honor of the men of Malden who had served in the War of the Revolution. The recommendation was



DETAIL, HEAD OF SOLDIER.

Courtesy of Art and Progress.

adopted; the purpose was given thoughtful and artistic expression in the design of the terrace to accommodate not only the Revolutionary tablet but a complementary tablet inscribed to set forth concisely the historic relations of the site. These circumstances, together with the legislation whereby the portion of the park around the monument was reserved for the commemoration of patriotic services, are given in some detail in connection with the account of the unveiling of the two tablets on the terrace on Columbus Day, October 12, 1910. It may here be stated, however, that contributions of \$50 each from the Malden Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Malden Historical Society and of \$20 from the Deliverance Monroe Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution were made towards the cost of the historical tablet, the rest of the expense having been assumed by the Park Commission in accordance with the spirit of the special legislative enactment aforesaid.

The character of the monument is so clearly expressed in the accompanying illustrations that it would be superfluous to say more than that the group, "The Flag Defenders," with the infantry-man and the sailor crouching on guard beside the standard bearer, symbolizes the spirit of the great conflict and the youthful and devoted character of the men who made up the two great arms of the service.

The pedestal of the monument was designed by the architect Mr. Clipstone Sturgis. The inscription on its face was the joint work of the late Deloraine P. Corey and Sylvester Baxter, while that on the tablet in the pavement before the monument was prepared by Mr. Henry Worcester, of the Monument Commission, after much painstaking research. Mr. Worcester is a veteran of the Civil War.

The inscription for the historic tablet on the face of the terrace was composed by Mr. Corey. As an example of beautifully simple and concise diction it will bear comparison with the celebrated efforts of President Eliot of Harvard in that line.

The bronze group was cast by the Gorham Manufacturing Company of Providence, and was brought all the way from the factory, nearly fifty miles distant, on the company's motor-truck — a significant instance of the new development in modern transportation.

The cornerstone of the monument had been laid on Memorial Day, May 30, 1909, with elaborate masonic ceremonies by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Massachusetts, Mr. Dana J. Flanders of Malden, assisted by the officials of the Grand Lodge and the local masonic organizations of Malden. The principal speakers on this occasion were the Rev. Dr. W. H. Ryder of Gloucester, formerly pastor of the First Parish Church in Malden, and the Rev. Dr. Edward A. Horton of Boston, chaplain of the Grand Lodge.

The dedication of the monument and of Bell Rock Memorial Park took place on June 17, 1910. A pouring rain, tropical in its intensity and fortunately also in its temperature, interfered with the program, lasting well into the afternoon. In its midst the procession, composed of veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, the local organizations of Sons of Veterans and Veterans of the War with Spain, and a large detachment of the United States Marine Corps detailed from ships at the Navy Yard by order of the Secretary of the Navy, together with guests of honor in carriages, marched through the decorated streets to Bell Rock, where in spite of the rain a great multitude had gathered. The exercises here were



DETAIL, HEAD OF SAILOR.

Courtesy of Art and Progress.

necessarily limited to a brief introduction by the former mayor, the Hon. Charles D. McCarthy, as chairman of the Monument Commission, an impressive invocation by the Rev. Richard Neagle, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and the unveiling of the monument by Miss Katherine Page, daughter of Mr. Gilman Page of the Monument Commission and a veteran of exceptionally long service in the War for the Union. A shout of admiration greeted the monument as the flags veiling it parted and revealed the uncommonly beautiful group for the first time.

The rest of the exercises took place in the Centre Methodist Episcopal Church. First came the dedication of the park in a brief address by Mr. Frank M. Sawtell of the Monument commission, followed by its acceptance by the chairman of the Park Commission, Mr. Sylvester Baxter. Then came the dedication of the Monument with the regular ritual for the occasion by the Major General Hiram G. Berry Post 40, Grand Army of the Republic, Lucius B. Wright, Commander, assisted by Department Commander J. Willard Brown and his staff. Department Junior Vice-Commander George A. Hosley responded for the navy, Department Senior Vice-Commander Granville C. Fiske responded for the Army, the Department Officer of the Day, Israel H. De Wolf responded for Peace, Chaplain Robert Morrison made the prayer of dedication, and Adjutant John O. Woodman read the Roll of Honor. Then came an address by His Honor the Mayor, the Hon. George Howard Fall, who closed by introducing the sculptor of the monument, who had brought his two young sons with him. The following poem was then read by Mr. Denis A. McCarthy of Boston.

THE FLAG DEFENDERS

Fixed in the deed of their brave endeavor,
Guarding the banner that blows above,
Lo, these generous youths forever
Offer their lives for the land they love!
Shrined as it were on their country's altar,
Ever they'll speak though their lips be dumb,
Bidding us never to fail or falter
Whatsoever a foe may come!

Here will they speak of the days departed,—
Days with trouble and treason curst,—
Here will they speak of the dauntless hearted
Soldier-spirits that faced the worst;
Here will they tell of the light that dimly
All but sank in engulfing gloom,
Here will they tell of the men that grimly
Died to baffle the danger's doom!

Praised be the brooding spirit that brought them
Forth from nothingness into light!
Praised be the dexterous hand that wrought them
Ready and steady in Freedom's fight!
Year after year their strength and beauty,
Meeting the eye will make men pause,
Stirring the heart with the pulse of duty,
Waking the soul to the country's cause!

Hither, oh, come for your inspiration,
Freedom-lovers through all the years!
Here is a sign of the land's salvation
Conquering doubts and calming fears.
Every frivolous, shameful fashion,
Worship of wealth or wanton's kiss,
Fades in the flame of the patriot-passion
Kindled and kept by deeds like this!

Fixed in the deed of their brave endeavor,
Here let the banner-defenders stand,
Making the citizen's heart forever
Leap with pride in his chosen land!
Shrined as it were on their country's altar,
Here let them stand as the years go by,
Symbol of courage too firm to falter,
Symbol of love too dear to die!

The oration of the day, by Col. Edward Anderson of Quincy, was a most eloquent effort, full of patriotic ardor, sympathetic appreciation, and no little humor. Col. Anderson was with John Brown in his Kansas Border campaign and was intimate with Lincoln before the war. Short speeches were made by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, Louis A. Frothingham, and by the Hon. Ernest W. Roberts, M. C., of Chelsea. After a formal acceptance of the monument by Mayor Fall, closing with a presentation of the sculptor, the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Richard Eddy Sykes, pastor of the First Parish Church.

ORDER OF EXERCISES
AT THE
Unveiling of the Memorial Tablets
AT
BELL ROCK MEMORIAL PARK, MALDEN

Wednesday, October 12, 1910

at 10.30 a. m.

1. INVOCATION

Rev. L. J. Birney, D. D.
Pastor Methodist Episcopal Church

2. HYMN

"Angel of Peace"
High School Chorus
Melville E. Chase, Director

Keller

3. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Frank E. Woodward
Pres. Malden Chapter, S. A. R.

4. ADDRESS

Edwin S. Crandon, of Cambridge
Vice-Pres. Mass. Society S. A. R.

5. ADDRESS

Hon. George H. Fall
Mayor of Malden

6. UNVEILING OF THE TABLETS

Miss Elizabeth Dexter Walker
Descendent of Richard Dexter

Miss Katherine Hall
Descendent of Thomas Appleton

7. BUGLER
Kingsley Curtis
8. HYMN
"To Thee O Country"
High School Chorus *Eichberg*
9. ADDRESS
Sylvester Baxter
Chairman Board of Park Commissioners
10. ADDRESS
Charles E. Mann
President Malden Historical Society

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

AT THE UNVEILING OF THE TABLETS AT BELL ROCK MEMORIAL PARK.

By FRANK ERNEST WOODWARD, President Malden Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution.

We meet once more upon this historic spot to do honor to the founders and patriots of Malden. The story of their lives has been often told. In the brief hour we shall spend here this morning we shall not attempt to repeat the story but shall make such allusions to it as shall seem appropriate to the occasion which has brought us forth.

Some years ago, through the initiatory efforts of the Malden Historical Society, a portion of this plot of ground was purchased by the city for a public park.

Shortly after the Malden Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution and the Deliverance Munroe Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, raised seven hundred dollars, with which they placed upon a boulder on this rock a bronze tablet containing the names of all the soldiers and sailors from Malden who served in the War for Independence. This memorial was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on May 22, 1905. There was at the time some just criticism by the public regarding the shape of the boulder upon which the tablet was placed, and had it remained in its old position we should have improved its shape and beautified its surroundings. Shortly after the tablet was unveiled the question of purchasing the whole tract of land between the two streets was agitated.

The fact that we had placed a memorial tablet on Bell Rock served to attract attention to the natural beauties of the spot, and recalled to the minds of the older inhabitants the historic associations connected with it.

In response to a public demand the city council some three years ago purchased the remaining portions of the lot not already built upon, and by a special act of the legislature have set it apart forever for memorial purposes.

The act reads as follows: "The parcel of land heretofore acquired by the city of Malden for park purposes, and called 'Bell Rock Park' shall hereafter be called 'Bell Rock Memorial Park'" and "shall be set apart as a perpetual memorial of the self-sacrifice and patriotism of the founders of the town of Malden and of the inhabitants thereof in the eras of the Revolution and the Civil War; and shall be dedicated to the promotion of patriotism; to the better understanding of civic rights and duties, and to the reception of monuments or memorials for those who have labored for the welfare or defence of the people."

Previous to this time the City Council had appropriated \$15,000 for a monument to the Soldiers and Sailors of the Civil War, and here on the seventeenth of June in a down-pour of rain, this beautiful work of art was unveiled.

It is regarded by those competent to judge as standing almost alone in its artistic beauty among the memorials of a similar character in the commonwealth, if not nation.

In order that this monument should have a suitable environment the landscape architects, Olmsted Bros. were employed, and they prepared plans for a most beautiful park worthy of the cause to which the grounds are dedicated but which the imagination must be vigorously used to comprehend at this time.

This new plan necessitated the removal of the boulder, but with the consent and coöperation of the patriotic societies a suitable place for the tablet was provided on the right hand facade of this terrace, while on the left, similar provision was made for its companion tablet in honor of the "founders" of Malden whose domestic social and political life for two generations centred upon this very spot.

To the unveiling of these tablets you have been invited to assist by your presence.

Five years ago, when the Revolutionary tablet was first dedicated, we were honored by the presence of the officers of Massachusetts Society Sons of the American Revolution and of Massachusetts Society D. R., the oration being delivered on that occasion by Hon. Curtis Guild, Jr., since Governor of the State. To-day we have the distinguished honor of entertaining the whole State Society on this their annual "field day." They have come at our invitation to spend the day in Malden and by their presence manifest their approval and appreciation of the work in which we are engaged.

We extend to them and to all our friends who have honored the occasion with their presence a most cordial welcome.

REMARKS

Of the President of the Malden Historical Society at the unveiling of the
tablet to the Founders of Malden, October 12, 1910.

MR. PRESIDENT :

"It accords well with the best feelings of our nature to meet, as we do to-day, to commemorate our fathers." Thus spoke Hon. James D. Green of Cambridge, the orator of the day at the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Malden, in 1849. That celebration, like this, was held in "Bell Rock Pasture," the stand, bearing settees enough to accommodate 150 persons, being placed "on the western declivity of the rock, with a gentle swell of land in front, and an unobstructed view to the right over Mystic river, to the far-off hills of Medford, West Cambridge, etc." "Directly in front of the stand, some two hundred or more yards distant," the classic report of the exercises goes on to say, "was the mansion in which the orator of the day was born, and on the left the old parsonage house." All these elements, we are told, "produced a most happy effect upon the orator, and nerved him to discharge, in a perfectly satisfactory manner, the ever onerous duty of addressing a large multitude in the open air."

That celebration was the first formal attempt to honor the founders of Malden, and it was also the initial dedication of the ancient churchyard as the permanent historic centre of Old Malden,—dedicated, as we now rededicate it, to the sacred purpose of recalling the memory of Malden's founders and preservers, the Puritans and

patriots of 1649, of 1775 and 1861. The double duty falls upon me of taking up the theme where Mr. Green left it, and also of speaking in the place of Malden's lamented historian and my cherished friend, Deloraine P. Corey, so long the president of the Society, and the author of the fitting inscription upon the tablet we unveil, who, had he lived, would undoubtedly have been asked to make this address. It is pleasant, therefore, for your speaker to reflect that he is a kinsman of Mr. Green through descent from his ancestor, Thomas Green of Malden, and of Mr. Corey through descent from Joseph Hills, in whose honor the town was named, and from Job Lane, the builder of the Bell Rock church.

Three centuries have gone since Nanapashemet, king of the Pawtuckets, left his ancient seat in Saugus for a new home on the banks of the Mystic. A decade more, and he had passed to the happy hunting grounds, and left his dwindling kingdom to his Squaw Sachem, to two princes, Wonohaquaham, or Sagamore John, at Mystic Side; Montowampaite, or Sagamore James, at Saugus; and to the princess Yawata, at Natick. Another decade, and we see Ralph and William Sprague, planters of ancient Naumkeag, plodding their way through the woods to Mishawam, following the Indian trail which ran from Saugus to the Mystic lakes, including portions of what are now Clifton street, Rockland avenue, Elm and Pleasant streets. As they crossed the plain north of Waitt's Mount, they must have been attracted by the meadows through which runs Spot Pond brook, to which they returned and established their homes a little later. Yet another decade and Wenepoyken, or Sagamore George, the successor of Wonohaquaham, finds his domain occupied by the Spragues and their friends; Joseph Hills, the first lawgiver

of Massachusetts Bay, already famous; John Greenland; Thomas Coytmore, the miller; John Wayte, the sturdy patriarch, sharing with his father-in-law, Joseph Hills, the command of the train band, the speakership of the General Court and the work of editing the Colony laws; William Sargeant, shepherd of the little flock, and predecessor of a line of often eminent and always useful preachers; Thomas Caule, the ferryman; Richard Pratt, Edward Carrington, Thomas Squire, Thomas Greene, Abraham Hill, Thomas Osborne and John Lewis. Soon after them came Job Lane, builder of the "artificial" meeting-house which stood here, with its bell in a frame upon the rock, William Brackenbury, Richard Adams, and the Uphams, Lyndes, Barretts, Howards and Vintons.

How fitting it is that, in the language of Ralph Waldo Emerson, the more famous son of a famous sire who lived and died in Malden,

"We raise to-day our votive stone
That memory may their deeds redeem
When like our sires our sons have gone."

And how fitting that it should be placed upon this spot, for near this place lived Benjamin Blackman, the early pastor, who sold "the Bell pasture" to another forbear of the Bi-Centennial orator, "John Green of the Hill"—this hill—whose son Samuel added to it the land of another early pastor, Rev. David Parsons. Near here lived the poet-teacher and pastor, Michael Wigglesworth; while across the street stands the Baptist missionary mecca, the old parsonage, centre of the traditions of nearly two centuries. In that holy place in his last years lived Edward Emerson and his sainted wife, Rebecca Waldo, who brought into the family a surname that has been cherished for generations, while over in the Sandy Bank cemetery

lie their remains, a picture not easily forgotten being that of the pious visit to her grandparents' last resting place of Mary Moody Emerson, with a youthful and thoughtless nephew, Ralph Waldo Emerson, skipping about among the graves. To the old parsonage, in 1737, was driven Malden's first private carriage, as I suppose, for the use of Rev. Joseph Emerson, who writes in his diary :

"Some talk about my buying a shay. How much reason have I to watch and pray and strive against inordinate affection for the things of the world."

Soon after he writes again :

"Went to the beach with three of the children in my shay. The beast being frightened, when we were all out of the shay, overturned and broke it. I desire—I hope I desire it—that the Lord would teach me suitably to repent this Providence, to make suitable remarks on it and be suitably affected by it. Have I done well to get me a shay?"

In the groups of the children of the old parsonage, afterwards famous, who have played about this rock, were William Emerson, Concord's pastor and patriot, who built the Old Manse ; Rev. John Emerson, revered pastor of Conway ; Rev. Joseph Emerson, of Pepperell ; Bulkeley Emerson, first postmaster of Newburyport ; Rev. Thomas Cushing Thatcher, long pastor of the first church in Lynn ; Rev. Adoniram Judson, the pioneer Burmese missionary ; and the twin brothers, Cyrus and Darius Cobb, poets, painters, and sculptors.

How different the cosmopolitan Malden, Everett and Melrose of to-day from the rural Mystic Side of 1649 ! How important that the busy thousands of these cities, absorbed in the varied interests of our complex modern life, have some visible reminder of the Puritan founders ; and how appropriate for this our memorial park, in its location, its setting and its form ! Here may it long remain, to speak,

in the eloquent words of Mr. Corey's inscription, "in commemoration of the Founders of Malden and of the devotion, sacrifice and patriotism of those inhabitants thereof who helped in the making and saving of the nation in the days of the struggle for independence and of the period of civil strife." Through its influence may many of our sons and daughters, who would perhaps neglect the dusty pages of local history, be led to think kindly and gratefully of the little church of Marmaduke Matthews and Michael Wiggleworth; of the modest bell on the rock, summoning the then scattered inhabitants of what are three densely populated cities of to-day to a common place of worship or to civic action in the ancient town meeting; of the grave but tender ministrations of the dominies who dwelt in the old parsonage, faithful shepherds of their puritan flock, and their children and children's children, themselves apostles of civic and religious liberty, bearers of missionary tidings, advocates of freedom, painters, poets and philosophers.

PURITAN JOB LANE OF MALDEN, BUILDER OF THE OLD BELL ROCK CHURCH

By CHARLES EDWARD MANN.

It is the purpose of this paper to contribute to the knowledge of Malden people concerning Job Lane, one of the earliest settlers at Mystic Side, builder of the famous Bell Rock church, a founder of Billerica and one of New England's Puritan patriarchs, whose resting place in Bell Rock cemetery, with its ancient slate headstone, may yet be seen.

Mr. Corey's authoritative History of Malden states that the first church building in Malden was mentioned in the report of the committee appointed to lay out the way from Reading to Winnisimmet, in 1649, as "the meeting-house on Mistick Side." It stood on the southerly slope of Bailey's hill, perhaps a little to the westward of Bell Rock, and Mr. Corey thought it might have been built for some other purpose, and utilized as a temporary place of meeting. In November, 1658, the selectmen made their celebrated contract with Job Lane for the building of what was ever afterwards known as the Bell Rock church. This states that "the said Job Lane doth hereby covenant, promiss and agree to build, erect and finish upp a good strong, Artificial meeting House of Thirty-three foot Square, sixteen foot stud between joints, with dores, windows, pullpitt, seats, and all things whatsoever in all respects belonging thereto as hereafter is expressed," etc. One provision was: "The bell to be fitted upp in all

respects and Hanged therein fitt for use." Had this been followed, the picturesque name of "Bell Rock" would never have existed, but for some unexplained reason the "territt" was not built for many years and meanwhile the bell hung in a frame on the rock, which was renewed at least once, as the town records show.

The selectmen who made this agreement with Job Lane were William Brackenbury, Lieut. John Waite, Ensign J. Sprague and Thomas Green, senior. For the work the builder was to have one hundred and fifty pounds in "corne, cord wood and provisions, sound and merchantable att price currant and fatt cattle."

There are abundant indications that Job Lane was not only a skillful builder, and was kept busy at his trade, but also that he was the predecessor of the great army of bridge engineers and constructors of this generation. His methodical habit of carefully filing his papers and correspondence has preserved for us the contract for building the first considerable bridge in New England, over the river at Billerica. It is interesting to reflect that Mystic Side not only gave New England Job Lane, but also Lemuel Cox, the builder of the Malden Bridge, the Essex bridge between Salem and Beverly and the 900-foot bridge over the Foyle at Londonderry, Ireland, pronounced an impossibility by English engineers. Job Lane was also builder of one of the earliest buildings of Harvard College.

The key to the birthplace of Job Lane was furnished by the publication of the Aspinwall Notarial Records, in the Boston series of record reports, a book which was edited by Mr. Walter Kendall Watkins of this society, and which has solved many genealogical mysteries. On page 106 appears the following entry :

"20 (9) 1647. Whereas there be certaine lands lying in the parish of Rickmansworth in the County Buck, now or late in the possession of Henry Lane or of John Lane to the use of the ^{sd} H. Lane wch lands after the decease of the ^{sd} Henry doth rightly descend to Job the sonne of James Lane of Great Missenden in Bucking.

Now Job Lane of Dorchester N. E. doth constitute Mr. Lenthall of Little Hampden in Bucking. his lawful atty with power to appear for the said Job in Court & there to doe all acts &c according to the custume of the place & all debts to pay & all wch he shall doe by virtue hereof he doth ratifie &c."

Abundant evidence connects Job Lane with Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire, where until a comparatively recent date his descendants were property holders, and where the English Lanes still remain. What is known as the "Shepherd's Farm," a part, apparently, of his property. still flourishes and is visited by his pious descendants who travel in the vicinity. Rickmansworth is but nineteen miles from London. At the King's farm, near by, William Penn was married, and at Chalfont-St. Giles, hard by, Milton wrote "Paradise Lost." He must have been born about 1624, as he was thirty years' old in 1654. There has been much discussion as to whether he was the Job Lane who was in Rehoboth in 1644, but as there is no doubt at all that he was in Dorchester, as stated in the paper quoted above and shown by other evidence, it is not unreasonable to assume that he came to these shores in early life, returning, perhaps, for a short stay in England, and finally finding a permanent home in the New World. He came to Malden in 1656, purchasing of Nicholas Parker and others the easternmost of his farms, and building the "mansion" which stood near the entrance of Woodlawn cemetery until demolished by the cemetery company. The farm is now included in the cemetery limits. I understand that a part of this farm was the lot 34 which was originally set off to John Harvard, the benefactor of Harvard College. Here

Job Lane lived until 1664, when he built for Fitz John Winthrop, for 230 pounds, the governor's house in New London, Conn., receiving in lieu of the money the celebrated Winthrop farm of 1,500 acres in Billerica on which he built the garrison house still standing by the main road between Billerica and Bedford, being now within the limits of Bedford. In this house a few years later, lived his granddaughter, Mary Lane, afterward the wife of John Whitmore, whose name was transmitted through many generations from daughter to daughter to the writer's sister. She was the heroine who, during troublous times, seized the musket of a sentry in the house who had identified a distant object as a stump and shot at it. The "stump" rolled over, a dead Indian. The Winthrop and Dudley farms, at Billerica, were always known as the "Two Brothers" farms, from the great rocks at their boundary, near the river bank, so named by Winthrop and Dudley in token of their amicable settlement of differences, after their children were betrothed. Neither of the great men ever lived upon these farms. The Winthrop-Lane farm now forms thirteen distinct farms.

After living in Billerica about twenty years, Job Lane returned to Malden, leaving his farm in possession of his son, Major (afterwards Colonel) John Lane, the famous Indian fighter. Here he purchased from Mrs. John Coggan, widow of Governor John Winthrop and previously widow of Thomas Coytmore, the Coytmore mill property, which he later bequeathed to his daughter Dorothy and her husband, Edward Sprague. Mr. Corey believed that upon his return to Malden Job Lane resided in the mansion house on his original farm, but there are certain expressions in his will which give color to the theory that he lived in a house located somewhere on the Coytmore property. Of this, more later.

For seventeen years Job Lane lived in Malden, and then his sturdy form was laid away in the Sandy Bank cemetery, and over him was placed a slab of slatestone, grewsomely ornamented as was the habit of those days, with an inscription still easy to decipher: "Here lyeth buried y^e body of Job Lane, aged 77 years Dyed August y^e 23, 1697."

Job Lane was a selectman of Billerica in the years 1676-77, 1679-81. He represented that town in the General Court in the years 1676 and 1679. With the exception of the period from 1657-1660 Joseph Hills represented Malden in the General Court from 1649 to 1664. He was succeeded by Capt. John Wayte, his son-in-law, who served for 19 years, becoming in 1683 a member of the court of assistants. In 1686 Job Lane, who had served in many sessions from Billerica with each of these men, was elected as a representative from Malden. In 1683 he was a selectman in Malden and held the same office during 1686-87.

By concurrent action of the town authorities of Billerica and Major Simon Willard, in command of the Middlesex forces, Job Lane was allowed to garrison his own house during the troublesome days of King Phillip's war, and he was allowed two soldiers to aid him "if they could be spared." However, that was not his only service, and the Billerica records show that at some time during the war he was impressed. He does not appear to have been as much of a soldier as his doughty son, while he was spared the dangers which his son faced in the later troubles through his removal to Malden, and spared also the tragic experiences of his brother James and those nephews who met their fate from the Indians at Falmouth. The Lane papers clearly show that his greatest usefulness lay not in military fields and not as a town officer or representative,

though he has a good record in these respects, but as a skilled mechanic and man of business ; and before considering him as Job Lane the patriarch, it is fitting that these be examined.

The first of the Lane collection of papers, published in 1857 by W. H. Whitmore, is a document by which Ebedmelech, a negro, freed by his master, Clement Eneroe of St. Christophers, binds himself to Job Lane for nine years.

The next paper is a letter written from Rowley by Humphrey Reyner to "his louing Cosin Anna Reyner." Anna Reyner was the daughter of John Reyner, second pastor at Plymouth, the second wife of Job Lane, and mother of at least half of the Lane and allied families of this country. Humphrey Reyner was her uncle. His daughter Mary married Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, Malden's poet-pastor, and it would appear that the intimacy between the families may have brought Anna Reyner to Malden, to meet and wed Job Lane.

In 1654 Jere. Gould, agent for Job Lane in London, writes to him at length concerning Job's feeling that his brother James Lane had deluded Gould into making way with the estate. Whatever difficulties there were were soon smoothed out, plainly, for in 1660, James Lane of Malden, turner, appoints his brother Job Lane his attorney. I have heretofore published in Gloucester a lengthy discussion of the family of James Jane, father of all the Lanes of Cape Ann, where a village bears their name, and of their children, now scattered over all parts of the country. The Lane Theological Seminary, known everywhere, is named for Ebenezer Lane, of Oxford, O., its founder, a decendant of James Lane. James Lane, son of James and brother of our Job, we are told, was a member of the guild

of turners of London in 1654. He came to this country the following year and about 1660 went to Casco Bay,* settling in North Yarmouth, where a point of land and an island still bears his name. Sullivan's history of Maine tells the story of the massacre of the inhabitants of Lane's Island, Sept. 13, 1688, in which it is supposed James Lane was murdered. He married Sarah White, daughter of John White of Nequasset, in Kennebec, whose wife was Mary, widow of James Phips, who had twenty-six children by her two marriages. James Lane of Malden and North Yarmouth was therefore a brother-in-law of Sir William Phips. After the massacre his son John, and I believe other sons, settled upon Cape Ann, while his son Job followed his uncle to Billerica, becoming father of a distinct line of Lanes in that vicinity which always puzzled the late Abram English Brown, historian of Bedford, until the writer directed his attention to the solution of the mystery.

In 1657 Job Lane has a letter from his loving friend John Cogan. In 1660 Job Lane engages to raise the frame of a house for Thomas Robinson of Scituate upon land of Mary Robinson in Boston, his compensation to come from her mother, Mrs. Martha Cogan, it being the legacy due Mary Robinson by the will of John Cogan.

In a deposition signed February 7, 1662, Edward Hutchinson and Joshua Scottow testify that they were present when Mrs. Martha Cogan sold Job Lane the mill in Malden, etc., and that he agreed to pay the legacies to Joseph Rock and Thomas Robinson or their children, due under the will of Mr. John Cogan. This explains the quitclaim deed given by these children in 1695.

* A case in the Middlesex files, 1661, sheds light on James Lane's home in Malden. William Sargeant sues Job Lane for the rent of his farm in Malden, now in Everett, occupied by James Lane for three years, Sargeant having moved to the Cape. This was evidently the reason for the power of attorney.

In 1662 Rev. John Reyner grants to his son-in-law, Job Lane of Malden, one half the rents due him as tenant for life for housing and lands in Edstone and Welburne, in the East Riding of York, in England. Two years before he had granted the other half of these rents to his son, Jachin Reyner.

March 6, 1662-3, Job Lane and Theodore Atkinson, forger, agreed to build a draw-bridge. August 3, 1664, he made the agreement to build the governor's house in London, Conn., for Fitz-John Winthrop, and July 4, 1665, John Winthrop receipted for payment received of Job Lane for land sold him. I suppose this was the Winthrop farm in Billerica.

There are a number of cases where men or boys are bound to Joe Lane for a term of years. If these were apprenticed to learn Job Lane's trade, they were clearly bound to a good master.

In the Lane papers are a number of long letters from connections in England. One of these, from a cousin, John Dickenson, troubled Mr. Whitmore from its clear reference to the teacher-poet, Michael Wigglesworth, in the phrase "your wife's sister and husband." He surmised that Rev. John Reyner may have adopted his niece. An interesting letter of 1678, is from John Lane to his cousin Job, where the writer grieves that Job Lane should "write so short giving no account whether the heathen be yet subdued or not, neither anything concerning your own family nor my sisters."

In 1688 there is an agreement whereby Job Lane lets his Malden lands to James Wayte. It states these lands to be "where John Scolly and John Ross lived." This is dated May 11, and eight days later Job Lane made a will, it being witnessed by John Sprague senior, Samuel Sprague

and Edward Sprague. Mr. Whitmore reproduces from the papers connected with this or a second will to which reference will soon be made the signatures of four sons-in-law of Job Lane, Edward Sprague, William Avery, James Foster and Samuel Fitch.

I refrain from quoting at length from these priceless Lane papers the correspondence and other material concerning Job Lane's children. Sarah Lane, the first wife of Job, died May 19, 1659. The marriage of Job Lane to Hannah or Anna Reyner occurred in July, 1660. She was the daughter of Rev. John Reyner, second pastor of the church at Plymouth and later of Dover, New Hampshire, where his grave is often visited by pious descendants. I can speak but briefly of their children.

Col. John Lane, through whom the family name was carried down to the present generation, spent his life, when not engaged in warring against the Indians, upon the Winthrop farm in Billerica. He married Susanna Whipple of Ipswich, daughter of the famous Capt. John Whipple. His oldest daughter, Susanna, married Nathaniel Page, and from them descended a notable family. Mary Lane, to whom reference is made elsewhere, married John Whitmore of Medford. The writer is descended from this marriage, and notable among Mary Lane's descendants was Hon. William H. Whitmore, long the city registrar of Boston, whose work has contributed more to a knowledge of the antecedents of the Lane family than that of any other person. Col. John Lane's sons who came to maturity were Job, John and James. A daughter Martha married James Minot of Concord.

Job Lane's daughter Sarah married Samuel Fitch of Reading and died in 1679, leaving one son, Samuel, who settled in Lunenburg and whose name is preserved and

memory honored by one of Massachusetts' most thriving cities, Fitchburg.

Mary Lane, the second daughter, married Deacon William, son of Dr. William Avery, of Dedham. The Avery oak, the most precious possession of the old town of Dedham, which appears upon the town seal, shares with the Fairbanks house the interest of visitors. She died in 1681, at the age of 29. I understand both Sarah and Mary Lane to have been children of Job Lane's first marriage, and another child of this marriage must have been Elizabeth, who married Robert Avery of Dedham, son of Dr. William, and whose broken gravestone in the Dedham cemetery shows that she died in 1746 at the age of 91. She was the mother of a most numerous family, particularly through her son, Rev. John Avery, for a lifetime pastor of the church in Truro. His wife, Ruth Little, was a great-granddaughter of Richard Warren of the Mayflower. John Avery, the great Boston merchant, father of John Avery, so long Secretary of the Commonwealth, was Rev. John Avery's son. Another son was Job Avery, evidently named for Job Lane. The latter's grandson, Job, was father of Capt. Peter Lombard Avery, whose daughter Mary married Joshua Lewis of Malden. They were parents of Dr. Joshua F. Lewis, a member of this society, George W. and Lawrence B. Lewis and Mrs. Lyman H. Richards, all of Malden.

Anna Lane, daughter of Job and Anna (Reyner) Lane, married James, son of Capt. Hopedill Foster of Dorchester, and died in 1732, aged 67.

Jemima Lane, born in 1666, married Matthew Whipple, of the great Ipswich family, and their son Matthew inherited, but apparently never occupied, one-fourth of the Billerica farm.

Dorothy Lane, youngest child of Job and Anna (Reyner) Lane, was born July 24, 1669, and married Edward Sprague. As she was the only one of Job Lane's children who remained all her life in Malden, and married a grandson of one of Malden's founders (Edward Sprague was son of Capt. John Sprague, who married Lydia Goffe, and as I understand it came to America with his father Ralph Sprague—son of Edward of Upway, in England—who married Joan Warren), I have given careful study to the records which remain concerning her in connection with the problem of the location of Job Lane's home when he died.

Job Lane's will, carefully preserved from decay by mounting between sheets of white silk, is on record at East Cambridge. It was made Sept. 28, 1696, and leaves to his wife "Annah" ten pounds annually and the use of the west end of his dwelling-house. Should she marry, she was to have five pounds per year for the rest of her life. To his son, Maj. John Lane, he left his land and house in Yorkshire, England, one-half of his farm in Billerica and the house in which he then lived in Billerica. His daughter Sarah's son Samuel Fitch was given one-quarter of the Billerica farm, the remaining quarter going to the son of his daughter Jemima, Matthew Whipple. The children of his daughter Mary Avery, wife of William Avery of Dedham, were given "one-third part of those two farms in Malden now in possession of John Chamberlain and Samuel Wait," with one-fourth of the lands "lately laid out to me in Malden." The reference to the two farms speaks of "both housing and upland." The children of his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Robert Avery of Dedham, and of his daughter, Annah, wife of James Foster of Dorchester each receive equal portions of the two farms

and the Malden common land gant, and it is provided that the parents of these grandchildren shall have the improvement of these farms until the sons reach 21 and the daughters 18 years of age. Finally, he gives his daughter, Dorothy, wife of Edward Sprague (evidently his favorite) the eastern end of the dwelling-house "I now live in" to the chimney from bottom to top, with his mill and the lands adjoining and also the west end of the house "when my wife leaveth it." This daughter Dorothy was given his worsted rug and each of the other daughters a pewter platter, his remaining pewter and personal belongings being given to his wife. The witnesses to the will were John Greenland, John Green, John Linde and Samuel Sprague. The inventory showed an estate, outside the English possessions, value unknown, of 2039:11:00. The appraisers, James Converse and John Greenland, divide the property into the homestead, consisting of "one dwelling house, barne, corn mill, streams, dams & ponds, 22 acres of land adjoining," with two acres of salt marsh "below Lewis his bridge." That this homestead, in which his widow and apparently his daughter Dorothy Sprague were living, was not the Chamberlain-Wait property, now Woodlawn Cemetery, which was given to his grandchildren and not to Dorothy Sprague, is clear from the next item in the inventory which describes two farms or tenements, "in occupation" of Thomas Wait and John Mudge, which consists of 261 acres, with housing, etc. Another item was the Billerica farm, valued at 800:00:00, the Mudge-Wait farm being inventoried at 913:00:00 and the homestead property at 125:00:00.

The "homestead" was of course the Coytmore mill property. When Dorothy Sprague died, in 1723, Timothy Sprague, her son, was appointed her administrator, and

the court appointed Jonathan Sargeant, Thomas Wayte, Thomas Pratt and William Sargeant a committee to make an inventory of her estate. They found it to consist of a dwelling-house and barn, a corn mill and mill pond, also Spot Pond in Stoneham, with the flats about and the connection between Spot Pond and the mill pond, the dams, sluices, etc. They describe the homestead as having 21 acres (Job Lane's appraisers found it to be 22 acres), bounded north by Samuel Sprague, west by highway, south by highway, east and north by highway and T. Sprague. The corn mill of Thomas Coytmore stood in the vicinity of Middlesex court, Mr. Corey tells us, while the dam which furnished the water power was eventually "breadthened" into the highway which we call Mountain avenue. Mr. Corey prints the deposition of Isaac and Abraham Hill to show that this mill was afterward operated by John Coggan, who married the Widow Winthrop, formerly Coytmore's widow, and by Abraham Hill, and that the mill of Edward Sprague stood on practically the same site. The highway south of Dorothy Sprague's property I take to be Pleasant street, the property being crossed by the dam, crowned by the roadway. Easterly and northeasterly it was bounded by what is now Main street, then the Reading highway, while north of it was the original grants to the Spragues. Mr. Corey thought that the house occupied by Joseph Hills on the site of the Baptist church (the house which later became the Kettell tavern) might have been the original home of Thomas Coytmore, who sold the land to Hills, and this may be true. That it was not the home of Coytmore at the time of his tragic death would seem to be indicated by a deed given by John and Martha (Coytmore) Cugin to Samuel Adams in 1657 of land in Charlestown on which stood

Thomas Coytmore's house "sometime since burnt down." The bounds of the land sold Adams were: "North by y^e common trayning place, south by town street, southeast by private lane and west by Samuel Adams." This deed suggested to my mind a doubt as to whether Job Lane really purchased the Coytmore mill property from Martha Coggin, as had been supposed. This was dispelled by consideration of the Hutchinson-Scottow deposition, cited above. Apparently Abraham Hill operated the mill for a long time under lease from Coggin and others. Added evidence of the care in business matters characteristic of Job Lane appears in a quitclaim deed given him only a few months before his death, in 1695, by Jacob Green, Joseph and his wife Sarah Robinson, and Thomas Robinson in which they release to him their interest in the corn and water mills and forty acres of land bounded by Capt. John Wait, north; Charlestown Common, northwest; by highway east and south. Some of these were children of Martha Coggin.

It seems to me fairly clear that all these deeds refer to the property given by Job Lane to Dorothy Sprague, and inventoried as part of her estate at her death. While all the descriptions vary as to the northern boundary, this is not strange in the light of history. "Charlestown Common" clearly refers to the common lands, a part of which were reserved as a training field. This training field was at the base of Mount Prospect (which we know as Waitt's mount), where Mountain avenue now crosses Main street, and of course adjoined Capt. Wait's property. Mr. Corey tells at length the story of the efforts of the town to sell this six acres of common or training field property to Edward Sprague. He did not buy it, and the town, instead of keeping the training field as a common

or park, as nine out of ten New England municipalities have done, finally gave it to Lieut. Thomas Newhall, on condition that he provide a training place, as he for years continued to do. It seems the irony of fate that two centuries later Malden should have been compelled to take valuable property adjoining this very training field by eminent domain in order to create the park known as Coytmore Lea.

I despair of ever being able to locate the site of the house in which Job Lane died and which he gave to Dorothy Sprague. If Thomas Coytmore's house which was burned faced Pleasant street (for instance, in the vicinity of Dartmouth street) it would seem to be a fair inference that Job Lane built for himself a house upon the same site. But of course the house could have been upon the Coytmore property and been located so as to face the Reading road at any point from Malden square to Clifton street, though at some points it would have been on a side hill. Coytmore sold to Joseph Hills the land east of Main street, so that is eliminated from consideration. All I can assert positively is that the Lane-Sprague house was upon the Coytmore mill property, and while it may have faced the Salem path (Clifton street; Summer Street was known as Sprague's lane, and may be the highway referred to on the west in the Dorothy Sprague inventory) it does not seem probable. Richard Sprague, uncle of Edward, settled on this Salem path (between Washington and Summer streets) very early, according to Mr. Corey.

Edward Sprague was long the town treasurer, and prominent in local affairs in other ways. He died at the age of fifty, April 14, 1715. The children of Edward and Dorothy Sprague were William, Ann, Dorothy, Timothy, Ebenezer, Hezekiah, Jemima (who married Joseph Jen-

kins) Lydia and Phoebe. William and Dorothy Sprague gave to the town the lot on which still stands the brick church of the First Parish, latterly devoted to parochial school purposes and soon to make way for the terminal of the elevated railway.

To the writer Bell Rock memorial park is not only a memorial to the ancient church and the people of the ancient town, but in a peculiar sense a memorial to the keen, well-to-do man who built the meeting-house. In the ancient Bell Rock cemetery is not only the much-photographed headstone of Job Lane, but beside it is that of Anna Reyner Lane, his wife. Not far away is the stone of her "cozen" Mary Reyner Wigglesworth and her revered husband, "Mauldon's physician for soul and body two," Michael Wigglesworth; and nearby are the graves of Edward and Dorothy Sprague. Job Lane, so far as this world is concerned, lives to-day only in the hearts of the sturdy tribes who in so many useful walks of life have honored their ancestry.

LIFE IN THE OLD PARSONAGE 1772-1784.

FROM THE DIARY OF REV. PETER THACHER.

By the Late DELORAINE PENDRE COREY.

[One of the most interesting meetings of the Malden Historical Society in recent years was held at the old parsonage, by the invitation of Miss Wilson, then its owner, when our lamented president, Mr. Deloraine Pendre Corey, presided, and after an interesting sketch of Rev. Peter Thacher, D. D., long the pastor of the First Church in Malden, and later pastor of the Brattle Street church in Boston, read many extracts from Dr. Thacher's diary, kept during his two pastorates. A note upon Mr. Corey's copy of this diary, which was made by Mr. Corey from copies from the original made by Mrs. Mary Washburn Parkinson, states that the diary belongs to Hannah Washburn, daughter of Reuben and Hannah (Thacher) Washburn, who lived in Ludlow, Vt. Hannah Thacher Washburn was daughter of Rev. Thomas Cushing Thacher for a time pastor of the First church in Lynn, who was the son of the writer of the diary. Rev. Parsons Cooke of Lynn, in his celebrated "Century of Puritanism," Chapter XI, says of the diarist: He "graduated at Cambridge at the age of seventeen; was ordained pastor of the church in Malden at the age of eighteen. He was a delightful yet pungent preacher. No young man preached to such crowded assemblies as he. Whitefield called him the young Elijah. He was a thorough Calvinist, and earnest for the Puritan faith. After a ministry of fifteen years in

Malden he became pastor of the Brattle Street church in Boston, where he labored seventeen years, and died in 1802. . . . In prayer he was uncommonly gifted, uttering in pathetic language the devout feelings of his own heart, and exciting deep emotions in his hearers. He was, in short, one of the greater lights of the Boston pulpit." The portions of the diary read by Mr. Corey are here reproduced.]

1772. Jan. 28. I was at home all the forenoon. Dr. Porter smoked a pipe with me before dinner. In the afternoon I went to Mr. J. Shute's and prayed with his wife; & spent the evening at Dr. Porters's with Mr. Kettell.

Feb. 3. Went to Stoneham to visit Mr. Searl who is much indisposed with a cold; dined with him. I stopped at Capt. Lyndes & prayed with him, returned before night; the taylor sent me home a new suit of cloaths. D. Sergeant came home; it was very raw cold & yre came up much snow in the evening; afterwards it rained & hailed very severely.

Feb. 4. I was engaged at home all day in my study. Mr. J. Howard came to see me & brot me a cheese; Mr. Hills 2 sons were here in the evening. It was considerably pleasant.

Feb. 6. Went to Boston in a slay. Attended (torn)* Lect. & heard Mr. Bacon preach upon redeeming the time. Bot a riding hood for my Dr, gave 25 pounds for it. Dined at Mr. Bacon's. Bot Howell's works for 3 pounds. Brot Mr. Hopkins from Charlestown with me in the slay; spent the evening at Mr. J. Sprague's yⁿ came home.

*Comments in parenthesis are Mr. Corey's; in brackets are by the committee on publication of the Society.

Feb. 7. Mother Hawkes went home. Studied from Psal. 97, 10. Mr. Hopkins and his wife dined with us. Mr. Shearman and his wife drank tea with us. I was a good deal indisposed in the eve'g with a cold. One of my cows, my nag and my dog were bit as we fear by a mad dog: it was pleasant.

Feb. 13. Brother Cheney and sist'r went to Chelsea; I went to Mr. J. Tufts, spent the day (torn) Mr. Holt of Danvers and his wife dined (torn) Mr. Treadwell called and smoaked a pipe with me. Mr. Tufts sent me a cow to try till Monday; I put up 5 bacons in the kitchen chimney; it continued extreme cold.

Feb. 14. . . . Mr. Willis and his wife were here a visiting in the afternoon: Cap'n Lynde sent us a shoulder of pork. I studied in the evening tho' I was much indisposed with the headache.

Feb. 18. Studied before noon in preparation for the young men's lecture: Mr. Tufts had my black cow & I am to give him two dollars to boot; I was ill in the afternoon but studied a little just before night: y^e bacon was put up Mr. Tufts chimney. It was a warm thawing day. Mr. W. Emerson was here in the evening.

Feb. 19. I was quite ill in the forenoon, but studied: just before noon I rid down to Madam Emerson's, in the afternoon preached a lecture to the young men, from Isa. 54, 13. Y^{re} were a good many at lect. The society sent me a hind quarter of veal: it was a very warm day. Mr. Emerson and Miss Ruthy were here and supped in the evening. . . .

Feb. 22. Rid over to Medford with Mr. Emerson, dined and spent the day with Mr. Turell, returned just before night. There was a man stabbed at Boston. The clerk of the man of war was stabbed by the [purser?]

Feb. 26. Went to Medford, dined at Dr. Tufts, smoaked a pipe at Capt. Blodget's: returned before night; Dr. Barnstead* lodged here.

Feb. 28. Studied before noon. Mr. Willis preached my lecture from 1 Pet. 1, 8. After'ds he & his wife drank tea with us. Studied in the evening and finished early.

March 2. I rid to . . . & prayed with him. Visited at Mr. E—— and Mr. Pratts: prayed with the town in y^e annual town meeting. My Dear went a visiting with Cushing to Mad'm Emersons. Left. Pratt rid to Mistick with me & I conversed & prayed with his sister Blanchard; he with Mr. T. Pratt & Mr. Sprague of Chelsea & Mr. Bucknam of Malden were here in the evening. Left. Pratt's horse ran away.

March 5. It was dull and cold in the morning. I went to Boston, carried Mr. J. Tufts from Medford, attended the Thursday lecture, heard Dr. Chauncey; afterward went to y^e Old South meeting & heard Mr. Warren pronounce an oration in commemoration of y^e massacre perpetrated y^s day 2 yrs ago. Dined at Mr. Polleys; came home in a most violent storm of snow which was so deep I was forced to leave my chaise at Charles-town & borrow a slay & it was so drifted by Mr. Hallowsells y^t I was forced to untackle y^e sleigh & let y^e horse come home & y^e sleigh in y^e road. Blessed be God for his goodness to me y^s day of preservation over me. I will declare to speak of his benefits.

March 6. Detained at home all day by the storm. Mr. W. Wait was here in the eve'g & we settled and balanced accounts.

* Perhaps Burchstead. D. P. C.

March 7. It was very cold. I rid to Mistick, dined at Mr. Hall's yⁿ went and smoaked a pipe at Squire Hulls (?)* with General Brattle & returned. Bro. Billy came over.

March 8. Sab. Bro. Billy drove me to Charlestown in y^e slay: I preached y^{re} all day & administered the Sact. Text. A. M. Exod. 16, 14, 15; P. M. Zep. 1, 2. Baptized 2 children, dined and drank tea at Mr. Crays, returned and smoaked a pipe at Mistick: got home abt 8 o'clock: it was very pleasant. Mr. Elliot preached for me. I came home on horse back.

March 9. Spent the afternoon with Mr. Elliot who dined here yⁿ went down & prayed with y^e parish at y^e annual meeting. Mr. Elliot went home in the afternoon. Mr. Shear (?) lodged with us.

March 16. I visited the Widow Waite in the forenoon. Dined at Dr. Porters. Mrs. Porter gave me a dollar. Smoaked a pipe at Mr. Kittell's. Mr. R. Dexter drank tea with us.

March 20. It was a very gt. storm of snow. I spent the whole day in my study. Began the chh. records in book I brought up yesterday for y^t purpose.

March 21. This day I finished my twentieth year. The L^d humble me y^t I have lived so long and done so little for him and his glory; I spent the forenoon at home, in the afternoon I went to Mr. Kettells . . . he and Mr. Sargeant came & smoked a pipe with me. Mr. Coggin came in the eve. Old Mrs. Blanchard died.

March 24. I studied in preparation of y^e Sab. Mr. Dexter was here before noon. I went to Mad^m Emerson's P. M. & spent y^e eve'g at Mr. Kettell's.

Probably "Halls."

March 26. It was cloudy; I spent the forenoon at home. P. M. went down to John Paine's vendue & bot a slay & sundry other thgs to y^e amount of 12:20:0.

April 1. It was exceeding pleasant. I studied all day in preparation for the Fast. Mr. Smith of Reading dined here. Mr. Parker and Mr. Phillips came and tarred my apple trees to prevent the canker worms going up. Mrs. Billy came over y^e evening.

April 2. General Fast; it was very raw cold; I preached the fast from Hos. (?) 6. 1. 2, both parts. Y^{re} were many strangers at meeting. Mr. Sargeant stayed with me at noon; Mr. Emerson supped with us; Bro. Billy went home. Misses B. & R. Emerson were here in the eve'g.

April 3. A very g^t storm of snow, more snow yⁿ we have had y^s winter before; I was at home in my study all day.

April 4. I studyed before noon; in the afternoon I attended the funeral of Mr. Willis' two negros wo died the day before fast; yⁿ returned to my study. Mr. Kettell dined with me.

April 5. A very pleasant day. I preached all day. Text A. M. Rom. 9, 27; P. M. Matt. 11: 2, 8. The Sact. was omitted upon act. of the bad traveling. Dea. Shute and Left. Upham dined with me. Mr. Kettell spent the eve. with me.

April 8. . . . Capt. Dexter was here in the evg. Mr. Ramsdell sent us a couple of wild fowl. Hannah Tuttle came to live with us.

April 10. A very warm, pleasant day. Went to Boston (torn) from Mistick in company with Mr. Haven(?) of Reading. Dined at Mr. Hopkins: stopped at Mistick on my return. My d^r was not well.

April 11. . . . Capt. Dexter sent us two bushels of meal and Mr. Philips a bushel and a half of corn. Mr. Searl and Dr. Tufts drank tea with us. I lent Mr. Searl the 1 vol. of Mr. Coopers. We began to wean Cushing. I studied in preparation for the Sab.

April 12. Sab. and Sac^{mt} 20. Windy and cool. I preached all day & admitted. Text, A. M. Psal. 116, 7 P. M. Luke 13, 25, 26, 27. Enjoyed some enlargement. Y^r were many strangers at meeting. Mr. Saran (Soren) & R. Pool, Dea. Shute & Deaⁿ Howard dined with us.

April 13. . . . P. M. went to Mistick. Attended Mr. I. Hall's funeral. Prayed there. Drank coffee at Mr. Hall's, smoked a pipe at Mr. Pool's.

April 14. Very windy and blustering. I rid up to the farther end of the Town; visited at Mrs. Widow Pratts, Widow Pells, Patty Barretts and B. Green's. Prayed with y^m all. Mr. Allet (?) of Charlestown was here P. M. & J. Hills in the eve'g.

April 15. Warm and pleasant; engaged in seculars; bottled cyder, set out current bushes. Mr. Brown and his wife visited here in the even'g. Mr. Perkins, Mrs. Phillips & Mrs. Pain visited my wife. Had some spiritual discourse with Mrs. P——ps.

April 17. Rid to Boston in company with Mr. Brown of Reading. Dined at Mr. Pollys. Prayed with a dying woman in Charlestown. Bot my d^r tickets, smoked a pipe at Mystick on my return.

April 18. Rid out before noon with my d^r to Mr J. Tufts. He gave us some sauce. Capt. Harnden and Left. Pratt dined with me. In the evening read Mr. Howells. A man hanged himself at Boston.

April 19. Sab. Exchanged pulpits with Mr. Payson. He preached for me and I preached at Chelsea. Text

A. M. Psal. 51: 11; P. M. Psal. 57, 21. Went to Mother Hawkes after meeting. Mr. Kettell and Misses B. & R. Emerson were here in the evening.

April 20. A very g^t storm of wind and rain in y^e forenoon, but it cleared up at noon P. M. I went down to attend chh meeting to choose a deacon, w^{ch} was appointed on y^e day, but y^r were so few of y^e chh together y^t it was thought best to adjourn; afterwards I went into Mad^m Emersons & visited there; Mr. Martin gave us a sparerib & a partridge.

April 23. Went to Boston. . . . heard part of Mr. Hunts sermon at lecture. Dined at Deacon Smiths; prayed with Mr. Hopkins. Bot Cushing a jocky cap. Returned in y^e evening.

April 25. I studied in preparation for the Sab: had horse sent me to look at. Had a good deal of company to dinner.

April 26. Sab. Preached at home all day. Text A. M. Phil, 1, 11. P. M. Ha. 13: 27. Baptized two children. Mr. Walton (?) & Bro. Jonathan from Lynn & Bro. Billy from Boston were here. Just at night Cushing was taken with a kind of convulsive fit. I went away for the Dr. but before he got here he seemed to be considerably come to. Blessed be Gd wo preserved him. Oh y^t he might live in his sight. . . .

May 3. Sab. . . . I preached all day & administered Sact 21. Text A. M. Phil 2, 1; P. M., Ecl. 12, 2-7. The deacons dined with us. Mr. Hopkins drank tea with us after meeting. Mr. Wm. Wait & his wife, Mrs. D. Parker & Miss B. & R. (K?) Dexter were here in y^e evn'g. My dear stayed at home in the afternoon with Cushing.

May 4. Engaged in seculars. Visited at Deacon

Perkins & Mr. R. Dexters in y^e forenoon. Mended my wall. Mr. Searl was here P. M. Cushing was ill.

May 6. Garden made and ploughed for my corn. Sister Leonard and Mrs. B. Elliot was here. Grandmother went home & Mother Hawkes came here. Dr. Porter was here in y^e evening.

May 9. Dug some in my garden and cleaned my chaise. Mother Hawkes went home. Dr. Tufts drank tea with us and Mr. Abbott came in the eve^g.

May 12. . . . I studied. In y^e afternoon went to Mystick. Drank tea with Mr. W. Hall; returned and supped at Mr. Kettell's. Mr. Harnden gave me a cowskin & his wife some butter. Mr. Kettell sent my dear some salmon.

May 13. Mr. R. Dexter and Mr. R. Shute were here in the morning and breakfasted with us. I carried Mad^m Emerson to Mrs. Barrett. We had a private fast. Mr. Roby prayed first, yⁿ I read a Psalm and prayed. After taking a little refreshment Mr. Treadwell & preached from Psal. 55 : 21 ; yⁿ Mr. Roby prayed; after which I read a chapter & prayed: yⁿ we supped and came home. I went to Mr. Willis's prayed with his sick negro woman smoked a pipe at Mr. Dexter's and so home.

May 17. Mr. Cheever* came from his Bro. Parker's and breakfasted with us; he preached A. M. from Rom. 10. 1. After^{ds} I prayed & admitted R. Parker into the chh; P. M. I preached from Mat. 5 : 20. Y^{re} were many from Stoneham and Mistick at meeting. Mr. Sargeant and wife were here after meeting. Dr. Porter called upon us & Miss B. & R. Emerson spent the Eve. with us.

May 18. In the morning rid up with my Dr.† to visit Mrs. Howard, prayed with her. Mrs. J. Lynde gave us

* Of Eastham.

† Dear

a cheese. P. M. Prayed at town meeting before the choice of Representative. Yⁿ rid to Mistick. Drank tea at Col. Royall's. Stopped at Dr. Tufts. Carried Miss B. Emerson.

May 19. A. M. rid up to Mr. J. Upham's dined y^r with Mr. Roby & visited at Mrs. Pell's: stopped and smoked a Pipe at Left. Upham's. I was ill with y^e colic in y^e evening.

May 20. Before dinner Mr. Niles and Mr. Lewkins (?) of Charlestown came and dined with us. Mr. Niles preached the young men's lecture—a most excellent sermon on . . . Mr. T. Upham, Dr. Porter, Deaⁿ Perkins & J. Hill drank tea with us.

May 22. My son Cushing rid out in the morn. I went to Boston. Carried Mr. Leonard to Milton. My grandfather and grandmother agreed to come and live with us. I returned in the evening. Mr. Kettell gave us a quarter of veal.

May 23. Rid out a little way with Dr. & Cushing. P. M. went down to M^{dm} Emerson's & saw her son John from Conway. Was sent from home to Mrs. Tuft's & Dr. Brooks w^o spent the afternoon & drank tea with us. Mr. Upham came in y^e evening and lodged with us.

May 26. . . . I attended Mr. White's (?) negroe's funeral. Mr. . . . of Stonington prayed. I was very ill with a cold.

May 29. Mr. J. Payson & his wife and Mr. Prentice of Reading came to our house before dinner. Mr. Payson, Mr. Prentice & Mr. Cheney & I took a walk up Captⁿ [Wait's] Mount. They and Mr. Ward of Portsmouth dined with us but went away directly after dinner. Mrs. Tufts and Dr. [John?] Brooks came P. M. I rid up to Widow Oakes with him, yⁿ my Dr. & I went to Mistick

with Tufts and returned in y^e evening. Mr. W. Emerson and Mr. J. Emerson's son John were here to breakfast.

June 1. Artillery election. Mr. Emerson carried me in his chaise to penny ferry; I walked from hence to Boston, heard Mr. Robbins of Milton preach the sermon; dined in the hall. P. M. went upon the common and returned in the even'g. My Dr. carried Cushing to Chelsea in my chaise.

June 6. I studied in preparation for y^e Sab. My Dr. rid out with Cushing A. M. Mr. Bores & Mr. Leonard were here P. M. T. Pratt gave us a little chair.

June 7. Sab. & Sact. 22. I preached A. M. Cor. 6:20 and administered. P. M., Job 21, 23, 24, 25, 26. A funeral sermon Mr. Blaney. My Grandfather & grandmother were at meeting. Dea. Shute and his wife dined with us. Or chimney caught afire in y^e forenoon service but no damage was done blessed be God for it.

June 9 A. M. I went down to Mad^m Emersons and Mr. E. & I took a walk up on Capt Mount. I came home to dinner. Mrs. Shute and her daughter were here assisting in y^e P. M.

June 10. Uncle Wait brought us a load of sand. My dr. & I rid to Mr. Willis's & visited y^{re}. We went also to Mad^m Emerson's & I went to Mrs. Kettell's & she gave us some cold roast lamb. P. M. Mr. Willis carried us to y^e poor house. I prayed and he preached y^{re} from Mat. 8, 3. Yⁿ I visited and prayed with Patty Barrett. Returned.

June 12. I studied in preparation of the Sab. Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Hopkins visited and dined with us. Miss Sally Eustis came to wk & lodged with us. Mrs. Cook gave us a cheese & some cake.

June 14. Sab. In y^e morning very early I was called to go up and visit Mrs. Rand; got back at 8 o'clock.

I preached all day at home. Texts A. M. Job 16, 9. P. M. Gal. 6, 7. We had a charitable contribution for y^e Widow Jenkins. Gathered 21 pounds 13s. Bro. Billy was over. Mrs. Hopkins & Mrs. Cook dined with us. Mr. Hills and Mr. R. Dexter were here in the even'g.

June 17. I was engaged in y^e garden in y^e morning. Bro. went away, yⁿ I went over to Mistick, dined at Mr. Turrell's, smoked a pipe at Mr. W. Hollis', stopped at Capt. Dexter's & Mr. Kettell's on my return; was raw cold.

June 29. My dr. carried Cushing to ride; I visited and prayed with Margaret Jenkins. I was then called to pray with D. Howard's children. P. M., catechised the children at y^e meeting house; prayed twice with y^m. Afterwards went to Mr. W. Wait's & drank tea y^{re}. Mr. Sargeant of Chelsea was here and settled about David's board.

June 30. Capⁿ. Dexter gave us a breast and neck of veal; Bro. Ned and Mr. Tuttle were here; I spent the forenoon in my study. Walked down to carry home Sally to Mr. Kettle's. My d^r rid with Cushing. I went to Medford and got some wine.

July 1. I studyed A. M. Mr. Phillips gave us some peas. P. M. I went to Capⁿ Dexter's & visited y^{re}.

July 2. . . . Divers sent in peas.

July 6. Went to Boston to get th^{gs} for y^e ministers meet^g. Dined at Mr. Polly's, returned P. M. Dea^{con} Shute sent us some string beans & Mr. J. Tufts sent us some peas.

July 7. It was ministers meeting at my house. Mr. Willis, Mr. Roby, Mr. Payson, Mr. Treadwell, Mr. Whitwell, Mr. T. Barnard, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Thair & Mr. Hills were here; Mr. Treadwell preached. Mad^m Emerson dined with us. Y^r all went away at night; Miss B. & Miss R. Emerson were here in y^e ev'g.

July 8. Mother Hawkes went home. I went for my 2d degree to Cambridge. The class met & chose me moderator. Dined at Steward Hastings. Visited divers & returned.

July 10. A. M. Employed in seculars. P. M. went to Capⁿ Dexters & down to Blanchards Point; Mr. J. Tufts brought hams; stopped to smoak a pipe at Mr. Kettle's on my return.

July 13. Men mowed for me. Dr. W. & wife went away in y^e morning. I raked hay all day. In y^e evening went down to y^e bridge.

July 15. Commenc't. I carried Dr. Green to Cambridge; attended the public exercises. I took my degree of Master of Arts. Dined at Mr. Hill's chamber; returned in y^e evening & Dr. Green supped with us.

July 21. Went to Mistick A. M., to Col. Royall's; returned before dinner. Dr. Whitaker and his daughter called upon us. I went down to y^e bridge just at night.

July 23. I went to Boston, heard Dr. Elliot preach y^e lecture. . . . Mr. Hopkins gave us 2 gallons of Lisbon (?) wine.

July 27. Uncle W. Farrington (?) and his wife breakfasted with us. I went up to visit Mrs. Pell and Patty Barrett. Mrs. Dexter & Mrs. Coffin were here P. M. Mr. Story & his wife d^k tea with us. My corn was hulled.

July 29. Mother and sister went away. Mr. Cheney & I went down to y^e bridge. Mr. Lynde & Mr. Kettell were here. Miss B. Emerson & Miss S. Hopkins were at dinner here. I went and carried Mr. Cheney to Chelsea just at night.

Aug. 1. I studied all day in preparation for y^e Sab. Mr. J. Tufts sent us some new potatoes y^e evening.

Aug. 8. . . . Y^{re} was very fierce lightening & thunder in y^e night so y^t my Dr. & C got up and sat up a considerable time.

Aug. 8. I went down to y^e bridge A. M. . . .

Aug. 11. I went on horseback & Mother Hawkes & my Dr in y^e chaise to Walpole. Baited at Blaney's, dined at Mr. Morey's, stopped at Dean's in Dedham & got to Walpole at sunset. It rained some in y^e evening.

Aug. 13. I came home from Walpole. Baited at Ames' in Dedham; dined at Mr. Morey's, stopped at Prentice's in Cambridge and got home at sun down.

Aug. 18. I spent y^e day in my study till just before night, then rode down to Winnehemmett ferry to carry home B. Luckins; but she could not get over y^e ferry and I brot her back; I stopped at Mr. J. Sprague's in Chelsea. He gave me 2 chickens, yⁿ I stopt at Mr. Burdett's & returned.

Sept. 15. Mad^m Emerson & Miss B. & Master Jenkins dined with us. Mrs. J. Tufts sent us a roasting pig. P. M. set out for Milton. Stopped and prayed with Mrs. Sweetser as I went along. Carried Aunt Betty to Milton.

Sept. 19. This day 2 y^{rs} I was ordained. The L^d humble me for my sinfulness and unsuccessfulness. Studied A. M. P. M. carried my dr and Miss Becky to Charlestown to Mrs. Sweetser's funeral. Attended it and prayed with the relatives after it. . . .

Oct. 7. It was very rainy. I was at home all day. We put up y^e green curtains in y^e lower room.

Oct. 11 Sab. This day my son Cushing is a y^r old, blessed be God w^o has spared him & oh y^t he might live in God's sight. I went to Boston preached all day in y^e Old South. Texts A. M. Mal. 3, 8; P. M. Eph. 5, 15, 16.

Stopped and supped at Mr. Halls of Mistick on my return. Mr. Kettle and Mr. Hills were here in y^e eve'g.

Oct. 12. Mr. Bacon went away. I was engaged in seculars A. M. General Brattle, Squire Hall, Mr. Speaker Cushing, Mr. Pool, Mr. W. and A. Hall dined with us. Mr. Emerson and his wife spent the ev'g with us, Mr. Coffin of Boston lodged here.

Oct. 18. Sab. Preached at home all day. Texts A. M. Job 2, 5, 6; P. M. 2 Tim. 4, 8. Deacon Shute & wife dined with us. Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Waldo Emerson, Dr. Green and Mr. Ruggles drank tea with us. I went over to Mistick to visit a dying man, yⁿ supped at Mad^m Emerson's.

Oct. 29. At home all day and studyed. Mr. W. Wait gave us a couple of chickens. Br. Merriam and his wife were here. My honored grandfather died at Milton between 10 and 11 o'clock at night. AE 92.

Nov. 9. . . . Deacon Shute and his wife were here yⁿ brot us some sauce. Mr. Green gave us a large cheese.

Nov. 18. . . . After lecture I went down to the bridge, to Madam Emerson's, Mrs. Kettle, etc.

Nov. 23. . . . Mr. Ramsdell sent us a pair of fine black ducks.

Dec. 2. [Mr. Thacher's second child, Peter, was born the preceeding day, and the day following was general Thanksgiving.] Deacon Shute and Mr. S. Green sent us each a turkey & Mr. Na Lynde, Capⁿ Dexter & Mr. J. Wait sent us each a goose. Capⁿ Harnden sent me some flour.

Dec. 7. I set out this morning to attend the Ordination of Mr. Upham at Deerfield in New Hampshire. Deacon Perkins, Mr. Kettle, Mr. Howard and Lt. Upham went

with me as delegates. We overtook Mr. Roby with his messengers at Andover, dined at Col. Fry's & lodged the night at Kingston. It was very cold.

Dec. 21. I went to Milton to attend the vendue of my Grandfather's personal estate. Bot so much as came to sixty pounds, old tenor. Returned yⁿ evening.

Dec. 22. I was at home A. M. In the evening smoked a pipe with Capt. Dexter. My things came from Milton. The large glass was broke. . . .

1773.

Jan. 1. In the morning I was called to visit Mr. Thos. Wait's wife* who was apprehended to be dying, then went to my study ; studyed hard all day in preparation for the Sab. Mr. J. and Mr. R. Wait's wives visited my dr.

Jan. 2. I again visited and prayed with Mr. Thos. Wait's wife. . .

Jan. 4. I went again to Mr. Thos. Wait's to pray with his wife.

Jan. 5. I dined at Mr. J. Sprague's; prayed with the town in their meeting. Mrs. Wait died this day. I visited and prayed with the family.

Jan. 8. I attended Mrs. Wait's funeral. . . .

Jan. 11. I was at home A. M. P. M. Mr. Willis and I spent time together in preparing something for a committee of the town.† We met with y^m a little while in the ev'g. Our chh met and I read to y^m a letter missive to go to ordination at Salem ; yⁿ voted to send.‡

Feb. 3. [Omitted by Mr. Corey in reading] I hung my chaise on a slay y^s day.

* Mr. Corey here penciled in the margin " Mary Sprague, my G. G. Gdm."

† Address to citizens of Boston, etc., Jan. 14, 1773-D. P. C.

‡ This was the ord. of Rev. Thos. Barnard, Jr., at North Church, Salem-D. P. C.

Feb. 6. I studyed all day in preparation for y^e Sab. Carried my dr. to ride, she caught cold and was very ill y^e ev'g and night.

Feb. 9. [Omitted by Mr. Corey] I went to Marblehead. Dined at Col. Lee's [The Lee mansion is now the home of the Marblehead Historical Society.] Attended Mr. Whitwell's funeral & was a bearer; returned yⁿ evening. I had a ring.

1784.

May 9. Sab. I went to Boston, preached all day at Dr. Cooper's meeting. Job. 13, 7; Dan. 5, 25. I dined at Maj. Phillips & drank tea at y^e governors.* He sent me to y^e ferry in his chariot. Mr. Howard preached for me.

June 2. [torn] . . . were a number of young women who spun for us.

June 6. . . . The congregation after meeting voted to omit read'g y^e psalm for one month f^m y^s day. It was extreme hot.

June 13. Sab. I went to Roxbury. Preached y^{re} all day. Phil. 3, 13, 14; (?) 1, 6 & baptized a child. I dined at Mr. D. Wait's who gave me some worsted. D^k tea at Gen'l Heath's; it rained much Y^s evening as I returned.

June 27. I was in my study and read. Cap. Smith sent us in a hind quarter of veal. . . .

June 30. I studyed. A number of men mowed for me.

July 1. I went down in the harbour w. Cap. Smith and a large company of men and women. It was very windy. I was a little sea sick.

*In Hancock House.

July 6. I was in my study & read. 2 men mowed for me & we got in 2 loads of hay. J. Hancock sent me 12 psalm books to be divided between y^e poor people.

July 12. I was engaged in Seculars. We got in more hay.

July 23. . . . Cap. Smith gave me some mackerel.

July 25. Sab. I preached at home all day. . . . Mrs. Hopkins and her daughter dined w us w. Cap. Smith, Mr. Kettell, Cap. Green & Dr. Sprague were here in y^e ev'g.

Aug. 7. I was in my study & dined w Cap. Smith ; my d^r had two teeth drawn.

Aug. 11. I studyed hard. My d^r had another tooth pulled.

Aug. 19. I went to Boston. Saw Cap. Smith's ship launched & dined at Mr. Thos. Russel's.

Aug. 21. I studyed and prepared for y^e Sab. Mr. R. Shute sent us some cabbages.

Sept. 1. Mr. Payson called me & went together to Cambridge. Dined at y^e president's. Mr. Payson preached y^e dudlian lecture ; y^e subject was revealed religion.

Sept. 16. I went to Boston, heard Mr. Smith preach y^e lecture, 2 Pet. 2, 9. I dined at y^e lieutenant governor's.*

Sept. 19. Sab. This day 14 yrs I was ordained, my God forgive the sins of my ministry ! . . .

Sept. 21. I studyed hard. Dea'n Perkins sent us a roast pig.

Oct. 8. This day 14 years I was married ; may God forgive y^e sin of y^t relation ! . . .

Oct. 15. I went to Boston, dined at y^e governor's & was exercised w y^e headache y^s night.

*Thos. Cushing's.

Oct. 19. I went to Boston. Y^{re} was a public entertainment given to y^e Marquis LaFayette. I dined in Faneuil Hall.

Oct. 25. I was in my study and read. I heard y^t y^e church in Brattle street, Boston, yesterday voted to write me to remove from hence to y^m. May God overrule & direct in y^s important concern! I went to Medford and d^k tea with Mr. Osgood.

Nov. 8. I was in my study & read. In y^e eveg y^{re} was a committee of y^e chh w me abt y^e gt concern before us. We had much conversation.

Nov. 16 I went to Boston to consult my fds y^{re} w respect to the p^snt state of things here; dined at y^e governor's. I was at Cap. Smith's y^e evening.

Nov. 19. I was very busy writing. Mr. Payson & Dr. Dexter dined w me. Y^e chh met y^s afternoon. I c^d not get y^m to act upon my affair so I told y^m y^t if y^e did not give me an answer y^s day fortnight I sh^d take it as a denial. I was much broken of my rest y^s night.

Nov. 22. I was in my study and read. Dr. Sprague gave us a turkey.

Nov. 23. I went to Boston. Dined at Mr. Ed Green's. Capt. Dexter & Cap. Smith sent us each a goose, the wid^o Dexter a roast'g piece of beef & Mr. S. Sprague a spare-rib.

Nov. 24. I studyed hard. Capt. Green, Mr. J. Lynde & Mr. N. Lynde sent each of y^m a goose; Mr. T. Hills & Mrs. C. Hill 2 fowls each. Dr. Dexter & Dr. Sprague dined w us. I was sent for to Mr. S. (T?) Sprague & prayed on occasion y^f y^e death of y^{re} son.

Nov. 25. Gen'l Thanksgiving. I preached at home Rom. 2, 4. Mrs. Shute, Dr. Sprague & his wife and child & Bro. Billy dined w us. Cap. Green and Mr. Kettell were here in y^e eve'g.

Dec. 8. This day I wrote. Dr. Dexter & Dr. Gowan dined w us. Y^s afternoon y^e chh & parish met upon my affair; at first y^y appeared determined to refuse y^e request & I was ready to give up all hope; wⁿ y^{re} m^{ds} suddenly altered & yy^y voted me a dismissal w more unanimity y^{ar} I c^d hav expected. May the Almighty overrule y^e transaction to his glory & y^e benefit of all concerned.

Dec. 12. Sab. I preached at Malden all day. Joh 14, 27; Acts 21, 14 being my farewell sermon to y^m Col. Davis & his daughter drank tea w us. I had much company y^s evening.

Dec. 16. I studied hard. Dined at Mr. Willis's; Mr. Becham sent us sparerib & Deaⁿ Perkins a roasting piece of beef.

Dec. 21. I went to Boston, dined at y^e Lieutenant Governor's. I went by way of Medford.

Dec. 24. I was in my study and read. Y^{re} went to Medford & dined w Mr. Bishop, j^{nr}. He gave me a silk handkerchief.

Dec. 26. Sab. Mr. Clarke preached to y^e chh in Brattle Street A. M. I preached to y^m p. m. 2 Cor. 2, 16, I returned my answer y^s night. I dined at Deaⁿ Newell's, d^k tea at y^e governor's & spent y^e ev'g & supped at y^e lieutenant governor's.

Dec. 27. I was at y^e governor's; he gave me a rich damask gown for my wife; & at Mr. Ed. Green's & returned to Malden y^s night.

1785.

On the 4th of January, 1785, I removed my family from Malden to Boston and we kept at the house of Wm. Cooper, Esq.* On the 12 Jan, 1785 I was installed in y^e

*Son of the former pastor of Brattle Street church; town clerk; clerk of committee of correspondence; buried in Granary Burying Ground. He lived on Hanover street.

pastoral care of y^e ch^h in Brattle street. We remained at Mr. Cooper's till Jan. 26, wⁿ we removed into our own house. May God y^e important proceeding to his glory & to our good! may he enable me to b^e honor to him & good to mankind!

Feb. 11. I was in my study & divers called upon me; I dined as Mr. J. Hall's. He gave me some oranges. Mr. Stover sent me a looking glass, some stockings, &c & to my wife divers other things. I drank tea at Cap. Brailsford. I visited a number of others.

Feb. 12. I prepared for y^e Sab. Dined w y^e french consul, Mr. John Kneeland gave my dr a pound of tea.

Feb. 14. . . . A large number of ladys visited my wife. Mr. Carnes was here in y^e evg. Judge Gill sent us a very elegant Wilton carpet.

Feb. 15. I visited Mrs. Mills, dined at Mr. Lowell's & spent y^e evening at y^e governor's. Mr. Austin sent us a pair of andirons, Mrs. Hayslip a carpet, Mr. W. Greenleaf a rich table cloth and some earthern mugs.

Feb. 16. . . . The governor sent me a large hog.

Feb. 28. This day y^e governor resigned y^e chair, I attended y^t solemnity, dined at y^e lieutenant governor's & had company y^e afternoon and evening.*

Feb. 19. I prepared fr y^e Sab; dined w my family at Governor Hancock's. Mr. Ed Green sent us a turkey.

Feb. 20. . . . Mr. Ruggles dined with us. The lieutenant governor and other spent the even'g here.

Feb. 21. I visited and prayed w Judge Sullivan.† & visited Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Wells (?) & Mrs. Inches. Y^e latter gave me 2 guineas. Dined at Mr. Hancock's, was at ministers meeting at Mr. Freeman's. We had much company.

*For some reason this entry was omitted by Mr. Corey.

†Hon. James Sullivan, afterwards governor; G. G. Father of the late Dr. J. Langdon Sullivan.

Feb. 22. I studyed; dined again at y^e governor's; I had a load of hay.

March 2. I studyed. Mrs. Lowell send us green tea & a loaf of sugar; I dined at Mr. Barrett's & preached y^e lecture y^s ev'g for Mr. Stillman, Rev. 19, 11-16.*

March 4. . . . Gen'l Lincoln was here in y^e ev'g.

March 10. This morning Mr. Bowdoin sent me a present of nine guineas I studyed a little; attended y^e Thursday lecture w^c Mr. Lathrop preached. Dined at Mr. Jon Amory's; visited at Mr. Thos. Russells & spent y^e ev'g at y^e governor's.

[Mr. Corey copied many pages more of the diary, but those here reproduced were all that he marked as bearing on life in the ancient parsonage, and evidently those marked were only illustrative, as many entries occur unmarked which would interest descendents of the parishioners referred to.]

*The previous day's record is: "I went to Malden, visited divers yre. Dined at Dr. Sprague's. Returned ys eveg. Dr. Dexter went w me. Mr. W. Greenleaf sent me a quintal of excellent fish.

CHILDHOOD IN THE OLD PARSONAGE

By DARIUS COBB

[The old parsonage house has a chamber, in which William Emerson, son of the parish minister, and grandfather of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Adoniram Judson, the missionary to the Burmese, and the twin brothers, Cyrus and Darius Cobb, one a sculptor and the other a noted painter, first saw the light. Rev. Joseph Emerson, Rev. John Emerson and Rev. Thomas Cushing Thacher were also born in the house. By special invitation, the only survivor of the four, Darius Cobb, at present a member of the society, was present at the meeting referred to in the preceding article, and gave his recollections of his childhood home. He spoke substantially as follows.]

This incident I remember when two years of age; we moved from the old parsonage when Cyrus and I were three. It would be 1836 as we were born in 1834. To introduce, I will say that everything was presented to us alike and I remember that two chairs were presented to us and we both were out one Sunday and took a hatchet, and Cyrus, being five minutes older, first chopped the front part of the chair out four inches wide, and I took the hatchet and I chopped my four inches, and my uncle came out just then and said, "Here, what are you about, boys?"

My next recollection is of going about half a mile away from home and my sister Haley called us back (she was eight years older than Cyrus and I). When I got grown I found that half mile was about eight rods from the house over a cliff, but I thought we were about half a

mile from home. I can see the rock now. I remember we looked out of the window and there was a man with a striped shirt. We had noticed in pictures that a pirate was represented in a striped shirt, and this man was working for my father, and we would not go out there for we said, "That is a pirate who will cut our heads off."

The last I remember was when we were three years old father moved to Waltham and settled there, and I remember just as plain as possible that red and white cow that was driven out of the yard and over to Waltham. I can see the cow going after the furniture wagon. That closed the Malden scene for forty-three years and it was forty three years after, in 1870, when I was there again.

One remarkable incident of the religious life of my father was the battle of Universalism in Malden, when it battled against Orthodoxy. That was after the first parish church had divided and father was preaching to the parish, which had become Universalist in the old original parish church while he occupied the old original parish parsonage. My father, Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, was the first minister after they turned Universalist.

Sylvanus and three of the children were born in Watertown and the rest were born in Malden.

Forty-three years after I left the old parsonage and forty-three years after those battles, I had painted my picture depicting "Christ before Pilate," and, although he knew I was a Universalist, Dr. J. W. Wellman invited me to go to Malden, to address his prayer-meeting, at the preparatory lecture before the sacrament, on the subject of "Christ." For six months I refused, but at last I consented. only saying that I could not go to his regular meeting on Friday evening. "I will consult my parish," said he, "and see if they will not consent to have the meeting on

Wednesday evening." "Let Dr. Witherell go," I had argued. "We do not want Dr. Witherell," was the reply; "we want you to speak to us on your picture of Christ." My brother Cyrus went with me. We spent the night with Dr. Wellman, and to my astonishment, at supper he said to me "I am in the habit of asking a blessing" and he asked me if I would ask it. The next morning when we arose, Cyrus and I thought we would take a walk, going up by the old parsonage. We had Kossuth hats, and it was very dusty. A maid came to the door, and Cyrus said—he was five minutes older than I, and so always spoke first—"Is the lady of the house in?" and she looked scared, began to stammer, and said "No—no, sir, I don't think you can see her," evidently mistaking us for tramps. Cyrus put on a deep, grave, ministerial voice, and said "I am very sorry; because we were born here, and our name is Cobb."

"Jane, tell the gentlemen to walk in" we heard from up stairs. And we went in, and the lady showed us about the house. She showed us the front room, and on the old-fashioned window-pane was my brother Sylvanus' name, cut on the glass when he was twelve years old. His mother had upon some occasion shut him in the room and he had carved his name as though he was carving his name on the world. She showed us about, but did not show us our birth chamber. The first time we saw that was at the Judson centennial, in 1891. We were born in the room in which Adoniram Judson and son of Rev. William Emerson and grandfather of Ralph Waldo Emerson was born. Michael Wigglesworth, the early minister and schoolmaster of Malden, once took a ride on horseback. Returning, he brought a slip, and planted it in front of the house. It grew into the big butternut tree which now, I guess, is gone.

At that time she showed us into the kitchen. It was papered flush, and there was no door excepting the one by which we entered, and one by which to go out into the entry. I pointed and said: "When I was two years old, there was a door right there, where you have now papered, and that door led up by a flight of stairs, into a store-room overhead." "That is it exactly," she responded, "and it was covered a year ago when we papered." I said, "I know that for this reason: It was Sunday, and my brother Eben, six years older, it being a very icy day, had put Cyrus on a sled. He went all right. Then he put me on the sled and the sled slewed and struck the tire of an ox team, hitting me near the temple; and I remember them taking me into this room. I was bleeding, and in order to do everything they needed to they took me up into that room out of sight, and there they dressed the wound. I can see that door and the stairs now, and I see them carrying me." This is an illustration of one class of incidents that by an accident are stamped on the memory; and yet, the memory of the chopping of those chairs is just as vivid.

While speaking of this, I remember another incident which occurred after we had moved to Waltham, when we were four years old. We were coming by the school-house, and we saw the door open, and walked in. Cyrus (being five minutes older, as I have said), led. Howard Banks, a friend, had been whipped by the teacher. We found the place deserted, and children as we were, almost babies, we tore off railings of the seats, the railings of teacher's desk, spilled ink over books, tore up books and smashed the windows. Then we went home. A man met us as we walked along. Later we were told that the man had been found in the school-house and taken prisoner. We said "that is too bad." Years afterward they found

out we were the culprits. Twins at four years old are terrible. Twins are like two piston rods on an engine, working reciprocally.

I have written many articles for the press, but only one book, and that I suppressed. I wrote this during the Andover controversy, using no names, but calling the persons to whom I referred "X" "Y" "Z" etc., but I found that the publisher was going to print the names of these good men, and so stopped the publication, rather than have the book a personal affair. Cyrus wrote "The Veteran of the Grand Army." They had on the title page "Written by the brothers Cobb" but my work has been mostly blank verse and poetry.

MALDEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Organized, March 8, 1886.

Incorporated February 7, 1887.

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 *Deceased.

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Adams, Charles H.	Melrose
Allen, Claude L.	Melrose
Ammann, Albert	50 Acorn street, Malden
Bailey, Dudley P.	. . . . .	Everett
Bailey, Adelaide P.	. . . . .	Everett
Bailey, William M.	. . . . .	Greystone road, Malden
Barnes, Roland D.	. . . . .	23 Spring street, Malden
Batting, Henry C.	. . . . .	86 High street, Malden
Baxter, Sylvester	. . . . .	52 Murray Hill road, Malden
Belcher, Charles F.	. . . . .	148 Hawthorne street, Malden
Bennett, Frank P. Jr.	. . . . .	Saugus
Bennett, Frank P. Sr.	. . . . .	Saugus
Berry, Mary A.	. . . . .	79 Mountain avenue, Malden
Bickford, Erskine F.	. . . . .	38 Main street, Malden
Bliss, A. E.	. . . . .	60 Linden avenue, Malden
Bliss, E. P.	. . . . .	17 Linden avenue, Malden
Boutwell, Harvey L.	. . . . .	37 Pierce street, Malden
Bradstreet, George F.	. . . . .	208 Maple street, Malden
Bruce, Charles M.	. . . . .	155 Hawthorne street, Malden
Bruce, Charles, Mayor	. . . . .	Everett
Burgess, J. H.	. . . . .	72 Mountain avenue, Malden
Burleigh, Dr. Charles	. . . . .	53 Washington street, Malden
Burlen, Mrs. Robert B.	. . . . .	107 Dexter street, Malden
Burnham, Arthur G.	. . . . .	30 Francis street, Malden
Casas, William B. de las	. . . . .	95 Cedar street, Malden
Carter, Aldert A.	. . . . .	3 Earl street, Malden
Chadwick, Dr. Mara L.	. . . . .	7 Kneeland street, Malden
Chadwick, F. Henry	. . . . .	30 Mt. Vernon street, Malden
Chamberlain, George W.	. . . . .	29 Hillside avenue, Malden
Chandler, John G.	. . . . .	2 Dexter street, Malden
Chester, Dr. Carey R.	. . . . .	33 Holmes street, Malden
Chester, Dr. H. Coryell	. . . . .	90 Dexter street, Malden

Chester, Horace	56 Earl street, Malden
Chester, William F. . . .	39 Rockland avenue, Malden
Clark, John L.	61 Hathorne street, Malden
Cobb, Darius	Boston
Coggan, Marcellus	Tremont Building, Boston
Coggan, M. Sumner	17 Garland avenue, Malden
Corbett, John M.	79 Tremont street, Malden
Corey, Mrs. D. P.	2 Berkley street, Malden
Covell, Leroy J.	4 Everett street, Malden
Cox, Alfred E.	80 Appleton street, Malden
Croxford, Harry B.	2 Kernwood street, Malden
Damon, George E.	Melrose
Damon, Herbert	191 Mountain avenue, Malden
Daniels, Charles A.	88 Mt. Vernon street, Malden
Davis, Dr. Myron	227 Salem street, Malden
Dennett, Charles E.	13 Tremont street, Malden
Donovan, James	33 Grace street, Malden
Drew, Frank E.	99 Washington street, Malden
Dutton, George C.	Glenrock, Malden
Eaton, Charles L.	Dexter street, Malden
Eldridge, Alton W.	Melrose
Estey, Frank W.	136 Hawthorne street, Malden
Evans, Wilmot R. Jr.	Everett
Evans, Wilmot R. Sr.	Everett
Fall, George H., Mayor	Evelyn place, Malden
Fernald, B. Marvin	Melrose
Fogg, Willis A.	37 Judson street, Malden
Foss, Paul M.	45 Florence street, Malden
Fowle, Frank E.	321 Summer street, Malden
Freeman, Melville C.	455 Highland avenue, Malden
French, Mrs. C. M.	217 Clifton street, Malden
Gay, Dr. Fritz W.	105 Salem street, Malden
Gay, Edward	18 Dexter street, Malden
Gould, Edwin Carter	Melrose

Gould, George L.	24 Alpine street, Malden
Gould, Levi S.	Melrose
Gould, Lizzie L.	24 Alpine street, Malden
Graffam, Peter	181 Clifton street, Malden
Hallworth, William L.	47 Meridian street, Malden
Hardy, Arthur P.	41 Ivy road, Malden
Hastings, William H.	68 Plymouth road, Malden
Haven, Rev. William Ingraham .	Bible House, New York
Hawley, Alice C.	36 Washington street, Malden
Hawley, Truman R.	40 Newhall street, Malden
Hawley, William H.	40 Newhall street, Malden
Hawley, William D.	36 Washington street, Malden
Heath, Alexander	20 Oxford street, Malden
Heath, Mr. William	2 Heath place, Malden
Heath, Mrs. William	2 Heath place, Malden
Herrick, George W.	109 Maple street, Malden
Hobbs, Williams J.	33 Converse avenue, Malden
Holden, Leverett D.	40 Prescott street, Malden
Hosford, Arthur P.	30 Kernwood street, Malden
Houdlette, Edith L.	Melrose
Howard, William	49 Glen street, Malden
Johnson, George H.	481 Salem street, Malden
Johnson, Gilbert Haven	99 Washington Street, Malden
Jones, George R.	Boston
Joslin, F. N.	34 Concord street, Malden
Kerr, Alexander	40 Glen street, Malden
King, Edward S.	25 Garland avenue, Malden
King, Mr. Robert C.	47 Francis street, Malden
King, Mrs. Robert C.	47 Francis street, Malden
Lewis, Dr. Joshua F.	Francis street, Malden
Locke, Col. E. E.	37 Alpine street, Malden
Locke, Col. Frank L.	219 Clifton street, Malden
Lord, Charles	133 Mt. Vernon, Malden
Lund, James	142 Hawthorne street, Malden

Magee, Charles R.	Pleasant street park, Malden
Makepeace, Lloyd	58 Dexter street, Malden
Mann, Charles E.	8 Woodland road, Malden
Mann, Mary Lawrence	8 Woodland road, Malden
Mansfield, Mrs. S. E.	Glenwood street, Malden
McDonald, Daniel	208 Washington street, Malden
McDonald, Luther	28 Newhall street, Malden
McGregor, Alexander	Glen Rock, Malden
McLain, Lewellyn H.	Melrose
McLeod, Willard	147 Walnut street, Malden
McLeod, Fred T. A.	147 Walnut street, Malden
Merrill, William G.	149 Walnut street, Malden
Miles, Charles C.	45 Lincoln street, Malden
Millett, Charles H.	217 Clifton street, Malden
Millett, Joshua H.	22 Parker street, Malden
Millett, Mrs. M. C.	217 Clifton street, Malden
Millett, Mrs. R. M.	22 Parker street, Malden
Miner, Franklin M.	127 Summer street, Malden
Moore, Eugene H., Mayor	Melrose
Morse, Tenney	65 Las Casas street, Malden
Mudge, Rev. James	33 Cedar street, Malden
Murray, George B.	20 Greenleaf street, Malden
Neels, John W.	286 Cross street, Malden
Newton, H. Heustis	Everett
Newhall, Louis C.	1 Irving place, Malden
Newhall, Nathan	1 Irving place, Malden
Nichols, Mrs. A. A.	187 Summer street, Malden
Noon, Rev. Alfred	Everett
Ogden, John W.	15 Clarendon street, Malden
Otis, James O.	2 Upham street, Malden
Page, Albert N.	349 Pleasant street Malden
Parker, John H.	25 James street, Malden
Peabody, Charles N.	93 Hawthorne street, Malden
Perkins, Clarence A.	57 High street, Malden
Perry, Eugene A.	145 Summer street, Malden

Phillips, Wellington . . .	111 Linden avenue, Malden
Pitman, David B. . . .	33 Holmes street, Malden
Plummer, Arthur J. . . .	54 Wyoming avenue, Malden
Plummer, Dr. Frank W. . .	334 Pleasant street, Malden
Priest, Russell P. . . .	66 Summer street, Malden
Prior, Dr. Charles E. . . .	77 Summer street, Malden
Proctor, Dr. Charles M. . .	26 Hawthorne street, Malden
Porter, Dwight	149 Hawthorne street, Malden
Quinn, Bernard F. . . .	65 Judson street, Malden
Rich, Thomas S. . . .	240 Clifton street, Malden
Rich, Mrs. Thomas S. . . .	240 Clifton street, Malden
Richards, George Louis . .	84 Linden avenue, Malden
Richards, Capt. Lyman H. .	17 Howard street, Malden
Riedel, E. Robert	15 Evelyn place, Malden
Roberts, Walter H. . . .	490 Highland avenue, Malden
Robinson, Roswell R. . . .	84 Linden avenue, Malden
Roby, Austin H. . . .	105 Washington street, Malden
Rood, John F. . . .	61 Cross street, Malden
Ross, Alexander	Woodland road, Malden
Ryder, Dr. Godfrey	321 Pleasant street, Malden
Ryder, Mrs. Gertrude Yale .	321 Pleasant street, Malden
Sargent, Jesse W. . . .	4 Evelyn place, Malden
Schofield, William	136 Summer street, Malden
Shove, Francis A. . . .	87 Beltean street, Malden
Siner, James B. . . .	156 Hawthorne street, Malden
Sircom, Frank R. . . .	69 Bartlett street, Malden
Slack, Adelaide B. . . .	72 Mountain avenue, Malden
Smith, George E. . . .	Swampscott
Smith, Robert B. . . .	196 Salem street, Malden
Snow, William B. . . .	109 Rockland avenue, Malden
Sprague, Emeline M. . . .	84 Salem street, Malden
Sprague, Phineas W. . . .	Boston
Staples, Dr. Clarence H. . .	339 Pleasant street, Malden
Stevens, Dr. A. J. . . .	539 Main street, Malden
Stevens, E. Allen	Elm street, Malden

Stevens, Mary L.	26 Dexter street, Malden
Stover, Col. Willis W.	Everett
Sullivan, Mrs. K. T.	87 Cedar street, Malden
Sullivan, Lynde	87 Cedar street, Malden
Sweetser, Col. E. Leroy	Everett
Swett, J. Parker	71 Greenleaf street, Malden
Trafton, William W.	30 Milton street, Malden
Tredick, C. Morris	36 Alpine street, Malden
Turner, Henry E.	37 Washington street, Malden
Turner, Mrs. Henry E.	37 Washington street, Malden
Turner, Mary Greenleaf	Ridgewood road, Malden
Turner, William G. A.	Ridgewood road, Malden
Upham, Artemas B.	66 Greenleaf street, Malden
Upton, Eugene C.	55 Dexter street, Malden
Walbridge, Percy E.	105 Elm street, Malden
Walbridge, Mrs. Percy E.	105 Elm street, Malden
Walker, Arthur W.	16 Alpine street, Malden
Walker, Clarence O.	74 Dexter street, Malden
Walker, Hugh L.	14 Newhall street, Malden
Walker, Mrs. C. I.	Malden
Walker, Oscar W.	Newton
Watkins, Walter K.	47 Hillside avenue, Malden
Wellman, Arthur H.	193 Clifton street, Malden
Wellman, Jennie L.	193 Clifton street, Malden
Wellman, Joshua W., D.D.	Summer street, Malden
Welsh, Willard	Francis street, Malden
Wentworth, Dr. Lowell F.	Melrose
Wescott, Charles H.	125 Hawthorne street, Malden
White, Clinton	Melrose
Whittemore, Edgar A.	2 Woodland road, Malden
Wiggin, Joseph	55 Clarendon street, Malden
Wightman, J. Lewis	245 Mountain avenue, Malden
Willcox, Ella G.	80 Mountain avenue, Malden
Wing, William H.	41 Pierce street, Malden

Wingate, Edward L.	.	.	85 Dexter street, Malden
Winship, William H.	.	.	227 Mountain avenue, Malden
Woodside, Charles L.	.	.	27 Appleton street, Malden
Woodward, Frank E.	.	.	Wellesley Hills
Woodward, Mrs. Frank E.	.	.	Wellesley Hills
Wright, Warren H.	.	.	52 Grace street, Malden
Young, John W.	.	.	150 Hawthorne street, Malden

NECROLOGIES

DELORAINE PENDRE COREY

This Society sincerely mourns the loss of Deloraine Pendre Corey, historian of Malden and long its president, who died at his home in this city Friday, May 6, 1910. Mr. Corey was born in South Malden, now Everett, September 4, 1836, the son of Solomon Pendre and Martha-Skinner (Waite) Corey. He was in the eighth generation from William Corey, a freeman of Portsmouth and made a freeman of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations May 18, 1658, the line being William¹, William², Benjamin³, Benjamin⁴ (married Prudence, daughter of Solomon and Patience (Ray) Pendre), Capt. Solomon⁵ (married Charlotte (Delano) Winsor), Solomon Pendre⁶, Deloraine Pendre⁷. Through his grandmother, Charlotte-Delano (Winsor) Corey he was descended from John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, the Plymouth Pilgrims, thus: William¹ Mullins, John and Priscilla² (Mullins) Alden, William and Elizabeth³ (Alden) Pabodie, John and Mercy⁴ (Pabodie) Simmons, Ebenezer and Martha⁵ (Simmons) Delano, Joshua⁶ and Hopestill (Peterson) Delano, Samuel and Rhoda⁷ (Delano) Winsor, Peter⁸ and Charlotte (Delano) Winsor, Charlotte-Delano⁹ (Winsor) Corey. Through his mother, Martha-Skinner (Waite) Corey, he was descended from Malden's two Puritan captains, Captain Joseph Hills, who made the first compilation of Massachusetts Bay Laws (1648), of which but a single copy is known to be in existence, and who is supposed to have



W. H. Long

given the name of his English home, "Mauldon," to Mr. Corey's native town, and Capt. John Waite. One of the chapters in Mr. Corey's "History of Malden" is devoted to a discussion of the lives and eminent public services of these two men. His maternal line is as follows: Joseph¹ and Rose (Clerke)* Hills, John² (son of Samuel¹) and Mary² (Hills) Waite, Joseph³ and Mercy (Tufts) Waite, Thomas⁴ and Deborah (Sargeant) Waite, Thomas⁵ and Mary (Sprague) Waite, Thomas⁶ and Lydia (Hitchins) Waite, Thomas⁷ and Hannah (Cheever) Waite, Martha-Skinner⁸ Waite. Through Hannah (Cheever) Waite, Mr. Corey traced his ascent to Rev. Thomas Cheever, the first minister of Rumney-Marsh (Chelsea) and his more famous son, Ezekiel Cheever, the famous New England schoolmaster; also to Capt. Joseph Cheever, who led his company at Bunker Hill and Trenton, another Revolutionary sire having been Peter Winsor, a non-commissioned officer who was at the taking of Burgoyne. Job Lane, the builder of the Bell Rock church, where stands Malden's memorial park and monument, was an ancestor of Mr. Corey, and he included eight passengers upon the Mayflower in various lines of ascent.

Mr. Corey's childhood and youth were spent in the public schools of Malden. At the age of seventeen he became a bookkeeper in the hardware business of Flint & Carter of Boston, remaining for thirteen years, becoming a partner of the concern in 1866, which continued as Stratton, Orton & Corey and Stratton, Corey & Co., until the great fire of 1872. A new firm, Corey, Brooks & Co., was then formed, from which he retired in 1877, on the formation of the Maverick Oil Company, of which he

*Clark.

soon became treasurer, a position he retained when the corporation ceased and the business was merged in and continued by the Boston department of the Standard Oil Company. He retired from active business in 1898.

Mr. Corey's determination to become an authority upon the history of Malden must have been formed before he left the public schools of his birthplace. He wrote the preface to his History, covering the period from 1633 to 1785, in 1898, and there said the work of collecting and verifying facts had been carried on for more than forty-five years. In 1903 the Vital records of Malden were published, having been compiled by a commission of which Mr. Corey was chairman. Certain of the earlier record books were in such a dilapidated condition that it was necessary to treat them first by the Emery process for permanent preservation before they could be used, and then it was found that many pages were partially lost or undecipherable. In this emergency Mr. Corey produced exact copies of all the entries, made by himself in the closing year of the Civil War, with his characteristic care and accuracy. Many dates were supplied, as is usual, from the gravestone records in the ancient Bell Rock Cemetery; and here again the work of his earlier years proved useful, for with his son Arthur he had spent many toilsome days in copying the inscriptions, in frequent instances from stones which have since disappeared. Mr. Corey's editing of the Malden Vital Records differed from the usual style in several respects. He published the records of marriage intentions in a separate section of the book, while against each entry of a birth, marriage or death be placed the figures showing the page on which it appears in the original record, each feature, of course, adding greatly to the value of the book. These characteristics of infinite

pains to secure accuracy and add to the value of his work appear in even a more marked degree in his History. A printed collection of the footnotes to that work would be a valuable historical volume in themselves, while the narrative, prepared in his later life, after years of study had made him absolutely familiar with his subject, is attractive in matter and easy and pure in style. An old friend, Daniel L. Milliken, since deceased, wrote of this History in 1903: "For this work he began collecting materials when about sixteen years of age. That a boy of sixteen should step so far out of the ordinary track and trend of boyhood thought and action is certainly remarkable, and of great significance. We believe it to be without a parallel in American biography. Displaying and cultivating the historic spirit thus early, it is easy to understand what every page of his completed book so clearly reveals, that the production of that great work was with him, from first to last, a labor of love." Another reviewer said: "The result is a history far above the average town history in every respect. He has the instinct of a true historian, and the book is a noble gift to the public. As a picture of life prior to 1785, it is a model." A writer in the American Historical Review said: "It is entitled to high rank in the department of local history because of its valuable contribution to knowledge, and the admirable manner of its execution."

In the New England Historic, Genealogical Register, April number, 1879, Mr. Corey published a genealogy of the Waite family of Malden, which he intended to be the beginning of a larger history of the decedents of Capt. John Wayte. A mass of material for this book remains, and this he was intending to arrange and publish at the time of his death. Mrs. Corey feels it to be a sacred duty

to have the work completed and published. In Drake's standard history of Middlesex county the history of Malden is by Mr. Corey, and it is both readable and reliable. In 1891, he published a memorial of his only son, Arthur Deloraine Corey, Ph. D., which has gone through three editions. His chapter on "Joseph Hills and the Massachusetts Laws of 1648" from the History, was reprinted as a pamphlet in 1899. In the New England Magazine, vol. XX, pp. 357-378, appears his story "Two centuries and a half in Malden." His "Memorial of the Celebration of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the town of Malden, Mass.," a volume of over 350 pages, was issued in 1900; a memoir of John Ward Dean, A. M., originally published in the Register, in 1902; the vital statistics of Malden in 1902; and a memoir of William Blake Trask, A. M., reprinted from the Register in 1907.

Mr. Corey's monument is the beautiful Converse Memorial Library. For over three decades, from its establishment, he was president of the board of trustees of the Malden public library. To it he gave incessant labor, being found more often at his desk in the library building in the evening and at all times during his later years, than at any other place. The building was the last work of the late H. H. Richardson and is a memorial to Frank Eugene Converse, son of our first president and Malden's first mayor, Hon. Elisha S. Converse, who practically placed his wealth at the disposal of Mr. Corey to the extent needed to erect the building, equip it, embellish the two art galleries with rare paintings, and liberally endow it for future needs. This done, Mr. Corey gave his best endeavors to the work of making the library meet the needs of the community for which it was established. So great was the appreciation of his value and special

knowledge that he was long a member of the free public library commission of the commonwealth, holding the office of chairman until a few month before his death.

While never seeking elective office, Mr. Corey never refused requests for public service in other directions. He was a member of the trustees of public reservations and one of the trustees section of the American Library association, taking particular delight in attending the association's annual meetings. He was a life member of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, a member of the American Antiquarian Society, an honorary member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society and the Somerville Historical Society. He was active in the formation of the Malden Historical Society, and was many years its president, declining a re-election at the last annual meeting. Upon him, as the best fitted man in every way, fell the duty of preparing the inscriptions which were placed upon the Bell Rock memorial and similar historic tablets. The bowlder which stands near the site of the home of Joseph Hills in Malden square was his gift, and bears a filial tribute to his worthy ancestor.

A fine evidence of the eminent place he held in the esteem of his fellow-citizens and of the hold he had upon their affections was given in the request from leading citizens, made upon his completion of thirty years' service as chairman of the public library trustees that he accept a complimentary banquet. Unwillingly he consented, and hundreds of Malden citizens, with distinguished guests from abroad, gathered to do him honor. It was a tribute such as is given few men in private life under any circumstances.

He was innately modest. A conviction of public duty would draw him into the open, but he loved rather the quiet of his library. His home was a magazine of historic

and antiquarian lore, and he accumulated one of the best private libraries upon those subjects in the commonwealth. The walls of his home, as of the art galleries of the Converse Memorial Library, bear abundant evidence of his love for and taste in art, and he was equally devoted to music, as all admitted to his fireside can testify.

On May 11, 1865, Mr. Corey married Isabella Holden, daughter of Dana and Almira (Cowdrey) Holden. Their only child, Arthur Deloraine Corey, graduated from Harvard University and received the degree of Ph. D. from the Royal Friedrich Wilhelm University of Berlin, Germany, in 1891. He died in Malden, August 17 of the same year. It seemed ever after that the love the stricken parents had lavished upon him in life was given to all young people in general, especially for those who needed it most. Within a year of his death Mr. Corey and his wife joined in meeting the expense of remodeling the Young Men's Christian Association building in Malden and fitting up attractive quarters for a boys' department, to be a memorial to Arthur Deloraine Corey. Within a few days of his death, he attended nightly meetings held to raise a large sum of money for the work of the same association, making an initial gift of many thousands and adding to it from time to time as subscriptions lagged. His last appearance in public was at one of these meetings. While a regular attendant at the First Baptist Church in Malden, Mr. Corey was extremely broad in his religious sympathies, and though everywhere recognized as representing the finest type of the christian gentleman, supporting all good causes with voice, pen and purse, he was in no sense sectarian.

Mr. Corey was able, kindly, generous; alert to meet every crisis, putting his heart, his time and his means into

every worthy cause; willing to labor for years with no reward other than a knowledge that thereby priceless memorials of the past were preserved; patient when his work was unappreciated; grateful but modest when recognition came; bearing his personal sorrow bravely, and meeting failing health and the summons of the Last Messenger with resignation—this world can never have too many men like him.

RESOLUTIONS

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Malden Historical Society, called to take action on the death of Mr. D. P. Corey, late president of the Society, held Saturday, May 7, 1910, the following minute was adopted, and ordered spread upon the records:

Deloraine Pendre Corey, for over twelve years president of this Society, was born in South Malden, September 4, 1836, and died at his home May 6, 1910. He was the son of Solomon Pendre and Martha S. (Waite) Corey, his ancestry running back to the Puritan founders of Malden, Joseph Hills and John Wait, whose biographies he compiled, and to John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, the Pilgrims of Plymouth. His entire life was spent in his native town; here he was educated, and his honorable business career in Boston enabled him to establish his home in Malden. Mr. Corey nobly solved the problem of rendering the finest civic service to the community without entering the contests of political life, and as a result he was continually the recipient of honorable recognition, through calls to positions of responsibility and eminence. The Malden Public Library is his monument, and he filled the position of chairman of its board of trustees for a generation. The free library system of the state and nation also felt the influence of his fostering care. But

through all his active career the sacred task of gathering and preserving for posterity the history and traditions of Malden lay nearest his heart, and the short history of the city in the Drake History of Middlesex County, his more elaborate History of Malden, published in 1899; the Vital Records, compiled and printed with unique detail, and his memorial of the 250th anniversary, will always be the standard sources of accurate local history. He was deeply interested in this Society and its progress, and we mournfully record our sense of sorrow for the loss of one whose peculiar place in our midst can never be filled.

The Commonwealth, his City, his Church, with its allied organizations will always miss him; but he will be most missed in the home which was his delight; and we assure the wife who has been through life his devoted helpmeet and who has so gladly shared in his labors, his ambitions and acts of beneficence, both public and private, of our sincere sympathy.

CHARLES LEROY DEAN

Hon. Charles Leroy Dean, mayor of Malden for seven terms, thrice senator, from the three cities of Old Malden—Malden, Melrose and Everett, and long a member of this Society, died in this city July 29, 1909.

Mr. Dean was born in the town of Ashford, Connecticut, May 29, 1844, the son of John Sales and Hannah Minerva (Knowlton) Dean. He belonged to that branch of the Dean family whose ancestors, Walter and John, were born in the town of Chard, in Somersetshire, located in the beautiful vale called Taunton Dean. Dr. Samuel Fuller, in the famous work known as "Fuller's Worthies"



CHARLES LEROY DEAN

speaks of it thus: "Where should I be born, else than in Taunton Dean?" These brothers came to New England and settled in Taunton, their descendants gradually spreading into the other states, Col. Dean's branch having been long in Ashford. His mother was descended from Capt. William Knowlton, who, with his wife, Ann Elizabeth Smith, sailed for New England in a vessel of which he was part owner, and died on the passage. His sons settled in Ipswich, and several of his children in the fourth generation migrated to Ashford, some of them winning laurels by their bravery in the Revolutionary War. Hannah Knowlton was first cousin to the father of Hon. Marcus P. Knowlton, chief justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and the relations of Col. Dean and his distinguished kinsman were always of a very close, even intimate, nature.

Few men were better known in either Massachusetts or Connecticut than the subject of this sketch. In Connecticut he was always called "Colonel Dean" through his service as senior aide on the staff of Gov. Andrews in 1879 and 1880. In Malden he was successively known as as "Councilman," "Alderman," "Representative," "Mayor" and latterly "Senator Dean," as he held one office after another. He was educated in the public schools of Ashford, and at the age of sixteen began to earn his own living, learning the business of glassmaking with the Westford Glass Company. At twenty-one he became a member of the firm of E. A. Buck & Co., at the same time being appointed postmaster of Ashford. When twenty-five years of age, he was elected a county commissioner of Litchfield county, a position which he filled for six years. In 1881 and 1882 he was a member of the Connecticut House. His father had been a member of both branches of the Connecticut Legislature, having had the unusual distinction

of being appointed as a layman upon the judiciary committee, and the same honor was tendered the son, but declined, his tastes leading him in the direction of the financial committees. He honored the memory of his father, and one of his ambitions was to serve in both the House and Senate, like his father, the latter service, however, coming later, in Massachusetts.

Long before his legislative service in Connecticut, in 1871, he had established himself in business in Boston, as the head of the firm of Dean, Foster & Co., on Blackstone street, a relation he held at the time of his death. Two years perviously, July 28, 1869, he married Miss Juliette A. Fuller, of Stafford Springs, who, with their only child, John Knowlton Dean, born May 5, 1882, survives him. In 1892 he became a member of the Malden Common Council, serving two terms. Then he entered the Board of Aldermen, serving three years. He was a member of the Massachusetts House in 1897-98, serving on the committee on ways and means each year. In the latter year he was elected mayor, a position he held until made a member of the Senate from the Fourth Middlesex district, in 1905, where he remained until his retirement from political life, in 1908. As a senator, he served on the committees on ways and means, banks and banking, education and printing. All his public service was characterized by elements of practical wisdom and devotion to duty. He made no claims to oratory, and rarely occupied the floor during legislative deliberations, but his business sagacity and his keenness of political vision made him a wise counselor and a useful committee member. Meanwhile, from the days when he went into the Board of Aldermen until his death, he was constantly responding to calls for his presence as a public representative at social events and

public gatherings. He was very conscientious in this service; often attending two or three gatherings in a single evening. He was proud of his record in church attendance, being present at church on the morning after the great storm of November 26, 1898, when only 20 others ventured out. Morning and evening on Sunday would find him in his pew, and the afternoon would be devoted to making duty calls upon friends in sickness or trouble, or to funerals. The death of a citizen, while mayor, or of a constituent, when senator and representative, meant that the family would be sure of the presence, to share their grief, of this sincere man. In such kind service, religiously performed, this good man literally wore his life away, but he never expressed any sentiment other than satisfaction in having performed it.

Few citizens are more absorbed in the political movements of his day than he was. He never lost his interest in Connecticut. Until a few months before his death he remained president of the First National Bank of Stafford Springs, and he often returned for a few days to his boyhood home in Ashford. He was a subscriber to a score of Connecticut papers, and one had but to mention a business or public man of the Nutmeg state to gain from Senator Dean a complete history of his career, the story of the rise and progress of his firm, and other details. But this was also true of Massachusetts. He was a constant reader of the newspapers of the Bay State, and one who imagined him versed in Malden politics, easily found, on inquiry, that he was equally at home in discussing situations in Pittsfield, New Bedford, Worcester or any other section of the commonwealth. He had a great capacity for acquiring information, and when an invited guest as mayor, in any municipal celebration, never came away without

having mastered its commercial, social, business and probably religious history. He had great prophetic powers, and nothing pleased him more than to see his judgment vindicated by the result of a political election or the success of some political or ministerial friend whose future he had forecast.

While Mr. Dean was a great business man, being president of the Malden Trust Company as well as of the bank in Stafford Springs, and a director in the Malden Coöperative bank and in various enterprises, he was deeply interested in benevolent and religious work. He was a trustee and member of the finance committee of the Malden Hospital, member of the building committee of the Malden Young Men's Christian Association, and a trustee of the Centre Methodist Episcopal church of Malden, of which he was a member. He was early in life made an official of the Methodist church in Ashford, and never lost his interest in it. It probably headed the list he always carried in his pocket of some four score churches he had aided financially, a list by which he constantly reminded himself of their need. It is doubtful if he ever gave to such an object without frequently thereafter, through careful inquiry, ascertaining how the church was prospering, and whether he ought to help it more.

Senator Dean's funeral, from the church he loved, was attended by a gathering which overflowed the great auditorium, while thousands stood outside. Earnest words of eulogy were spoken by his pastor, by his legislative associate, Judge William Schofield, and others. The burial was in his native town.

CHARLES RUSSELL PRESCOTT

Hon. Charles Russell Prescott, a member of this Society, died at his home in Malden, November 12, 1910, after a long illness. Mr. Prescott was born in New Sharon, Maine, August 21, 1842, the son of Calvin S. and Martha L. (Russell) Prescott. His ancestry was interesting, he being in the seventh generation from James and Mary (Boulter) Russell, early settlers in Hampton, New Hampshire, who came to this country from Dryby, in Lincolnshire, England. Jedediah Russell, an ancestor in the third generation, married Hannah Bachiler, daughter of Rev. Stephen Bachiler, the founder of Hampton and progenitor of a host of New England people, whose heavy eyebrows are supposed to have repeated themselves in the features of Daniel Webster, John Greenleaf Whittier and Ralph Waldo Emerson.

When Mr. Prescott was a boy, his father entered into business relations in Boston and moved to Malden, which was ever after his home. Mr. Prescott was educated in the Hathaway School in Medford and the Chauncy Hall School in Boston. For many years he was in the dry goods importing firm of Turner, Prescott & Company, on Summer street, in Boston, but, like Mr. Corey, lost everything in the great fire of 1872. Later, he became manager of the Readville Rubber Company, but about twenty-five years ago entered the service of the Commonwealth, being a clerk in the Bureau of Statistics of Labor. He succeeded the late Hon. E. P. Loring as Controller of County Accounts in 1895, meanwhile engaging in the business of fire insurance in Malden, the office being managed by his son. He was a faithful and efficient public official, a man of engaging personal qualities, which made all who once

came in contact with him his fast friends. He was a member of the first Baptist Church of Malden, Mystic Side Council of the Royal Arcanum, and Mizpah Lodge of United Workmen. He is survived by a widow and two sons.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH STEVENS

Captain Joseph Stevens, a member of this Society, died suddenly at his home on Barrett street, in Malden, March 12, 1910.

He was born in Truro, in 1840, and from early youth followed the sea, first with his father, in a trading vessel, and at 21 becoming master of the Charles A. Stetson, running between Provincetown and Philadelphia. Later he became master of the Annie Myrick, Captain Lyman H. Richards, now of this Society, being his mate, and later his successor when he was captain of the J. Paine, running to the Gulf of Mexico. Afterwards he commanded the Julia A. Ward, making occasional trips to Liverpool, and at other times engaging in coasting. Thirty years ago he removed to Malden. At the time of his death he was treasurer of the Boston Marine Society, and a director in the Cape Cod Steamship Company. Locally, he was engaged in the real estate business. As a master of sailing vessels, he had a record of never having had an accident or lost a man.

Captain Stevens was a great lover of children, served many years as a teacher in the Sunday School of Centre Methodist Episcopal Church, and for a long time was chairman of the concert committee. It was a pleasant sight to see the delight which the hardy old sea dog had in preparing programmes which always turned out to be well selected and interesting. At his death he was the senior

member of the board of stewards of the church, and had for many years acted as an usher at the Sunday morning service. He was a member of Middlesex Lodge of Odd Fellows. He married, in 1864, Miss Mary Hopkins of Truro, who, with a grandson, Alfred Vinton, son of his only daughter, Mrs. Jessie Stevens Vinton, who died a few years since, survives him. There is little doubt that the sorrow for loss of his daughter hastened his death. He was a good man, whom many friends will long and lovingly remember.

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ELISHA SLADE CONVERSE.

First President of the Malden Historical Society.

At some future date, a skilled historian will write the story—both history and tradition—of the Middlesex Fells. The material is already assembling in various ways. To the average visitor the Fells to-day speak only of the departing glory of a primeval forest; of attractive drives and fascinating by-paths; of the music of carolling birds; of vistas of shady road and wide prospects from sightly hilltops; of beauty still in the making. The casual traveller seeks the formerly pine-shaded Ravine road, sees the partly devastated Virginia Woods, perhaps is told the story of how they and the Fells were preserved for future generations to enjoy because of the public wrath provoked by the mistaken policy that stripped the landscape of most of its growth of trees and made of it a wilderness, and wanders to the point where the ancient dam and still picturesque cascades mark the site of the Old Red Mills, and easily votes this region the most attractive in the Fells. But not one in a thousand of these visitors will know that here in the Virginia Woods, by his management of the old Red Mills, Elisha Slade Converse, millionaire and philanthropist, the benefactor of Old Malden in so many ways—religious, social, educational and humanitarian—laid the foundation of the fortune which was to be used so wisely and graciously for the benefit of his fellows.

Mr. Converse was the first president of the Malden Historical Society, and it is fitting that the Register should signalize the action of the trustees of the Malden

Public Library (so magnificently housed and enriched by the generosity of Elisha Slade and Mary Diana Converse) in offering the Society a home in the library building by presenting a biographical sketch and portrait of Malden's first Mayor and, so long as he lived, her first citizen.

On the eightieth anniversary of Deacon Converse's birth, July 28, 1900, the *Boston Herald*, in a lengthy article said:

"Entering the city of Malden in any direction, the visitor at once meets with the public benefactions of Hon. Elisha S. Converse. From the west, and just over the Medford line, tower the Malden Hospital buildings, largely the growth of his labor and his gifts. From the north, and before quite leaving Melrose, one is attracted to the 'Pine Banks Park' with its hundred acres of shady groves, beautiful drives, walks and useful buildings, all free to the general public. [After Deacon Converse's death, his children gave this lovely park to the cities of Malden and Melrose, thus making it a perpetual public domain.] From the east, the magnificent 'Memorial Public Library Building,' with a capacity to house 150,000 volumes, greets the eye of the student and the scholar, which, with much that is within, is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Converse. A few rods beyond, the stranger is informed that a grand cathedral which he sees is the Third Baptist Church edifice that the good 'deacon' helped to build for his brethren and the Lord, he always paying more than half the cost. Further on the splendid home of the Young Men's Christian Association meets the eye, and still further, that for aged people is seen. Half or more is to be passed up to the credit of the same generous public benefactor. Indeed his monuments are all around."

The writer failed to speak of the home of the Day Nursery, not far from the Library building, adjoining which is a later substantial building, erected by one of the deacon's children as an administration building and a home for the Associated Charities and the Malden Industrial Aid

Society. The article was written before the magnificent Malden Auditorium had replaced the "Wigwam" built upon the same site for use at the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of Malden, an event which gave the citizens many opportunities to honor Deacon Converse. This auditorium building, with its great assembly hall and its many reception and banquet halls, gives the citizens facilities that are enjoyed by few suburban communities. And few have attempted to estimate the benefactions of the good deacon outside of Malden, conspicuous among them being the great Tremont Temple in Boston, with its glorious organ, his gift, in Converse Hall, while the whole building is a monument to the memory of his brother, Deacon James Wheaton Converse, as well as to the subject of this sketch.

Generosity and public spirit are peculiarly marked traits in the Converse family. Deacon Elisha Slade Converse was a third cousin to John Heman Converse, so long head of the Baldwin Locomotive works in Philadelphia, donor of Converse Hall of the University of Vermont, of the fine administration building of the Presbyterian Hospital of Philadelphia, of buildings of the University of Pennsylvania, his *alma mater*, and who did so much to beautify Fairmount Park, as president of the Fairmount Park Art Association. His wealth for years made possible the wide evangelistic work of Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman and Charles M. Alexander.

The beginning of the Converse family activities in New England were coincident with the Great Emigration. Deacon Edward Converse, with his wife and three children was in the Arbella with Winthrop. In October, 1630, he recorded his desire to be made a freeman, and he took the oath May 18, 1631. To him belongs the honor of initia-

ting the great system of public transportation which now gridirons New England and extends by land and water over two hemispheres, for in November, 1630, within six months of the settlement of Charlestown and less than two months of the settlement of Boston, he established a ferry between the two towns. In 1640 he became one of the original settlers of Woburn, building the first house in the town, in what is now Winchester—another town which has benefitted by the generosity of Deacon Elisha Slade Converse—established the first corn-mill, was made one of the first selectmen and was one of the first two deacons of the Woburn church. Edward Converse was a direct descendant of Roger de Coigneries, a trusted chieftain of William the Conqueror.

The line from Deacon Edward¹ to Deacon Elisha Slade Converse is Sergeant Samuel², Samuel³, Ensign Edward⁴, Jonathan⁵, Deacon Jonathan⁶, Elisha⁷, Elisha Slade⁸. Deacon Jonathan was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Ensign Edward Converse for years kept the "Converse Tavern" in Thompson Parish, Killingly, Connecticut. Elisha Converse also kept the tavern for a long time. He married Betsey Wheaton of Thompson, a descendant of Robert Wheaton, who came to this country in 1632. Elisha Slade Converse was born in Needham, July 28, 1820. When he was four years old his parents moved to Connecticut, and until he was thirteen years old he lived on a farm in Woodstock. He then went to Boston to live with his older brother, James, already referred to, and for three years attended the McLean grammar school. He then returned to his father's farm for a year, and at the age of seventeen went to Thompson, to learn the clothing trade with Albert A. Whipple. Within two years the apprentice had become a partner in the concern, later

buying out Mr. Whipple's interest. In 1844 he came to Boston, on his brother's advice, forming a partnership with Benjamin Poland in the wholesale boot, shoe and leather business on North Market street. The firm soon purchased the Red Mills in Stoneham, and began grinding drugs, spice and dye-stuffs. He had previously, September 4, 1843, married Mary Diana, daughter of Hosea and Ursula (Burgess) Edmands of Thompson, a descendant in the seventh generation from William Edmands, who settled in Lynn in 1630. They established their home in the Stoneham forest, near the mill, rather a lonely location, from which they removed in three years to Malden. In 1849 his firm dissolved partnership and he joined with John Robson in business under the name of Converse & Robson. Meanwhile the Edgeworth Rubber Company had been formed, a concern which proved unsuccessful, and in 1853 it was succeeded by the Malden Manufacturing Co., Mr. Converse being elected its treasurer. Thus began his successful career as a rubber shoe manufacturer. In 1855 the concern was incorporated as the Boston Rubber Shoe Co. During his management the business increased from an output of from three to six hundred pairs of boots and shoes per day to about 50,000 pairs per day.

From his coming to Malden, as his lifelong friend Deloraine Pendre Corey pointed out in a biographical sketch in 1899, Mr. Converse was "the head and front of all movements for her welfare, and his liberal gifts made his name a household word within her borders. He was largely instrumental in securing the incorporation of the city, and was elected its first mayor by a practically unanimous vote. In 1878 and 1879 he represented his district in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in 1880 and 1881 in the Senate." The Library building, made after

plans by the late H. H. Richardson, was the joint gift of Deacon and Mrs. Converse, and was a memorial to their oldest son, Frank Eugene Converse, whose death, Mr. Corey says, "was one of the tragic pages in Malden's history." The dedication was a notable event, among the speakers being Governors Long and Robinson.*

Among other benefactions of Deacon Converse were gifts to the Consumptives Home in Boston and to Wellesley College, of which he was a trustee. Beside his business directorships, among them being the Malden National Bank, of which he was president from 1856, the National Exchange Bank and the Boston Five Cents Saving Bank, he was long a trustee of the Soldiers' Home and president of the Malden Hospital Corporation. He was a life-long Baptist, and for most of his active life a deacon in the First Baptist Church.

Deacon Converse died June 5, 1904, Mrs. Converse having died December 16, 1903. They left three children to honor their memory and conserve their benefactions—Mary Ida (Mrs. Costello C. Converse), Col. Harry E., and Frances Eugenie (Mrs. Lester Leland). Of Deacon Converse's personality it is almost unnecessary to speak. His good and beneficent life and works speak for themselves, and their memory is embalmed in the hearts of those who knew him best and loved him most. Many of his most characteristic deeds of kindness were of the sort that never were meant to be publicly proclaimed, and only reached general knowledge because the beneficiaries could not be persuaded to let such kindness go without credit, while some of them were the kind of acts that bring tears to the eyes on their relation. Countless generations will honor the memory of this good man.

*On June 19, 1912, the trustees presented a fine bronze tablet to the library, in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Converse.

AN HISTORICAL RECEPTION.

An event occurred on Saturday afternoon, January 28, 1911, so unique in the annals of the Malden Historical Society as to deserve a permanent record in the pages of the REGISTER. At that time the members of the society were entertained by a reception and afternoon tea, given by Mr. and Mrs. William George Arthur Turner, at their spacious home on Ridgewood road, Malden. For three hours the members and invited guests enjoyed Mr. and Mrs. Turner's hospitalities, going from room to room and from floor to floor, finding new beauties without and fresh attractions within wherever they wandered. So sightly is the location of the house that the vision is practically uninterrupted, whether one views the horizon at the entrance of Boston Harbor, with the Graves light flashing at night, to the Middlesex hills on the upper Charles, the Blue Hills of Milton filling the middle distance by day and the numberless lights of the cities of the metropolitan district twinkling like torches at night. But the historic flavor of the reception was the main attraction and every room in the house contributed its fascinating share to make the occasion memorable.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner, with her sister, Miss Agnes Howard Dawes, assisted by Misses Dorothea Lawrence Mann and Mildred Swett and Messrs. Paul Dawes Turner and Richard Greenleaf Turner, greeted the guests upon their arrival the cordial welcome banishing all restraint, and soon the members were talking over rare books and pictures,

ancient china and coins, Paul Revere spoons or other ancient silverware, viewing priceless products of the loom, rare pieces of furniture, famous clocks or autographs. In the picturesque billiard room on the upper floor Mr. Fred J. Libbie gave the guests the benefit of his expert knowledge of antique values, whether of old blue china, pictures or autographs. Here were shown a collection of photographs of old Malden, another of programmes of many important Malden events, another of continental bills and notes. Mrs. Turner is a descendant of two men famous in the colonial and revolutionary history of Boston and vicinity—Col. Thomas Dawes, the architect, irreverently dubbed by the British soldiery "Johnny Smoothing-Plane," who was one of the commission, with Charles Bulfinch and Edward H. Robbins, that built the Massachusetts State House; and Judge Richard Cranch, of the Court of Common Pleas, who married Mary, daughter of Rev. William Smith of Weymouth, and sister of Abigail (Smith) Adams, the first mistress of the White House and the only woman who has been both wife and mother of a President of the United States. The Turner family must have the largest collection in existence of Continental bills and other Massachusetts evidences of indebtedness, each specimen bearing the autographs of both of these men—Thomas Dawes and Richard Cranch—who were often associated in the difficult work of financing the new commonwealth.

When the guests entered the dining room their pleasure in the bountiful entertainment there given was enhanced by the fact that the lunch was served from a table long in the famous dining room of the old Hancock house in Boston. Around this table, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence and his amiable wife, Dorothy Quincy Hancock (a descendant, as is Mrs. Turner, of Judge

Edmund Quincy) may often have entertained their aristocratic friends at functions which the old diarists like Samuel Breck have made famous.

Mrs. Turner has a collection of hundreds of letters and other manuscripts in the handwriting of Abigail Adams. Most of them are letters written to Mrs. Cranch, her sister, from Philadelphia and Washington, during John Adams' presidency and his prior service in the Continental Congress, or from England, when he was serving his countrymen there. Included in the collection is the journal of Mrs. Adams' voyage to England with her husband. A few of these letters appear in the two volume edition of the letters of Mrs. Adams, edited by her grandson, the first Charles Francis Adams, but most of them have never been published nor have they been seen by any of the living members of the Adams family. Mrs. Adams, with her clerical father as her chief tutor, developed the most remarkable literary ability of any American woman of her generation. We are permitted to reproduce from the Turner collection one of her letters, written to Mrs. Cranch from Philadelphia during the earlier part of her husband's administration, and of great historic interest, as being one of the earliest records of a celebration of Washington's birthday :

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28, 1798.

MY DEAR SISTER :

I have this moment received your kind letter of Feb. 18, prevented by bad roads from reaching sooner, and I have got now to be as anxious and as solicitous for the arrival of the eastern post as I used to be at Quincy for the arrival of the southern. I thank you for all your communications. I saw the Centinel last Saturday and thought I knew my own letter, but did not know whether it was an extract from one to you or to Mr. Smith [her son-in-law], to whom I sometimes scribble.

In my last I believe I gave you some account of the intended birthnight ball, and the President's reply, which on the morning of the day appeared in Bache's paper [Bache was Benjamin Franklin's son-in-law], to my no small surprise, though I cannot say I was sorry to see it. It was, however, accompanied by insolence and abuse and fully shows the temper of even those who were the managers of the birthnight ball; not of the President of the United States, but of a private citizen. The publication had, however, a direct contrary effect to what was intended; it threw a gloom and damp upon the whole proceeding, everyone was inquiring the why and the wherefore. Many who had subscribed upon the faith that the President was going refused afterward to attend, amongst them, in justice to him I must say, was the Vice-President [Jefferson], who declared himself shocked with the impropriety of the thing when he first heard of the proposal, but was led to lend his name because he would not give offense. This is certain, he did not go, and I have my information so direct that I know what his opinion was; yet these very persons who set the matter on foot are now endeavoring to make it believed that he was the first mover, in order to give offense to the President. Give the D——l his due, but lay no more than he deserves to his charge. I have been informed that of the 150 who subscribed 15 only were present of ladies, and they have been so mortified that not a word has been published in their newspapers respecting it. I hope in time they will learn to appreciate themselves as a nation; they have had and now have a head who will not knowingly prostrate their dignity and character, neither to foreign nations nor the American people.

My dear sister, your son [The Hon. William Cranch, later of the Supreme Court at Washington], has been with us ever since he came, which is a week to-morrow. Next to my own children I love those of my sister. He is very well, and says Mrs. Cranch and children are so; but he will write you himself. Tell Mrs. Black I shall see the baby tomorrow. I had a bonnet made for it, which I gave it a fortnight ago. I think it wants a dimity cloak, which

I will get for it. I will write her the result of my conference with the nurse.

I shall take cousin Betsey in hand shortly. At present I fear the post will go without my letter if I do not immediately close, after presenting my kind regards to all friends, from

Your ever affectionate sister,

(Signed) A. ADAMS.

At the time Richard Cranch married Mary Smith, her father, Rev. William Smith, celebrated the event by preaching to his Weymouth congregation on the text "Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her." Judge Cranch could not at that time have been a lawyer, for when Abigail Smith chose John Adams, a young lawyer of Braintree, for a husband, Weymouth people had their doubts of the wisdom of the union. On the Sabbath following her marriage her father chose a different text: "And John came neither eating bread nor drinking wine, and ye say he hath a devil." In the Turner library is a small worn volume, "English and Latin Exercises," by N. Bayley, schoolmaster, published by James Holland at the Bible and Bell in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1717. Scribbled over the fly leaf are the scrolls and detached comments of a boy who signed himself "Guielmus Smith, Sept. 1719," while on another leaf, and in another hand, is the name, "William Smith" and the date "1758." The old Weymouth parsonage, famous not only as the birthplace of Mary and Abigail Smith, but of the famous essayist, William Haslett, is still standing.

In the Turner library is also a three-volume edition of the works of Francis Hopkinson, the Philadelphia jurist, author of the "Battle of the Kegs" and a song containing

a line "And ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves" which was sung to the air which this generation knows as "The Star Spangled Banner." These bear on each title-page the autograph of John Adams, and the fact that they were purchased in Philadelphia in 1799, price \$5.00.

One of the attractive places for the guests was the living room, where the most interesting of Mr. Turner's fine collection of clocks, from the parsonage of Parson Willis, who preached in the South Parish of Malden a century ago, stands. It is a hall clock, the case in as perfect a state of preservation, with every joint intact, and the doors fitting as closely as on the day that Simon Willard, America's most famous clock-maker, put in the works, set the great pendulum swinging, and pasted on the inside of the door his circular of directions for setting the clock in motion, printed by the famous publisher of the "Old Farmer's Almanack," and furnishing evidence additional to that of the dial as to the maker of the clock. The circular reads as follows:

CLOCK MANUFACTORY.

SIMON WILLARD.

At his Clock Dial, in Roxbury street, Manufactures every kind clock work, such as large clocks for steeples, made in the best manner and warranted, prices with one dial 500 dollars; with two dials 600 dollars; with three dials 700 dollars; with four dials 900 dollars. Common eight day clocks, with very elegant faces and mahogany cases, price from 50 to 60 dollars.

Elegant eight day time pieces, price 30 dollars. Spring clocks of all kinds, price from 50 to 60 dollars; clocks that will run one year with once winding up, with very elegant case price 100 dollars. Time pieces for



THE OLD PARSONAGE CLOCK.

astronomical purposes, price 70 dollars. Time pieces for meeting-houses, to place before the gallery, with neat enameled dials, price 55 dollars.

Chime clocks that will play 6 tunes, price 120 dollars.

Perambulators are also made at said place, which can be affixed to any kind of wheel carriage, and will tell the miles and rods exact, price 15 dollars.

Gentlemen who wish to purchase any kind of clocks are invited to call at said Willard's Clock Manufactory, where they will receive satisfactory evidence that it is much cheaper to purchase new than old and second hand clocks. He warrants all his work, and as he is ambitious to give satisfaction he doubts not of receiving the public approbation and patronage.

Directions to Set Clocks in Motion.

First, place the clock perpendicular, then fasten it with a screw, pull out the nails which fastens the pendulum and pulleys, then hang on the weights, the heavier on the striking part.

You need not wind up any until the clock is run down.

You may set the clock to the right hour by moving the minute hand forwards or backwards.

The month and moon wheel is fixed right by moving them with your fingers.

Screw the pendulum ball up to make the clock go faster, and down to go slower.

Printed by I. Thomas, Jun., Worcester.

Rev. Eliakim Willis was a native of that part of the town of Dartmouth now known as New Bedford, and became pastor of the South Parish of Malden, now included in the bounds of Everett, in 1752. He was a classmate at Harvard of Rev. Aaron Cleveland, the ancestor of President Cleveland and his predecessor in this pastorate. He remained pastor of this church until it was consolidated with the First Parish and then became pastor of the united churches, his flock comprising the inhabitants of what is now Malden, Everett and Melrose and the Greenwood section of Wakefield. The cottage house, which was his home, and was long the repository of the old hall clock, has been for a century a landmark in Everett. This house, with most of the South Parish, was within military lines during the investment of Boston and as a result most of Mr. Willis' parishioners moved to the vicinity of Black Ann's Corner, or to North Malden. Mr. Willis was both a useful and a patient man, often being compelled to relinquish his salary, and trust to the voluntary offering of his waning congregation for his support.

A fact that makes the old parsonage clock more interesting than it might otherwise be, is that it ticked off much of the lifetime of Lieut. Col. John Popkin, who spent his early days in Boston, served throughout the Revolutionary War in the artillery branch of the Colonial forces, and who married as his second wife Sarah, widow of the Rev. Nahum Sargeant, daughter of Ebenezer Willis of Reading, Vermont, and neice of the Rev. Eliakim Willis, October 12, 1797, and lived in the old parsonage, which had been transferred to Mr. Willis by the parish, the rest of his days, until his death in 1827. The Widow Sargeant was noted as a very beautiful woman, and tradition has it that both Col. Popkin and his son, the learned Prof. John S.

Clock | Manufactory.

SIMON WILLARD.

[illegible]

2. The CLIMEX index is provided for each of the 10 countries considered, and for the WILLAMETTE Gorge, Oregon, USA, using the following formula: $CLIMEX = (C/P) \times (1 + (C/P))$, where C is the climatic suitability index and P is the precipitation index. The climatic suitability index is the sum of the 10 climatic factors, and the precipitation index is the sum of the 10 precipitation factors.

DIRECTIONS TO SET CLOCKS IN MOTION

Try to use the Clock preposition, then attach what a time you are in, when taken the president and getting, then long as the weight, the heavy or the light part. —You need not read or say both the clock is now eleven. You may still be stuck in the right hour, by moving the pointer back towards or towards. —The Moon and Moon light is hard light by moving them both together. —Cross the position and up to make the clock face better, and there is no more.

PRINTED BY L. THOMAS, Job-Printer.

SIMON WILLARD'S CLOCK CIRCULAR.

Popkin of Harvard University, were rivals for her hand, the old warrior winning out against his scholarly son. The romance ended in a bachelor life for the professor. The latter has left a record that his father, who was an inspector in the custom house, walked back and forth from the manse to his office in Boston six days in the week for many years. "His walk, I think," wrote the professor, "would compass the globe more than once." Mr. Turner owns the 1801 edition of a hand-book of the Society of the Cincinnati, bearing Col. Popkin's autograph, and containing a list of the members in Massachusetts. The colonel has marked with a lead pencil check the names of those members of the society, including his own name, who "are Irish and Irish-American."

One of Mr. Turner's banjo clocks was wound by its owner daily for a generation before he discovered it to be an eight-day clock. In the same room with the Willis clock was a small but exquisite plaque, painted by a Russian peasant, in which golden sunlight seems to stream through a window, gilding the recumbent figure on a couch and shining in the folds of a table cover, the mysterious art by which the effect was gained being lost forever. The title of this plaque is "John the Terrible," and the original, a celebrated painting, is in Moscow. On the end of the staff of the man in the picture is a spear or spike, which he is supposed to use to make his remarks impressive.

Two perfect specimens of the famous Boston Fusileer pitchers were exhibited in the library. These pitchers were a part of a lot of one hundred made over one hundred years ago, as shown by the sixteen stars, representing the states then constituting the Union, upon them. Each member of that military company received one, and as they were passed down from generation to generation they

became widely scattered or destroyed. Four are known to be in existence, one, an imperfect specimen, being in the Bostonian Society's collection, and Mr. Turner having these two. The pitchers are ten and one-half inches in height, and have a capacity of three quarts each. On one side is a representation in colors of a soldier in the uniform of the Boston Fusileers at that time, bearing the Massachusetts state flag. This is within an oval, with a motto at the top, "Aut vincere aut Mori," and below, "Success to the Independent Boston Fusileers, Incorporated July 4, 1787. America forever," surmounted by Masonic emblems. This design is enameled in appropriate colors. On the other side in plain print within an oval composed of palm and laural leaves, with sixteen stars surmounted by the American Shield and Eagle, are seated on a mound three figures representing Liberty, Justice and Peace. At the base of the oval enclosed by the motto "United We Stand, Divided We Fall" is a landscape with figures emblematic of Agriculture, Trade and Commerce in the foreground, and in the distance three hills or mounts, perhaps meaning "Trimount." On the base of the nose is a leaf in red enamel with veins of gold, and below on the body of the pitcher two pinks in plain print; below the handle a spray of lilies in plain print.

Mrs. Turner was assisted in serving tea by Mrs. J. Parker Swett, Mrs. Sylvester Baxter and Mrs. Charles E. Mann of the social committee of the society and by Mrs. F. J. Libbie.*

*There has since the reception been added to the Turner collection a fine "high-boy" until recently the property of the late Harriet H. Robinson of Malden, widow of William S. Robinson, better known as "Warrington" the publicist. Its history left over Mrs. Robinson's signature, is as follows:

"This 'High-Boy' once belonged to the grandmother of Ralph Waldo Emerson, whose maiden name was Phoebe Bliss. Her first husband was the Rev. William Emerson; and one of their five children was Rev. William Emerson, father of R. W. E.



BOSTON FUSILEER PITCHERS.

(another child was the famous Mary Moody Emerson). The "Old Manse" at Concord, Mass., was built by her first husband, who died in 1776 (Young). About 1780, she married the Rev. Ezra Ripley, a young minister, and they lived in the "Old Manse," and had three children. Mrs. Ripley died, Feb. 16, 1825. Dr. Ripley died, at 90 years of age, in 1841. At the sale of the household effects, this 'High-Boy' came into the possession of Martha Cogswell Robinson, mother of William S. Robinson—no doubt purchased by him, for her. At her death, in 1856, it was brought to our house, where it has since remained. W. S. R., died in 1876. In 1886, it was given by his wife, H. H. R., to their eldest daughter, Henrietta Lucy Robinson Shattuck. Its age is uncertain. The first William Emerson was first cousin to Lieut. Emerson Cogswell, grandfather of W. S. R. R. W. E., and W. S. R., thus had a common ancestry. Thomas Emerson, 1641; John Cogswell, 1635."

HARRIET H. ROBINSON.

MALDEN, MASS., April 13, 1904.

SAM WALTER FOSS AS I KNEW HIM.

An Address delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Malden Historical Society, 1911, by the President.

This society has great reason to remember with love and gratitude Sam Walter Foss, poet, philosopher and friend of humanity, who as head of the Public Library of our neighboring city of Somerville, has brought that institution to the place where it stands third in the Commonwealth in the circulation of its books. Not long ago he spoke before us upon the invitation and as the guest of our revered president, the late Deloraine P. Corey. They were most congenial friends. Your present President knew him intimately at the beginning of his literary career, and felt it a privilege, a few days ago, to join the multitude of sincere mourners, representing not only the present generation of writers and public men, but the children of his city, who felt they had lost a loyal friend, sorrowing at his bier.

In the summer of 1883, Sam Walter Foss, just graduated from Brown University, with a fellow-graduate, William E. Smythe, who has in the last decade been prominent in political and conservation work on the Pacific coast, started out to make their fortunes, or at least a living, as book agents. Each looked forward to newspaper work as an ultimate field of usefulness. Foss had worked his way through the New Hampshire Conference Academy at Tilton and through Brown. Meanwhile, Mr. Charles E. Walker, of Lynn, had been editing, with indifferent financial success, a weekly paper, called the *Lynn Union*.

His able political editorials had secured him a position in the Boston Custom House, and he was looking for a customer for his paper when the ambitious young men became tired of book canvassing and heard of him. The terms of purchase were easy to arrange where one man was anxious to sell and two men were anxious to buy, and so, early in November, an enterprise which was to prove both a valuable and costly experience for Foss, was launched. The make-up of the paper was completely changed, and it appeared under the name of the *Lynn Saturday Union*, its initial issue having a decidedly literary tone, although its editorial columns thundered as of old. Smythe wrote the editorials, and, although he was by no means without literary ability, the literary tone was furnished by Foss. Within a month it became evident that somebody was writing on the paper who found it a vehicle for a variety of expression. A quaint old personage named "Pogram" delivered himself of a humorous philosophy on current events. A vein of homely humor pervaded everything excepting a column headed "The Day-Dreamer" which was to the paper what the "Listener" has often been in the *Transcript*, excepting perhaps that it was more reflective and didactic. Then poems of exquisite taste were dropped in here and there, bearing no signature. Meanwhile, a definite bid was made for special articles of local interest.

On Forefathers' Day of that year it happened that the Thorndike Local Circle of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle gave a public entertainment in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall in Lynn. Your speaker had prepared the programme, which was intended to show what Lynn authors had done and were doing. The music was all by Lynn composers. Old "Waterhill," a psalm

tune of a century gone, and perhaps the first piece of published music by a Lynn composer, was rendered; and there was music from the pen of Charles Frederic Lummis, better known as a poet and traveller in these days. Your speaker recalls that he aided the surviving members of the once famous Barker family in rendering his old friend Nathan Barker's plaintive setting of "Sweet Alice, Ben Bolt," while another old friend, John Wallace Hutchinson, whose biographer he afterwards became, with his children, sang "The Old Granite Hills." A week before this event, I wandered into the *Saturday Union* office, and asked a stocky, curly-headed man whom I found in the editorial room, to insert a short reading notice of the coming entertainment. I had had some experience as a printer in the composing room of the *Lynn Semi-Weekly Reporter*, edited by the redoubtable Peter L. Cox, but had never written an item for a newspaper in my life, and had long before deserted the "art preservative" for business. The curly-headed man immediately became excited, called his partner, and they united in a request that I give them a special article with sketches of the authors of Lynn, for the issue in which my notice was to appear. I agreed to see what I could do, went home to my dinner, and wrote the article, which was heartily commended by my new curly-haired acquaintance, who proved to be Mr. Foss, and appeared in the issue of December 15. In the issue of the following Saturday, which bore a four-page moss-green cover with a broadside of local poetry, appeared the first poem I ever put in print. Two weeks later saw me the announced associate editor of the paper, and from that time on until I left it for a salaried position in another city, I wrote for it incessantly. One of Sam Foss's favorite remarks when I was in range of his bubbling wit in recent

years was that I once worked for him, and that the connection was far more to my advantage than his, for while I worked without salary, he ran into debt.

Of course I immediately became intimate with both Sam Foss and his partner. Each was cordial in praise of the work I did, and Mr. Smythe did not hesitate to pen fulsome tributes to the honor of the new associate; but I very soon learned that Sam Foss would not permit me nor any other contributor to his paper to do less than the best work of which we were capable. When poetic effusions were written, Mr. Smythe might applaud them, but Sam Foss was the critic who returned them with the suggestion that they be rewritten and shortened by half, without leaving out any of the ideas originally incorporated; or who found that a contributor was doing nothing to entitle him to write for a publication with the high aims of the *Saturday Union*. Probably one occurrence which opened his eyes to the fact that not every person with ambitions in Lynn was worthy of his encouragement was the following effusion undoubtedly penned by N. Allen Lindsay of the *Marblehead Messenger*, which appeared in that publication the week following one of Sam's amber-tinted special issues, with a broadside of poems on the front page:

THE BARDS OF LYNN.

Near us in energized Lynn, the land of the lap-stone,
Rising over the whistles and noise of machin'ry,
Rising over the din of the labor incessant
Cometh the bardic strain, the voice of the muses.
Not as of old they sang by cool Hippocrene,
Or by Castilian springs on windy Parnassus,
Yet with a fervor so like and full of enchantment,
Wonderingly we list to their rapt inspiration.
Tell us, we pray, O Thalia, Euterpe and Clio,
Yes, and Melpomene too, and each of the others,

What you discover in Lynn, the city of leather;
 Soothly is it your voices, or Tom, Dick and Harry's,
 Blending in melody sweet in the satisfied *Union*,
 Set in nonparell leaded and breathing of taffy?

After a council of war in the *Union* office, the task of properly punishing Lindsay was committed to Sam, who did it without malice, in the following language :

List to the wall that goes up from the jealous and piqued Marbleheader,
 There mid the rocks it goes up like the tones of a dissonant fog-horn,
 Not like the idyllic swain on his oaten straw by his sheep-cote,
 But like the tin-music that's played on the horn of the vender of the
 cod-fish.

Jealous the Bard of the Rocks of the fame of the poets of Leather.
 Laugh not, O Bard of the Rocks at the bards of the satisfied *Union*,
 Drown not with irony rude the gentle voice of the Muses,
 Bend down, O Bard of the Rocks, thine auricular cavern and hear me.
 Leave thine abode mid the rocks, and come to the city of leather;
 Leave behind thee the smells that are fishy and breathe our air odor-
 iferous,

And, in a climate congenial pour forth thy bardic effusions,—
 And thy song shall appear in the *Union* and thou shalt be happy.

One quiet afternoon Sam opened the drawer of the pine table he used as an editorial desk, and produced a number of poems, which he read to me, not in the finished way in which he has recited his work before cultured audiences in recent years; but in the bashful manner of a school-boy. I shall never forget the surprise I felt when I first heard him recite his poems after he had become famous, for I had a foolish notion that while he could write well, somebody else had best read his works, popular as they had become with elocutionists. Among the poems he read me that day were some that have become familiar in his published volumes since, though then they had not appeared in print. Before many weeks he was asked to prepare a poem for Memorial Day, and this he read to a great audience in the Lynn Theatre :

When Nature from her lavish urn
Pours forth the fulness of her wealth,
And flowers in every valley burn
Like roses on the cheek of health;

* * * *

We deck the graves of those who bled
To keep this heritage of ours,
And for the unforgotten dead
We dress this festival of flowers.
Rose-wreaths for heroes' deeds we pay,
And garlands for their deadly strife;
We deck their graves with flowery spray
And give a lily for a life.

Sam read this poem much better than he had read his earlier effusions to his audience of one, but confessed when the ordeal was over that he was troubled by his inability to find me in the audience as he looked from the platform, for he had intended to read the poem to me and forget the rest of his hearers.

I found that Sam was a great admirer of Walt Whitman, but that he was not unmindful of the uncouth form of some of the work of the good, gray poet, as when he celebrated Lynn Common in a quite Whitmansque effort, "promulging" as he put it. Sam liked to promulge, as I found when on Saturday afternoons we would roam through what is now known as the Lynn Woods, but was then crossed by infrequent paths, most of which I knew, Sam reciting classic phillipics of antiquity, the works of Adams and Webster or of the great poets, at the top of his lungs. Judge James Robinson Newhall, the historian of Lynn, was then living, and when we called upon him could tell much of Whitman as he knew him, an editorial associate upon a Brooklyn paper. At that time, he said, Whitman was a jovial companion, but quite conventional in his literary work. A few months later, when I was sitting

on my own editorial tripod in Gloucester, Sam published a fulsome eulogy of Whitman, which I challenged. He replied, and I printed a sharp rejoinder, which called forth this personal letter by mail:

DEAR CHARLES:

Well, you have laid out Walt in good style. Still I remain an unrepentant and unregenerate admirer. Should like to continue the discussion, as you are a good man to fight with, and your generous personal allusions are very flattering—but am sorry to say that the great mass of the world, particularly that part which consists of the constant readers of my valuable paper don't care a whiff for Walt or any other poet. Your recent "Day Dreamer," Charles, was a masterpiece. I read it to a little woman of my acquaintance who remarked "That's the best day-dreamer you ever wrote, Sam." Well, I guess it was. The *Breeze* is as bright as a new dollar. Long may it blow.

Your friend,

(Signed) S. W. FOSS.

Sam's allusion to my Day-Dreamer was a very characteristic thing. He was always sure any literary friend of his could do anything that he could. When he began to make a living from the publication of his humorous poems in the New York and Boston papers, he urged me to go and do likewise, assuring me that there was a great market for my wares. But I kept out of it. In the same way after he became librarian of the Somerville Library, he was unable to see why I did not go and find another one and become a fellow-librarian. The illustration of this characteristic that proved of the most value to me, however, was furnished about six months after my first association with him. His paper had not paid, and Smythe had

turned over the entire outfit to Foss, debts and all. A newspaper publisher came down from Cape Ann to renew an offer he had made to Foss before he bought the *Saturday Union*. Inclination might have led him to accept it, but duty, especially to his creditors, bade him remain where he was. He therefore assured his caller that he could not go to Gloucester, but that he was sure a man in the next room would do as well as himself, and perhaps might be willing to go. So I went. A few weeks later a stranger entered the *Saturday Union* office, and stated his willingness to take the place I had vacated, and at the same salary (or lack of it), until he had proved himself indispensable. He told Mr. Foss that he had been conducting a humorous column somewhere, and felt sure that in a month he could convince him that this column was the one thing necessary to the success of the *Union*. So he went to work. The humorous column scintillated, and by four weeks the *Saturday Union* was being quoted everywhere. But the subscription list remained stationary, and Sam sadly told his new assistant that if he required a salary he must try somewhere else. So he left, and behind him he left a big exchange list, caused by the work he had done. Publication day arrived before Sam bethought him of that "funny column." Then he sat down and wrote one of his own, with many misgivings. When his exchanges began to come in the following week, he found his own "funny column" was quoted to a far greater degree than any of its predecessors. This set him thinking, and to help out the scanty returns from his paper, he wrote a number of humorous poems, and sent them to the *New York Sun*, *Puck*, *Judge*, and *Tid-Bits*. Many were accepted. When the crash came, as it was bound to do, and the day arrived that no *Saturday Union* could be published, Sam had

found his feet, and also found a way of not only maintaining himself, but of paying the accumulation of debt, which to his honor be it said, he manfully shouldered and discharged, laughing at his ill-luck. Day after day he would write his poems, committing them to the mail and sending those returned by one flinty-hearted editor to others, who usually took them. Soon he had regular contracts to fill a certain amount of space in the humorous papers and his troubles were over.

I think Foss had some regrets in leaving Lynn. His associations with many of the literary coterie there were of the pleasantest kind. James Berry Bensel was a frequent visitor to his sanctum, until his untimely death, and printed some of his best poems in the *Union*. Like him, I loved Bensel, and printed an appreciation of his work in my paper. The mail immediately brought me a letter from Sam, urging me to send the article to Bensel's sister. George E. Emery, a poet who deserved a far wider reading than he ever got, was also among his frequent callers. To us each, Sam would expound the quaint philosophy that finally found so clear a voice in his poems and made him the idol of the plain people everywhere. "I have noticed," he said to me once, "that a man never gets his salary raised until he earns more than he is getting." Perhaps I would spend the night with him at his room on Warren street. Then I would find how deep was the religious nature that in later years found voice in his books. While in Lynn I persuaded him to write a paper for a literary circle to which I belonged, on William Shakespeare. He read it for us and printed it as a "Book-Worm" in his paper. I pasted the clipping in my scrap-book where it stayed nearly a quarter of a century, at the end of which period I invited him to come to Malden

and read the same paper to the "Forty Whims." He had forgotten it. I had it typewritten and sent it to him with the date of the meeting. He wrote me from Somerville February 17, 1908:

"I shall be glad to come to your place February 24th with that old essay on Shakespeare. It doesn't seem to me that I ever wrote it; but if you say I did I will read it and if it takes I will own it, and if it doesn't I will deny the authorship. I suppose you will not care if I read in connection with it 'When Shakespeare Slings Himself.'"

When the evening came Sam humorously persisted that I was trying to get him to read one of my own productions, but he gave the Forty Whims one of the best evenings they ever had.

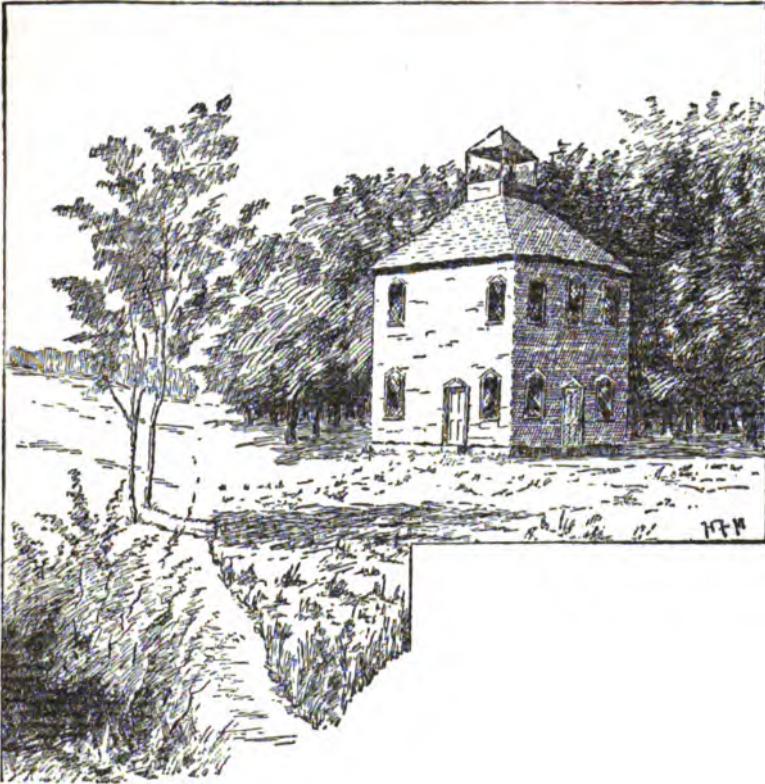
A few years before, I had invited Sam to read in Malden, at an entertainment in which the musical part of the programme was furnished by the late John W. Hutchinson and members of his family. The two men were old friends, and Mr. Hutchinson was so pleased when Sam read his poem "He Worried About It," that he immediately set it to music, and proposed that they should go upon the road together and give some entertainments. I was appointed business manager of the enterprise, which had but indifferent success, but was one in which we all contrived to have some fun.

The real spirit of Sam Foss was shown by what is undoubtedly his most widely-quoted poem:

"Let me live in my house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man."

He illustrated it the first time I saw him, and all through the following years. How anybody could have known him and not loved him, as his literary associates

loved him and the children of Somerville loved him, would have been a mystery, but I never knew of such a thing happening. In some sunny realm he must still be making somebody happy.



MALDEN'S OLD MEETINGHOUSES.

WALTER KENDALL WATKINS.

Correct and accurate data regarding the construction of the dwellings of the earliest emigrants to New England is not over abundant. Early dates are apt to be assigned to most of the surviving structures, dates which recede into the past as their story is retold. The small dwellings of the first settlers also often increased in area with the growth of the family and were covered in their later years by additions to the structure.

Sometimes accurate information is given as to the construction of a house by its contents, noted room by room, in an inventory of an estate.

In a few cases the original contract, not performed by one party or the other in the constructing, is preserved in the case at law to settle the dispute.

It is such a case I desire to present, and it is of more public interest inasmuch as it is a building devoted to public uses of which I shall speak.

One would suppose from the prominence of the church in the early affairs of the Bay Colony that it would be easy to describe the early meetinghouses as to their exterior and interior with accuracy.

An examination of the published town histories and records of Massachusetts towns reveals the contrary for the first century and a half, and it is mainly of the meeting houses built after the Revolution that descriptions have been preserved.

A picture of Boston's first meetinghouse has been engraved but it is but a fancied sketch and shown with a thatched roof, which could be found on several early meetinghouses in the colony, but situated in the thickly settled highway in Boston it was too dangerous and against the early town laws for preventing fires. This picture has been adopted by several town historians as a likely type for their first meetinghouse.

Malden's careful historian, our late president, conscientiously refrains from adopting this type in his work and with the other citizens of our commonwealth we will ever remain in ignorance of the exact description of the early meeting places of our fathers.

In most instances the first structure was soon outgrown and a new building necessary. Unlike our sister towns

we are fortunate in having preserved for two centuries a document which describes with some minuteness the second meetinghouse in Malden.

Like its predecessor it stood on the slope of Bell Rock but more to the southward. The paper which gives the information was in existence in 1849 but has since disappeared. It recites the articles of agreement between the town's committee and Job Lane, a carpenter. A sketch of the builder's life has been ably presented by our president in our volume issued last year.

The agreement itself was first printed in the Bi-centennial Book of Malden in 1850 and reprinted in the History of Malden by Mr. Corey.

It tells us of an oak frame thirty-three feet square and sixteen feet stud. It was clapboarded and the roof shingled. Its windows and doors are as to number and position so well described that an outline elevation is given of the south front in the Bi-centennial Book which has been more artistically shown in a perspective sketch by a more modern artist, Mr. Henry L. Moody, in Mr. Corey's book.*

Surmounting the meetinghouse roof in the centre was a turret, such as is still shown on the "Ship Church" at Hingham.

In this turret swung for a time the bell which fell in the fire of 1848 from the Pleasant street schoolhouse.

The inside of the meetinghouse was lathed and plastered with lime over clay.

The pulpit and deacons' seat were enclosed in wainscoating, but the seats for men and women were planks with backs, such as are still to be seen in some English parish churches.

On the back of the agreement was traced a plan showing an alley from the south door to the north wall and

*The illustration heads this article.

another running from the east door to the west door across the house. The windows with their diamond-shaped panes were hinged and could be opened, unlike those of the Dedham church of that date. In Dedham the glass was taken from the lead frames in summer in order to get air and replaced for the cooler weather.

The Malden congregation of those days came from a territory much larger than the Malden of to-day. Melrose and Everett were then parts of the town and Charlestown, Chelsea and Revere got part of their religious instruction from Malden.

From his house on what is now Malden street, Revere, came Colonel Nicholas Paige, who married the granddaughter of Robert Keayne. In 1692 he was allowed to build a pew, one of those square pen-like structures which survived into the last century. Early in the next century other leading families were allowed to build pews. This necessitated more room, though galleries had been built around the sides, and in 1703 it was voted to add on to the meetinghouse. A first plan was to cut the house in two near the middle and "carry off one end 14 foot." A later plan was to make the addition of fourteen feet upon the south side of the house.

In 1727 it was voted to build a new meetinghouse on the town's land near the old meetinghouse.

This was the beginning of a long strife between the people of the north and south parts of the town. It was an experience similar to other cases in other towns of the state and had to do with the location of the meetinghouse. 27 March, 1727 it was voted "that the new meeting house shall be set upon the knole on y^e North west of Mr. Emerson's Orchard." This action was taken on an "excessive Stormy Day" by the few voters present. Another

meeting was held on 22 May and one on 28 June. At the latter date it was reconsidered as to the place of location and it was voted "to set it between Leweses bridge and the pound on the west of the country road."

This vote was not pleasing to thirty-four of the townsmen and at a meeting held 17 November, 1727 ten men were chosen, five from the north and five from the south side to choose another committee of five. This last committee was to decide where the house should be located; either on the land between Bell Rock and the old meeting-house, or on the knoll on the northwest end of Mr. Emerson's orchard, or on the land between Lewis's bridge and the pound. The committee composed of five prominent men of the province decided on the site between Lewis's Bridge and the pound. The written decision fell into the hands of the selectmen who were of the south side, who refused to have it entered on the town records. Appeal was made to the General Court who ordered it recorded. At a town meeting 3 April, 1728, sixty of the north side protested and refrained from action on a vote against the recording and a vote ordering the house to be built near the old one—just west of it.

On 21 May 1728 William Sprague and his wife, Dorothy, gave a piece of land between Lewis's Bridge and the pound to build the meetinghouse on, and the General Court passed a resolve ordering it built there, as the committee had selected.

Meanwhile, the south side had chosen a committee, 15 May, to choose a workman to build a house. They agreed upon Aaron Cleveland, a carpenter, of Charlestown. He was of the same family as President Cleveland, both being descendants of Moses Cleveland of Woburn. The agreement, which has never appeared in print is as follows :

"Articles of Agreement Indented and made and fully concluded and agreed upon this 19th day of November in the year of his Majestys Reign King George y^e second, Defender of the faith Anno Donimi Seventeen hundred twenty & eight. By and between Aaron Cleveland of Charlestown in y^e County of Middlesex within his Majestys Province, Massachusetts Bay in New England, Carpenter, on y^e one part and John Green Jr., Richard Dexter, Ebenezer Pratt, Thomas Burditt, Ebenezer Upham, Samuel Blanchard, Samuel Bucknam, Lieutenant Samuel Green and William Sargent all of the Town of Malden, in the county aforesaid, Gentlemen, on y^e other part. Witnesseth That the said Aaron Cleveland Doth by this present agreement engage as followeth, viz :

"To erect a good substantial Frame for a Meeting House in and for the Town of Malden aforesaid where said Town hath appointed or shall appoint, of the same dimensions or equivalent followeth. Viz :

"Said House to be fifty-five feet in length and forty and four feet wide and thirty-three feet from the top of the sill unto the top of the plate with a well proportionable steeple unto the same and to find and provide all the Timber and slit work substantial sound and good to compleate the same and likewise to lay a good and substantial foundation with stone and lime, firm and good to Raise said frame upon and also to provide a Gin to Raise said frame withall. Said House to be fitted to Raise at or before the fifteenth day of August next ensueing the Date hereof. Also said Cleveland his heirs or assigns is by this present greement to finish said Meeting House as followeth, viz :—to provide boards both White pine and pitch pine suitable and sufficient to finish both the Inside and out side of said House and to Double Board the Roof and Single board

the outsides and ends. Likewise to provide clapboards and shingles for said House and Steeple and lay them on said House workmanlike and to provide all the Nails of each sort sufficient to finish the Inside and outside said House and board and shingle the steeple the pike of it and provide and put up the weather Cock and Ball upon the Top of said Steeple and board and clapboard the sides of said Steeple with four oval Windows in the Square of said Steeple with handsome Galleries upon the Squares and Mundillions under said Galleries and to put up Weather Boards on said House and make and put up forty and six Window frames and all to be glazed with good Glass six and fours, the lower teer of Windows to be eleven Quorries deep in both Sashes and the second teer to be ten Quorries deep in both sashes and the upper teer to be eight Quorries deep in both sashes. Also to make and put up Mundillions and Troughs and Trunks under the eves of said House and make three shells over the outside Doors, one Shell over each Door. Likewise to make Steps at each Door what shall be needfull. Also to make three outside Doors, Wainscott work and to colour the outside said House as followeth with a lead colour. Viz., the Steeple and Galleries and all the Mundillions and the fatheers Weather Boards and Window frames with the cases Troughs & Trunks with the Shells over each Door all the above mentioned particulars to be of a lead colour and the Inside work to be finished as followeth, viz.—To lay a Double floor below in said House and make two Bodys of Seats Below and a Handsome Pulpitt with a Handsome Canopee over it with the Deacons Seats and a Communion Table and one pew. Also to erect two teers of Galleries in said House with substantial pillars to support them what is needfull and to make as many Seats in each Gallery as the

Room will conveniently allow with wainscott work in the front of each Gallery. Also to erect four pair of framed Stairs one pair at each corner of said House from the lower floor into the upper Galleries and to Ceil with Boards from the floor up to the bottom of each teer of Windows and all the Rest of the Sides and Ends to be lathed and plaistered also to lath and plaister all over head and under each Gallery and Whitewash all the plaistering. Also to provide Hinges Bolts and Locks for the outside Doors and for the Pulpitt and Pew Door and hang the same. Also provide all the Iron Work sufficient for said House and all the said Work to be completed and finished unto the Turning of the Key at or before the fifth Day of March in the year seventeen hundred twenty-nine thirty, and the above named John Green, Richard Dexter, Eben^r Pratt, Thomas Burditt, Eben^r Upham, Samuel Blanchard, Samuel Bucknam, Lieut. Samuel Green and William Sargent, all being a committee chosen by the Town of Malden aforesaid to agree with some meet person to Erect and Build and finish certain Meeting House in Malden as is before expressed accordingly we have agreed with Aaron Cleveland aforesaid as followeth, viz.—to pay or cause to be paid unto said Aaron Cleveland his heirs or assigns In consideration for the aforesaid Meeting House the full and just sum of one thousand and forty pounds good and current passable bills of credit in the Province aforesaid at such time and times and particular payments as followeth Viz., three hundred pounds of said money at or before the first day of April next ensuing the Date hereof and two hundred and ten pounds of the aforesaid money at or before the fifteenth of August next ensuing the Date hereof and two hundred and ten pounds of the aforesaid money at or before the first day of December

next after ensuing the Date hereof and three hundred and twenty pounds more at on or before the first day of March next after that ensuing which makes up the aforesaid sum of one thousand and forty pounds. Also to provide men enough to Raise said House. Further it is to be understood that if the Town see good not to have any Steeple to said House but only a plain pitched Roof then the agreement between said Cleveland and the said Committee is that there shall be Eighty pounds taken out of the aforesaid one thousand and forty pounds and to the true performce of the aforesaid mentioned articles of agreement the aforesaid mentioned parties have herein Bound themselves each to the other upon the none performance of either a party in the forfeiture of fifteen hundred pounds good and passable Bills of Creditt in the Province aforesaid and in Testimony whereof the Parties have hereunto Sit their hands and Seals the Day and the year before written.

"Signed Sealed and Delivered in presence of Peter Tufts, Johnr Greatton. Signed John Green and Richard Dexter, Sam^l Green, W^m Sargent, Thomas Burditt, Eben^r Upham, Samuel Blanchard, Eben^r Pratt.

"Middlesex ss. Medford, April 4, 1730, Peter Tufts personally appeared before me the subscriber and made oath that he saw the above named John Green, Richard Dexter, Sam^l Green, William Sargent, Thomas Burdett, Eben^r Upham, Sam^l Blanchard, Eben^r Pratt, Sign Seal and Execute this Instrument and at the same time he saw John Greatton with himself sign as witnesses to the Execution hereof.

Sworn before me, JOHN RICHARDSON,

Justice of the Peace.

"Apr. 16, 1729, Then rec'd of the Committee in part for the Meeting House Seventy-five pounds.

"A true copy Exam p SAM'L PHIPPS, *Cler.*"

This contract was accepted at a town meeting, 14 Jan. 1728-9, fifty-one north side men protesting against the location.

As soon as the weather would permit, Mr. Cleveland collected his material and began the erection of the house, but in May at the annual town meeting the north side were in the majority and refused to raise money for town expenses. The action of the town's officers in ignoring the orders of the General Court, as to location, was brought to the attention of the Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature. Three of these were members of the Committee of arbitration and they issued a writ of Mandamus to the Town's Committee for them to desist from erecting the house anywhere except where ordered by the General Court.

The temporary writ was made final 4 August and Mr. Cleveland at once removed the materials to the land given by the Spragues. The south side people attempted to get the General Court to again interfere but unsuccessfully and the house was completed according to the contract.

At a town meeting 11 May 1730, the south side men succeeded in passing a vote that the building committee stand a trial in law brought by Cleveland against them for money to pay for a house which the Committee considered "not sit to y^e satisfaction of y^e town." 64 north side men protested this vote.

The committee lost their suit in the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Middlesex. 7 August the town voted Mr. Cleveland be paid the money he had recovered by judgment of the Court, £870 with £12 costs. This he received from the committee 21 Dec. 1730.

At a town meeting 14 Apr. 1731, it was voted that the town would not allow any bills granted to the Committee that went to law with Mr. Cleveland also that they would not raise money to pay the committee. At last, however, the matter was patched up and 3 March 1731-2 the committee received the sum they paid Cleveland with £49 for their trouble.

The suit in the Inferior Court had been decided in Cleveland's favor. It was for a breach of covenant and the record and papers filed in the case have preserved a description of the third meetinghouse erected in Malden. These papers are not to be found in the files of Middlesex County as the committee, not satisfied with the verdict against them, appealed to the Superior Court of Judicature of the Province. The appeal was decided by a jury in favor of Cleveland, the verdict of the lower court being affirmed, and the committee were taxed the costs of court. A copy of the agreement and other papers are therefore found in the files of the higher court in Boston.

Through these documents we find that the committee appeared on the day of the house raising in August, 1729. That Cleveland requested their assistance according to the contract, that they refused to assist and furnish sufficient help unless the building was put next the old meetinghouse. Cleveland then turned about to the crowd assembled and asked them to assist and he or the committee would see them satisfied for their work. Some forty responded to this appeal and were compensated at the rate of six shillings each, which sum was reckoned in the damages awarded in the suit.

That the contract furnishes a correct idea of the construction we may feel assured. On 19 May 1730 Cleveland called on his fellow townsman, Samuel Frothingham,

carpenter and housewright, ancestor of the Portland family of that name. With him was Zachariah Hicks of Cambridge, a carpenter, father of Zachariah, an eminent schoolmaster of Boston, and great-grandfather of Zachariah Hicks, who established the saddlery and trunk business in Boston, after the Revolution, now carried on by Mr. William H. Winship of this city.

The trio proceeded to Malden and viewed the completed structure with the articles of agreement before them and decided that the work was done in a workmanlike manner and as much as required by his articles.

Contemporary with the third meetinghouse in Malden was the third meetinghouse in Bridgewater. Built in 1731 it stood for nearly a century. It was smaller than the Malden church, only fifty by thirty-eight feet and twenty-two feet high. It was three stories high with two galleries one above the other on three sides of the house. It was shingled and the windows were probably the same in number as shown in the sketch of the house that has been preserved. It was used as a place of worship for seventy years till 1801. It was used for town meetings from 1802 till taken down in 1823. A new spire was erected on it in 1767.

Rev. Thomas C., son of Rev. Peter Thacher, the eighth minister of Malden, writing in 1849 of the third house of worship, says: "There seems to rise again before me that ancient weather-beaten church, the place of my earlier worship, and where my venerable father taught and prayed. . . . It was one of the plainest and strictest of its sect. It looked the old Puritan all over. It had no tower nor belfry. Its little bell was hung outside on a beam projecting from the gable end of the building."

That this meetinghouse was provided with a steeple

at first is doubtful. 14 January 1728-9 they voted it should not have a steeple, thirteen days later they voted "that y^e Town will have A tarrett upon y^e new Meeting house to hang y^e Bell in." In 1764 they voted "to build a Bell free and put up the spindle again and Weather Cock as before." This was not then done, as in 1767 the vote was reconsidered and it was voted to repair the belfry and build a steeple which was done in 1768. This steeple is shown on the church on the plan of Malden in 1795.

Mr. Corey presents in his history (p. 523) a floor plan of the 1730 meetinghouse as drawn by John Pratt (1783-1863) from memory. This shows stairs only in the two south corners of the building. Stairs were in each of the corners of the building according to the contract. In 1763 it was voted "that the mens and womens north stair be took down in order to build more pues." At the same time "new doors were ordered made lower in proper shape with shells over them" as before. Iron bolts and straps were put in and the ceiling repaired.

At the annual town meeting in May, 1801, the question of building a new meetinghouse was considered. At a meeting in December it was voted to build it of brick rather than wood. It was also voted to buy the brick rather than make them on the spot from the clay pits nearby.

In April, 1802, the committee were given leave to place the meetinghouse in any part of the town's square, as the location was called. They were also given leave to pull the old meetinghouse down when they deemed it necessary.

This was done the next month and on a Friday in May, 1802, the windows were sold at auction. This original account of the sale was found among the papers of Mr. Corey and the number of windows agree with the statement made in the building contract with Aaron Cleveland.

SALE AT AUCTION OF THE WINDOWS IN MALDEN
MEETINGHOUSE ON FRIDAY OF MAY 1802
ON THE PREMISES.

North Side of S^d House.

- 5 upper and middle windows to Mr. Samuel Tufts at 6½ cents per square.
5 Do at 6 cents to Mr. Samuel Tufts.
4 Lower Do to Mr. Samuel Wait Jun^r @ 6 cents.

West End.

- 5 upper Windows to Ezra Sargent Esq. @ 6½ cents.
5 middle and lower Do to Mr. Will^m Parker @ 6½ cents.

South Side.

- 5 upper Do to Mr. Daniel Wait at 6 cents.
5 middle Do to Mr. Nathan Holden @ 6 cents.
4 lower Do to Mr. Will^m Parker @ 6 cents.

East End.

- 4 upper Do to Mr. Daniel Wait @ 6 cents.
5 middle and lower Do to Mr. Nathan Holden @ 6 cents.
3 Bellfry Do to Capt. Amos Sargent @ 6½ cents.

Samuel Tufts Windows 184 sq.	\$11.50
Samuel Wait Jun ^r . Do 101 Do	6.06
Daniel Wait 143 Do	8.58
Will ^m Parker 208	13.
Capt. Amos. Sargent 72	4.68
	<hr/>
	43.84
Windows	
Benj ^a Waitt 15 a 7 cts.	\$1.05

In 1701 we find mention in the town records of the town's pound which needed repairs. In 1771 it was voted to build a stone pound in place of the wooden one.

In building the meetinghouse in 1802 it was necessary to remove the stone pound and the stones were used in the meetinghouse. The stones in the foundation of the old meetinghouse were also utilized*. A new pound of wood was built on a site now included in Central Square. A later pound stood on a site covered by the Cox block.

Edward Wade, a prominent citizen of the town a century ago, who died in 1825, was employed to pull down the old 1730 meetinghouse which he did in two and a half days (May 31 to June 2, 1802) at a cost of \$2.92 and his attendance in superintending the job one and a half days \$1.83. On 4 June he laid out the foundations and on the eighth, ninth and tenth dug the trench for the same. On the seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth and twenty-first he laid the stone for the foundations.

The following extracts are from Mr. Corey's papers:

The Committee of the Town of Malden for Building a Meeting House to Edw^d Wade Dr.

1802		
Feb. 19 & 20	one hand one day & half to cut timber	1.75
May 31 to June 2	pulling down the old house 2½ days	2.92
the 4 th	half day do	.58
the 8 th	one day digging trench	1.17
the 9 th & 10 th	two days do	2.35
the 17 & 18	team one and half day	3.
the 19 & 21	do to do	3.
the 22 & 23	one hand two days sticking bords	2.33
	bringing two casks of lime	1.50
July 1 & 2	team two days	4.
the 3 & 5	do to do	4.
the 10	one day do and one load of stones	2.50

*These stones recently taken from the church have been used in Everett near Wood-lawn for building purposes.

the 14	half day do	1.
the 22	do to cart window frames and haul timber	1.
the 24	do to get poles and haul timber	1.
the 28	carting one load of Sand	.75
the 30	carting 3 thousand bricks at $\frac{1}{2}$	1.25
Augt 3 & 4	a hand one day and half	1.75
the 5 th	team to haul timber and fetch from the lot	4.
	carting 27 thous ^d Bricks at $\frac{1}{2}$	11.25
the 14	one day & half overhauling old stuff	1.75
the 16	one day do	1.17
the 19 & 20	two days do	2.33
	turn over	56.33
	Continued brought over	56.33
Sept 8	one day overhauling stuff	1.17
the 10	do to do	1.17
the 15 & 17	two days & half do	2.92
the 18	one day do	1.17
the 28	making fence against Mr. Walt	.50
the 30	bringing 15 hundred of Bords from Sargent	1.50
Octr. 4	fetching 10 thous lathes	1.25
5 & 6	one hand two days to paint	2.33
the 7 th	fetching 6 casks of lime	2.
the 8 th	one hand half day diging sand	.67
	fetching hare & one days work	1.46
the 9 th	one hand making paint and painting	1.17
the 11 th	one hand to paint & team to get windows	1.66
the 12 & 13	one hand to paint one day & half	1.75
Nov. 28 & 29	team one day and half	3.
	one hand to paint	1.17
From Nov. 30 to Dec. 22	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ days painting	20.42
		101.64
		16.49
		\$118.13
	Malden 22 of Dec. ^a 1802	
	Bringing 200 Bords from Medford	1.50
		119.63
	Corrected	7.33
		\$112.30
	Second acct added	10.
		\$122.30

Committee of Malden for building a Meeting House
to Edw^d Wade.

1802	DR.
Febr 12. 19 & 20 to the Town lot 2 days	2.33
April 3 one day do	1.25
May 31 attending on pulling down Meeting h one day	1.25
June 2 half day do	.58
the 4 one day to lay out the spot	1.25
8. 9. 10 3 when diging trench	3.50
17. 18. 19 & 21. 3½ days when laying stone	4.8
22 & 23 2 days when sticking boards	2.33
the 30 one day at Meeting house	1.25
July 25. 30 & 31 2½ days do	2.92
Aug. 3. 4 & 5 3 days do	3.50
the 12 & 13 & 16 2½ days do	2.92
25. 27 & 28 3 days do	3.50
the 30 1 day do	1.33
Sept. 10 1 day do	1.33
Oct. 1 to 7 6 days do	6.
9. 11 & 12 3 days do	3.
the 18 1 day do	1.
the 23 1 day do	1.
from 25 to 30 6 days do	6.
Nov. 1 & 2 2 days do	1.84
4. 5 & 6 3 days do	2.75
from 8 to 12 5 days do	4.60
13. 15 & 16 3 days do	2.75
•	
Carried forward	\$62.26
Nov 18 one day at meeting house	.92
the 20 1 day do	.92
22. 23 & 24 3 days do	2.75
26 & 27 2 days do	1.84
Decr 1 to 4 4 do	3.67
the 6 1 day do	.92
From 8 to 11 4 days do	3.67
13. 14 & 15 3 days do	2.75
17 & 18 2 days do	1.84
20. 21 & 22 3 days do	2.75
4 days out of town	6.
the 24 & 25 2 days at the Meeting house	1.84
the 27 & 28 2 days do	1.84

the 29 & 30 2 days do	1.84
the 31 1 day do	.92
Jan'y 1 1 day do	.92
the 3. 4. 5 & 6 4 days do	3.67
	<hr/>
	\$101.32
extra time service and expenses	25.
	<hr/>
	126.32
add	4.00
	<hr/>
Malden. 8 of Jan'y 1803	130.32

The estimate of cost of materials and labor were also found among Mr. Corey's papers.

An Estimate of Materials & Labour Necessary for Building a Brick Meeting House.

Timber	\$140
Mercht Boards 18th @ \$16	288
Clear Do @ 20	200
Windows @ 8	260
Doors 6 @ 8	48
Building pews @ 5	300
Shingles 40th @ 3	120
Shingle Nails	15
Board Nails	80
Hinges for Doors &c	50
Lime	100
Plastering Lathes &c	180
Completing ye Inside work	700
Completing ye Roof	250
Painting Doors & I. side work	200
	<hr/>
	2931
	<hr/>
Bricks 216 thous @ \$5	1080
Lime	100
Masons Work	540
Sand &c	20
	<hr/>
	1740

MALDEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

51

Cupelow	200
Turnover	1840
	2931
	4771
Stones	240
	5011

The brick used in the construction were of two kinds: merchantable brick and black brick; the latter being the well baked brick taken from the arches of the kiln. The price was \$4.50 a thousand. The brick was furnished by William Wait, known as "Brickmaker Bill" (b. 1776, d. 1856) who was father of William Wait of Boston, who died in 1903.

The first load of brick was delivered 19 June, 1802, and on 13 August twenty-five thousand were delivered.

Malden June. 1802 the Committee of the Meeting Hous

Mr. Ezra Sargent.

to W^m Wait 3rd Dr.

Mr. Edward Wade.

Capt Richard Dexter.

	1 thousand of black Brick	2.50
	2 thousand of black Brick	5.
July 2 th	1 thousand of black Brick	2.50
8 th	1 thousand of black Brick	3.
9 th	1 thousand of black Brick	3.66
10 th	1 thousand of black Brick	3.66
14 th	8 hundred of black Brick	2.94
August 12 th	9 thousand of Brick Carted by E. Wade	42.
	6 thousand of Brick by Winslow Sargent	28.
	3200 of Brick by Eben Harnden	15.94
	5 thousand of Brick by Joseph Floyd	23.33
	3 thousand of Brick by Edward Waide	14.

	4 thousand of Brick by Thomas Hunt	18.66
	1800 by Eben Harnden	7.93
	2 thousand by Winslow Sargent	9.33
	4250 of brick by Nathan Lynd	19.82
	1 thousand of Brick by Amas Sargent	4.66
	2 thousand of Brick by Samuel Tufts	9.33
15 th	2 thousand of Brick by Benjamin Lynde	9.33
	6 thousand of Brick Carted by Edward Wade	28.
	1 thousand of Brick by Nathan Lynde	4.66
	1 thousand of Brick by Benjamin Lynde	4.66
16 th	6 thousand of Brick by Barnard Green	28.
	2 thousand of Brick by Bene Lynde	9.33
	4 thousand of Brick by Edward Wade	18.66
	4 thousand of Brick by Joseph Floyd	18.66
17 th	6 thousand of Brick by Nathan Lynde junr	28.00
	6 thousand of Brick by Winslow Sargent	28.00
	5 thousand of Brick by Joseph Floyd	23.33
	5 thousand of Brick by Thomas Hunt	23.33
	1 thousand of Brick by Samuel Tufts	4.66
		<hr/>
		471.87
	96000 thousd March bricks @ 4.50	\$432.06
	15000 Do Black Do	23.26
		<hr/>
	111000	455.26

Malden May 13 1803

Recd the full contents of this account

William Watt^s

The timber was taken from the town's lot and some of the boards and joists came from Medford. Posts and banisters came from Boston.

By October the work was advanced to that degree that painting was being done and the latter part of the month the windows were put in. On 17 November the staging was carted away and on the twentieth a team was occupied in carting away the "brick bats" on the land about the building. The painting was finished on 22 December and on the 20th at a town meeting the thanks of the town had been voted the committee.

COLUMBIAN CENTINEL WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1803.

"On Wednesday last, a new and elegant Brick Church was consecrated to the purposes of divine worship by the Society of Congregational Christians in the town of Malden—Their Pastor, the Rev. Aaron Green, delivered a discourse on the occasion, from 11 Chron. II-4. *Behold I build an House to the name of the Lord my God, to dedicate it to him.*"

"It contained a number of historical notices, and is, we learn with pleasure to be committed to the press. The Rev. Dr. Osgood made the dedicatory prayer, and the introductory and closing prayers, and the reading of the scriptures, were performed by the Rev. Mr. Tuckerman. Sacred music was had at proper intervals, and every part of the service executed with great solempity and order. It is said, that the utmost regularity and concord have attended the founding progress and completion of the edifice, which is ornamented with a bell, presented by Timothy Dexter, Esq., of Newburyport, and internally with one of Willard's beautiful patent clocks, the gift of John Harris, Esq., of Charlestown. The ladies of Malden furnished the hangings and ornaments of the window and pulpit and presented their minister with a gown and cassoc."

SOME NOTABLE WOMEN IN THE ANNALS OF MALDEN.

A Paper read before the Malden Old and New by Mary Lawrence Mann.

At various times a controversy has raged over the problem as to which Massachusetts town established the first public school. Was it the Boston Latin School, the school at Dorchester, or did the Old Planters of Cape Ann and ancient Naumkeag maintain a school supported by public funds? Nobody seems quite able to settle the question. A more modern issue perhaps might be the question which Massachusetts town had the first woman's club? and the average searcher for truth would hardly think of going back much more than a generation for light concerning it. The fact is, however, that ancient Malden organized her women for action within two years of the incorporation of the town; that is, in 1651; and that the custom of women banding themselves together, having committees on legislation and signing appeals to the General Court had its first illustration upon New England soil here.

The Massachusetts Archives, the repository of priceless historical treasures, have preserved for us the roll of membership of this famous woman's club, which was organized to save to Mystic Side the services of its first settled pastor, Rev. Marmaduke Matthews. The petition of these women was presented to the Court by Capt. Joseph Hills, the father of the town, and it pleads with the "Hono'd Court" to "pass by some personall & perticul'

ffaylings And to p^rmett him to jmploy those tallents God hath ffurnish'd him wthall."

Many of these mothers of Malden would have remained unknown had this petition not been preserved; and yet the names have a very familiar look, for they are those of many of the club women of Malden to-day. The name of Mrs. Sargeant, for example, heads the list, and perhaps she was the president of Malden's first woman's club. Not all the petitioners were matrons, for the last signature was that of Rebecca Hills, a daughter of the Captain, who some time after married Thomas Greene of North Malden. Her sister Mary, wife of Capt. John Wayte, is a signer, and her name is followed by that of Sarah Hills, her step-mother. The Mrs. Shepard of that day bore the rather unique name of "Thankslord." The second signer is Joan Sprague (wife of Ralph), and among other names are those of the widow Blanshar(d), Mary Pratt, Bridget Dexter, Elizabeth and Margaret Greene, Hannah Barrett and Hannah Whittemore.

The reason the leader in this petition signs her name as "Mrs." Sargeant is quite easy of explanation. Up to the coming of Marmaduke Matthews the little flock at Mystic Side had been sheperded by a lay preacher, William Sargeant, who soon after sold his farm on the Everett slope of Belmont Hill and moved to Cape Cod, although his descendants remain among us.

Such a subject as that of this paper leads one of necessity to think of the wives of the ministers of the ancient town. It is probable that in the early period of settlement William Sargeant had a successor who preceded Matthews. This was Rev. Benjamin Blackman, who certainly lived here, however little he may have preached, and whose farm included Bell Rock. He soon went to

Black Point, on the Saco, and founded Scarborough. His wife was a daughter of Capt. Joshua Scottow, whose farm was in the heart of Boston, and included the site of the present City Hall and of King's Chapel. It was Joshua Scottow who wrote the famous "Narrative" of the Great Emigration, saying of Cape Ann "There was an island . . . and sweet single roses," a remark that has furnished the theme for many poems.

Marmaduke Matthews left Malden, and in his place came that gentle poet, physician, pastor and teacher, Michael Wigglesworth; and with him came his wife, Mary, daughter of Humphrey Raynor of Rowley. What a life she must have led with the patient author of "The Day of Doom."

With the building of the old parsonage, opposite Bell Rock, came Joseph Emerson; and he, too, had a wife Mary, daughter of Rev. Samuel Moody of York, whose grandfather, John Sewall, was a brother of the famous Chief Justice Samuel Sewall, who presided at the witchcraft trials. Mary Emerson was great grandmother of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and upon the death of her husband and the coming of Rev. Peter Thacher to the parsonage, "Madam Emerson" as she was always called, moved to a house which stood on the main road near the corner of Irving street, where the diaries and journals of her time show that that she shared the duty and dignity of entertaining ministerial and other visitors with the inhabitants of the parsonage.

Into this later home of Madam Emerson, at the outbreak of the Revolution, came a little baby girl, sent from the Old Manse in Concord by her father, the Rev. William Emerson, upon the death of her mother. This child was Mary Moody Emerson. Upon the death of her grand-

mother, an aunt, Ruth, adopted her, making her heir to the home in which she lived until the year 1807, when she moved to the home in Maine, within sight of the White Mountains, where she spent most of her later life. Mary Moody Emerson, if we may judge her by the standard of her partial nephew, Ralph Waldo, was the most remarkable woman who ever lived in Malden. Her list of favorite authors, beginning with Plato and ending with Byron, shows mental qualities of the highest order. Early American history furnishes the name of but one other woman of similar tastes and attainments, Abigail Adams, and she, too, was a minister's daughter.

In an essay written late in his life Emerson reproduced many extracts from the journal of his favorite aunt, written during her life in Malden, and these show her a frequent visitor at the house of Capt. Dexter and others, and very fond of long walks, in what must then have been the fields and woods of the neighborhood. We can easily imagine her following the highway upon which she lived to the Lynde Woods, now included in Pine Banks Park, perhaps crossing the meadows and Three Myle Brook to the Cascades, following up Shilly Shally Brook, and thence returning by way of Jerry Jingle notch through Capt. Dexter's woods to his pastures, dotted with cedars, now the West End, and thence to the mansion on the Salem road.

Madam Emerson had a rival claimant to her dignities in the parsonage of the South Parish. This was her cousin, Madam Susanna Porter Cleveland, a woman far more famous in her time than Emerson's granddame, who was also to have a great man for a descendant in the fourth generation, Grover Cleveland. Her husband, Rev. Aaron Cleveland, was in his descent, like Joseph Emerson, one

of a long line of ministers. After a comparatively brief pastorate in the South Parish of Malden, he became interested in the Church of England, went to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he founded St. Matthew's church, which still flourishes, the oldest in that city. He returned to the colonies, and died in 1757 at the house of his friend, Benjamin Franklin, in Philadelphia.

Susanna Porter Cleveland was the daughter of Rev. Aaron and Susanna Sewall of Salem, her grandfather being a brother of Judge Samuel Sewall, the famous diarist, already referred to. The death of her husband found her with ten children to care for; and history tells us that she returned to her old home in Salem, where she not only reared her numerous family respectably but preserved her social position, associating always with the best circles, and receiving as her visitors, the learned, the witty and the celebrated of her time.

Meanwhile, in the north part of Malden a child was maturing in the Upham family, who, for reasons which will be stated, became a woman of great interest in American life. Hannah Upham was the daughter of Phineas and Hannah Waite Upham. She was born in Malden, May 6, 1734. She was descended from John Upham, the early Malden settler; from Capt. John Wayte and his wife Mary Hills, daughter, as already stated, of Capt. Joseph Hills, the founder of the town; from Rev. Mr. Oakes, the fourth president of Harvard College, and from John Howland, the Mayflower Pilgrim. When she was four years old her father and three of his four children died of the throat distemper, and Hannah was brought very low. Dr. Tufts, of revered memory, attended her, but his remedies were ineffectual. Returning one day from visiting her he resolved to spend the night in study and prayer on her

account. He found a medicine which he had not tried and administered it. She began to improve and in time recovered. She was married in Malden, by the Rev. Joseph Emerson, to John Haskins, the noted Boston merchant, her age then being eighteen, and became the mother of sixteen children. At her death, in her eighty-sixth year, it was said of her: "She has performed all the duties of life well; with truth may it be said, she is one of the best of mothers, best of wives, best of Christians, and best of women." Her daughter Ruth Haskins married Rev. William Emerson, and died at the home of her famous son, Ralph Waldo Emerson, in Concord, in 1853.*

John and Hannah Upham Haskins lived in a great house on Rainsford's lane, now Harrison avenue, Boston. He was a pew holder in King's Chapel, Boston, and one of those who strongly opposed the modifications made in the prayer book used by that society, attending thereafter Trinity church, although always retaining his pew in the old stone chapel on Tremont street, which remains one of the most precious landmarks of Boston. Hannah Upham never forgot the teachings of Joseph Emerson, and remained a devout Congregationalist all her life. Every Sunday the fond couple would walk from their mansion to the corner of Winter and Marlboro, (now Washington) streets, followed by their sixteen children walking in pairs. At this point the father and the children sharing his views would turn down Summer street to Trinity church, while the mother and the rest of the children would go to Park Street church. If a guest were with them Mr. Haskins would gravely inquire: "Do you prefer to go to meeting with Mrs. Haskins, or will you

*From Rev. William Emerson's diary: "1779—April 6. I went to church this morning and stood sponsor for John Haskins' son—is named Ralph."

worship with the saints and *sarvants* of the Lord at Trinity?"*

Capt. John and Mary Hills Waite, already referred to as ancestors of Hannah Upham, originally lived in a house at Mystic Side which they purchased in 1644 of Widow Martha Coytmore, who became the wife of Governor John Winthrop. As the spouse of a great governor, this interesting person ought not to be omitted from the list of Malden's notable women. Martha Rainsworth Coytmore, whose husband's name is preserved in one of our public parks, after the death of Thomas Coytmore, married John Winthrop, and for a time lived in the house on Cornhill, now Washington street, near the Old South church and facing up School street. Upon the death of the famous governor, she again ventured upon the sea of matrimony, marrying John Coggan, and returning to Malden. John Coggan died, and then, we are told, this widow of one governor, two very respectable millers and the mother of six children "discontented that she had no suitors, encouraged her farmer, a mean man, grew discontented, despaired, and tooke a great quantity of ratts bane, and so died."

The period which preceded the Civil War, was in Malden, as elsewhere in New England, one of contro-

*Ruth Haskins was the seventh child of this interesting couple. She had five sisters and one brother older than herself, as she grew up, and three sisters and three brothers younger. Before her marriage to William Emerson, D. G. Haskins tells us, she frequently visited her grandmother, Hannah Waite (Upham) Cooke and her Aunts Waite in Malden, meeting Mr. Emerson, who would come from Concord to see his grandmother, Madam Emerson and his aunts, Brinton and Rebecca Emerson (the "B. and R. Emerson" of Peter Thacher'd diary, for which see the last issue of the Register) and his Aunts Waite, with whom his sister, Mary Moody Emerson lived. Ruth Haskins' "Aunts Waite" were Ruth and Sarah, sisters of her grandmother, who both died unmarried. William Emerson's "Aunts Waite" were Rebecca and Ruth Emerson, one the third and the other the fourth wife of Samuel Waite of Malden. It is doubtful if the fact has ever before been noted that two of Ralph Waldo Emerson's grandparents and four of his great-grandparents were natives of Malden.

versy over slavery. There were at least three stations of the underground railroad here, and it goes without saying that to maintain these required heroism on the part of the women in these homes. The mistress of the Wilson house, so long the old parsonage, was one of these; another was Almira Bailey Morey, wife of David B. Morey, whose home was on Hillside avenue. This worthy couple named most of their children after noted Abolitionists. Still another station was the home of Gilbert and Hannah (Burrell) Haven. Hannah Haven was a descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, and the mother of Bishop Gilbert Haven. She was a real daughter of the Revolution. In the days of the Rebellion, as during the Revolution, every Malden wife and mother was a heroine.

You will hardly expect me to catalogue the women who have been prominent in Malden during this generation; but it is not easy to forget the service to the community of such a woman as Mrs. Mary D. Converse; of Mrs. Harriette H. Robinson,* the friend of Lucy Larcom, and the inspirer of the gifted "Warrington" in his work as a publicist; of Mrs. P. S. J. Talbot, sister of the brave General Oliver Otis Howard, and herself a leader in reform work; of such an educator as Miss Marcia Brown, whose work established the primary school system of Sao Paulo, Brazil; of Mrs. Harriette Robinson Shattuck, the noted parliamentarian; or of Mrs. Jenness Miller, of dress reform fame, for many years a resident here, and Mary A. Livermore of Melrose, so long a part of old Malden, whose memory all womanhood reveres.

The spirit of the remonstrants against injustice to Marmaduke Matthews abides in the hearts of their

*Mrs. Robinson has died since this paper was read.

successors, and who can doubt that the women of Malden are as ready to exercise their right of petition—to uphold goodness and to protest against wrong—as were the women of ancient Mystic Side.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE BELL ROCK CEMETERY.

Transcribed by the late DELORAINE PENDRE COREY.

[The Bell Rock Cemetery contains the graves of many of the founders of Malden, and of many of the pastors and others prominent in the early history of the town. Here is the grave of Michael Wigglesworth, New England's first noted poet; that of the builders of the Old South Church in Boston, of Job Lane, New England's first bridge builder, of many of Ralph Waldo Emerson's ancestors. Mr. Corey, with the assistance of his son, Dr. Arthur D. Corey, copied these inscriptions many years ago, a labor of love that consumed many weeks of time. Since that work was done many of the stones have disappeared.]

Alice Brakenbury Wife
of William Brakenbury
Aged 70 Years Died
Decem 28, 1670

Fugit Dora
Here Lies Y^e Body Of
Thomas Call
Aged 79 Yⁿ
Dec^d in May
1676
Memento Te Esse Mortal^{em}

Here Lies Y^e Body Of Samuel
Lee Aged 36 Yⁿ Decd^d In
August 1676

Here Lyes y^e Body
Of Iohn Dexter
Aged 38 Years
Died December 8
1677

Rvth Vpham
Aged 12 Years ^{Died}
December y 8th 1676

Fugit Dora
Here Lies y^e Body
Of Thomas Call
^{lunr} Aged About
45 Y^r Dec^d In Noue^m
1678

Here Lies y^e Body Of
John Allin Aged
About 30 y^e Dec^d In
Nouember 1678

Mary Lee Aged
13 y^r Died in
January 1678

Marcy Allin Wife
To John Allin Aged
35 y^e Dec^d in Ianuary
1678

Hannah Lee
Aged 5 y^r Dec^d
In Ianuary
1678

Fugit Dora
John
Winslead
Aged 28 Years
Dyed Ianuary
the 10, 1683

Here Lyes y^e Body
Of John Upham
Aged 84 y^e Died
Febr 25, 1681

With Upham stones are the following *heads-tones* of children :

I U
1683

S U
1684

M U
M U
1684

Here Lyes y^e Body of
Elizabeth Tufts
Wife to Peter
Tufts Who Died
July y^e 15, 1684
And in the 33 Year
Of Her Age

Mary Upham
Daughter Of
Phinehas And
Mary Upham
Aged 2 Years Died
August 20, 1687

Here Lyes y^e Body Of
Cap^t John Sprague
Aged 68 Years
Who Departed This
Life The 25 Day
Of June 1692
The Memory Of y^e Iust Is Blessed

Here Lyes y^e Body Of
Elizabeth Blanchard
Wife To Ioshua Blanchard
Aged 21 Years Died Iuly 15
1688

Jonathan Tufts
Son Of Jonathan
& Rebekah Tufts
Aged 3 Years &
5 M^o Died Decem
ber 15, 1688

Here Lies The Body of
Martha Wigglesworth
Late Wife to Michael
Wigglesworth Who
Dec^d September 4 1690
Aged About 28 Years

Here Lyes y^e Body Of
Sibble Doolitell Wife
To John Doolitell
Aged About 82 Years
Died September 23
1690

Ebeneyer Floyd
Son of Hu &
Elener Floyd
Born February
21 1690
Died Iuly 30
1692

Here Lyeth The
Body Of Mary
Lynd Aged Ab
out 34 Yer^s Died
December y^e 22
1690

Here Lyes y^e Body Of
Beniamin Eustes Son
Of William & Sarah
Eustes Aged 25 y^s
Died 4 Of Ianuary
1690

Here Lyes The
Body of Phinehas
Sprague Aged 53
Years Died y^e 23 Of
January 1690^t

Nathanael
Floyd Son of
Joseph And
Elizabeth Floyd
Aged 9 Month
Died March
y^e 12th 1692

Here Lyes y^e Body
Of Elizabeth
Wife To Richar^d
Hildreth Aged
68 Years Died
August 3
1693

MALDEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Here Lyes y^e Body
 Of Isaac Lewes
 Aged 34 Years
 Who Departed
 This Life April y^e 6th
 1691

Here Lyes y^e Body
 Of Ralph
 Shephard Aged
 90 Years
 Died September y^e 11
 1693

Here Lyes y^e Body
 Of William
 Bucknam Aged
 41 Years Died
 September y^e 17
 1693

Here lyes y^e Body
 Cap Iohn Wayte
 Aged 75 Years
 Died September 26
 1693

Memento Mori Fugit Dora
 Here Lyes y^e Body Of
 Ensign Thomas Lynd
 Aged 78 Years Died y^e
 15 Of October 1693
 Also The Body Of
 Elizabeth His Wife
 Aged 81 Years Died y^e
 2 Of September 1693
 The Memory of y^e Iust Is Blessed

Thomas
Green Aged
42 Years Died
April 28
1694

Here Lyes y^e Body
Of Ioses Bucknam
Aged 53 Years
Died The 24 Of
August 1694

Rebecca
Newhall
Aged 18 Years
Died October
1694

Here lyes Buried
y^e Body of M^r
Jacob Parker
Who Departed this
life Octo^{br} 31st 1694
Aged 42 Years

Here Lyes y^e Body
Of Ruth Uppam
Aged 60 Years
Died Ianuary
18 1696 7

Here Lyes y^e Body
Of William
Boordman Aged
38 Years Died
March 14 1696

Margaret
 Auery Died
 Nouember 10
 1694 & in y^e
 9 year of
 Her Age

Here Lyes y^e Body Of
 Lois Sprague Wife
 To Samuel Sprague
 Aged 24 Years
 Died April 6 1696
 Also Here Lyes Their
 Child

Here Lyes y^e Body Of
 Lieutenant
 Samuel Sprague
 Aged 65 Years
 Died October 3
 1696
 Y^e Memory Of y^e Iust Is Blessed

Iosiah
 Blanchard Son
 Of Joshua &
 Mehetabel
 Blanchard
 Died April 18
 1697

Here Lyeth Buried
 y^e Body Of Job Lane
 Aged 77 Years Died
 August y^e 23
 1697

Here Lyes y^e Body
Of Hannah Shephar^d
Wife to Thomas
Shepard Aged
59 Years Died
March 14 1698

Elizabeth
Townsend
Wife To
Samuel Townse^{ad}
Aged 40 Years
Died Nouember
20 1699

Here Lyes y^e Body Of
Elizabeth Lynde
Wife to Iohn
Lynde Aged 38
Died Ianuary 19
1699

Mary Floyd
Daughter Of
Hu & Elener
Floyd Born
Iuly 22, 1698
Died March
10 1699

Here Lyes y^e Body
Of Elizabeth
y^e Wife of
Joseph Lamson
Aged 45 Years
Dec^d June y^e 10th
1703

Here Lyes The Body Of
 Peter Tufts Aged 83
 Years Died May 13
 1700

Also Here Lyes Y^e Body Of
 Mary Tufts His Wife
 Aged 75 Years Died January
 1703

Here Lyes ye Body of
 Samuel Brackenbury
 Physician Who Died
 Nouember 26 1702
 Aged About 30 Years

Here Lyes y^e Body Of
 Hannah Pabody
 Wife To Iohn Pabody
 Aged About 60
 Years Died Decembe^r
 24 1702

John Mitchell
 Son to John &
 Elizabeth Mitchell
 Aged 4 Years &
 9 M^o Died August
 y^e 27th 1703

Elizabeth
 Boldwin Da^{ugh}
 Of Joseph
 & Elizabeth
 Boldwin Aged
 3 Years & 6 M^o
 Died May y^e 25th
 1703

Elizabeth
y^e Daughter Of
Oliver & Anna
Atwood
Aged 10 M^o 14 D^s
Died July y^e 31^t
1703

Here Lyes y^e Body
Of Jonathan Houard
Aged 35 Years
Desesed March y^e
6th 1702

Here Lyes y^e
Body of Beniamenⁿ
Whittemore
Juner Aged
23 Years Died
October y^e 6th
1703

Abigail
Mitchell Dau^r
To John &
Elizabeth Mitchell
Aged 1 Year &
8 Months Died
October y^e 11th
1703

Here Lyeth Buried
y^e Body Of
John Sprague
Aged 51 Years 9 M^o
& 6 Days Died y^e 16th
Of Decem^r 1703
(*To be Continued.*)

MALDEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Organized, March 8, 1886.

Incorporated February 7, 1887.

President.

CHARLES EDWARD MANN

Vice Presidents.

JOSHUA W. WELLMAN, D. D.

GEORGE L. GOULD

ROSWELL R. ROBINSON

Secretary-Treasurer.

GEORGE WALTER CHAMBERLAIN

Directors.

CHARLES H. ADAMS

SYLVESTER BAXTER

GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN

GEORGE L. GOULD

CHARLES E. MANN

H. HEUSTIS NEWTON

ROSWELL R. ROBINSON

WILLIAM G. A. TURNER

WALTER KENDALL WATKINS

ARTHUR W. WELLMAN

JOSHUA W. WELLMAN, D.D.

Librarian and Curator.

HERBERT W. FISON

COMMITTEES, 1912-13.

Finance.

GEORGE L. GOULD

WILLIAM G. MERRILL
ARTHUR W. WALKER

Publication.

CHARLES E. MANN
W. G. A. TURNER

SYLVESTER BAXTER
ROSWELL R. ROBINSON
ARTHUR H. WELLMAN

Membership.

GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN
CHARLES H. ADAMS
MRS. A. A. NICHOLS

THOMAS S. RICH
REV. ALFRED NOON
MRS. HENRY W. UPHAM

Genealogies.

WALTER KENDALL WATKINS
GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN

DR. CHARLES BURLEIGH
WILLIAM B. SNOW
MRS. ALFRED H. BURLIN

Social.

MRS. MARY GREENLEAF TURNER
MRS. J. PARKER SWETT

MRS. MARY LAWRENCE MANN
MRS. F. T. A. MCLEOD
MRS. SYLVESTER BAXTER

Camera.

WILLIAM L. HALLWORTH
EUGENE A. PERRY

PETER GRAFFAM
J. LEWIS WIGHTMAN
RICHARD GREENLEAF TURNER

Historic Loan Exhibition.

WILLIAM G. A. TURNER

MRS. WILLIAM D. HAWLEY
MRS. S. E. MANSFIELD

BY-LAWS
OF THE
MALDEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

[Adopted at the annual meeting March 13, 1912.]

NAME

This society shall be called the Malden Historical Society.

OBJECTS

The objects of this society shall be to collect, preserve and disseminate the local and general history of Malden and the genealogy of Malden families; to make anti-quarian collections; to collect books of general history, genealogy and biography; and to prepare, or cause to be prepared from time to time, such papers and records relating to these subjects as may be of general interest to the members.

MEMBERSHIP

The members of this society shall consist of two classes, active and honorary, and shall be such persons either resident or non-resident of Malden, as shall, after being approved by the board of directors, be elected by the vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any regularly called meeting of the society.

Honorary members may be nominated by the board of directors and shall be elected by ballot by a two-thirds

vote of the members present and voting at any regularly called meeting. They shall enjoy all the privileges of the society except that of voting.

OFFICERS

The officers of the society shall include a recording secretary, and a treasurer, who shall be members of the board of directors. The society may in its discretion elect one person as secretary-treasurer to perform the duties of recording secretary and treasurer. The other officers to be elected by the society shall be a board of eleven directors, including the officer or officers named above. The recording secretary, treasurer (or secretary-treasurer), and directors shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the society.

The board of directors shall from their number elect by ballot a president and three vice presidents, and from the members of the society may elect a librarian and curator and such other officers as may be deemed necessary. All officers shall serve for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified. The board of directors may fill any vacancies for unexpired terms.

COMMITTEES

The board of directors may elect annually committees on finance, publication, membership, genealogies and such other committees as the society may direct or the board deem desirable.

DUES

The annual dues of the society shall be one dollar. Any active member may become a life member by the payment of twenty-five dollars during any one year, which

shall exempt such member from the payment of further annual dues. The board of directors shall have discretion to drop from the membership roll any person failing to pay his annual assessment for two successive years.

MEETINGS

The annual meeting of the society shall be held on the second Wednesday in March for the election of officers and the transaction of other business. Regular meetings shall be called in May, October, December and January. Special meetings may be called by the president at his discretion and five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting.

AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be altered, amended or suspended, by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting at any meeting, notice of such proposed action having been given in the call for said meeting.

MEMBERS 1911-1912.

Adams, Charles H.	. . .	59 Orient avenue, Melrose
Allen, Claude L.	. . .	. . . Melrose
Ammann, Albert	. . .	50 Acorn street, Malden
Barnes, Roland D.	. . .	23 Spring street, Malden
Bailey, Dudley P.	. . .	. Lock Box 5, Everett
Bailey, William M.	. . .	2 Ridgewood road, Malden
Baxter, Sylvester	. . .	32 Murray Hill road, Malden
Belcher, Charles F.	. . .	148 Hawthorne street, Malden
Bennett, Frank P., Sr.	. . .	. . . Saugus, Mass.
Berry, Mrs. Mary A.	. . .	79 Mountain avenue, Malden
Bickford, Erskine F.	. . .	38 Main street, Malden
Bliss, Alvin E.	. . .	. 60 Linden avenue, Malden
Bliss, Edwin P.	. . .	. 17 Linden avenue, Malden
Boutwell, Harvey L.	. . .	37 Pierce street, Malden
Bradstreet, George F.	. . .	208 Maple street, Malden
Bruce, Charles	. . .	. . . Everett
Bruce, Judge Charles M.	. . .	155 Hawthorne street, Malden
Burbank, Edwin C.	. . .	. 37 Beltran street, Malden
Burleigh, Dr. Charles	. . .	53 Washington street, Malden
Burgess, James H.	. . .	72 Mountain avenue, Malden
Burgess, Mrs. O. B.	. . .	72 Mountain avenue, Malden
Burlen, Mrs. Alfred H.	. . .	978 Blue Hill avenue, Dorchester
Carr, Joseph T.	. . .	. 218 Salem street, Malden
Casas, William B. de las	. . .	95 Cedar street, Malden
Chadwick, F. Henry	. . .	30 Mt. Vernon street, Malden
Chadwick, Dr. Mara L. (Pratt)	. . .	34 Florence street, Malden
Chamberlain, George W.	. . .	29 Hillside avenue, Malden
Chandler, John G.	. . .	2 Dexter street, Malden

Chase, James F. . . .	20 Crescent avenue, Malden
Chase, Melville E. . . .	7 Ashland street, Malden
Chester, William F. . . .	39 Rockland avenue, Malden
Cobb, Darius	110 Tremont street, Boston or Newton Upper Falls, Mass.
Coggan, M. Sumner	17 Garland avenue, Malden
Converse, William H. . . .	4 Park avenue, Malden
Corbett, John M. . . .	79 Tremont street, Malden
Corey, Mrs. Isabella H. . . .	2 Berkeley street, Malden
Covell, Leroy J. . . .	4 Everett street, Malden
Cox, Alfred E. . . .	80 Appleton street, Malden
Croxford, Harry B. . . .	2 Kernwood street, Malden
Damon, George E.	Melrose
Damon, Herbert	191 Mountain avenue, Malden
Daniels, Charles A. . . .	88 Mt. Vernon street, Malden
Davis, Dr. Myron	227 Salem street, Malden
Dawes, Miss Agnes H. . . .	1 Ridgewood road, Malden
Dearborn, John	425 Main street, Malden
Dennett, Charles E. . . .	13 Tremont street, Malden
Donovan, James	33 Grace street, Malden
Doonan, Owen P. . . .	92 Highland avenue, Malden
Drew, Frank E. . . .	99 Washington street, Malden
Dutton, George C.	Glen Rock, Malden
Eaton, Charles L.	44 Dexter street, Malden
Elwell, Fred S.	166 Lawrence street, Malden
Estey, Frank W.	136 Hawthorne street, Malden
Evans, Wilmot R., Sr. ,	Broadway, Everett
Fall, George Howard	12 Evelyn place, Malden
Fison, Herbert W. . . .	Public Library, Malden, Mass.
Fowle, Frank E.	321 Summer street, Malden
Freeman, Dr. Dexter C. . . .	20 Cross street, Malden
Freeman, Melville C.	Roxbury
French, Mrs. C. M.	217 Clifton street, Malden

Gay, Edward 18 Dexter street, Malden
 Gay, Dr. Fritz W. . . . 105 Salem street, Malden
 Goatman, Florence C. . . . 425 Main street, Malden
 Goodwin, Dr. Richard J. P. . . 481 Pleasant street, Malden
 Gould, Edwin Carter Melrose
 Gould, George L. 24 Alpine street, Malden
 Gould, Mrs. Lizzie L. 24 Alpine street, Malden
 Gould, Levi S. 280 Main street, Melrose, Mass.
 Graffam, Peter 181 Clifton street, Malden

Hallworth, William L. 47 Meridian street, Malden
 Hardy, Arthur P. 41 Ivy road, Malden
 Haven, Rev. William Ingraham, D.D.

Bible House, Astor place, New York, N. Y.

Hawley, Mrs. Alice C. . . . 36 Washington street, Malden
 Hawley, William D. . . . 36 Washington street, Malden
 Hawley, William H. 40 Newhall street, Malden
 Heath, Alexander 20 Oxford street, Malden
 Hobbs, William J. 33 Converse street, Malden
 Holden, Leverett D. 40 Prescott street, Malden
 Hosford, Arthur P. 32 Kernwood street, Malden
 Houdlette, Mrs. Edith L. Melrose
 Hutchins, John W. 3 Main street Park, Malden

Jenkins, Thornton 14 Gellineau street, Malden
 Johnson, George H. 481 Salem street, Malden
 Jones, George R. Melrose
 Joslin, Frederick N. 34 Concord street, Malden

Kerr, Alexander 40 Glen street, Malden
 King, Edward S. 25 Garland avenue, Malden
 King, Robert C. 47 Francis street, Malden
 King, Mrs. Robert C. 47 Francis street, Malden
 Kirtland, Ralph M. 49 Pierce street, Malden

Kirtland, Mrs. R. M. 49 Pierce street, Malden

Lang, Thomas	202 Mountain avenue, Malden
Locke, Col. Elmore E. . . .	37 Alpine street, Malden
Locke, Col. Frank L. . . .	219 Clifton street, Malden
Lund, James	142 Hawthorne street, Malden
Magee, Charles R. . . .	Pleasant street park, Malden
Mann, Charles E. . . .	14 Woodland road, Malden
Mann, Mrs. Mary Lawrence	14 Woodland road, Malden
Mansfield, Mrs. S. E. . . .	57 Glenwood street, Malden
McDonald, Daniel	208 Washington street, Malden
McGregor, Alexander	Glen Rock, Malden
McLain, Lewellyn H. . . .	Melrose
McLeod, Willard	147 Walnut street, Malden
Merrill, William G. . . .	149 Walnut street, Malden
Millett, Charles H. . . .	217 Clifton street, Malden
Millett, Mrs. M. C. . . .	217 Clifton street, Malden
Millett, Joshua H. . . .	22 Parker street, Malden
Millett, Mrs. R. M. . . .	22 Parker street, Malden
Miner, Franklin M. . . .	127 Summer street, Malden
Moore, Eugene H. . . .	Melrose
Morse, Tenney	65 Las Casas street, Malden
Mudge, Rev. James, D.D. . . .	33 Cedar street, Malden
Neels, John W. . . .	286 Cross street, Malden
Newhall, Louis C. . . .	1 Irving place, Malden
Newton, H. Heustis	Everett
Nichols, Mrs. Adeline A. . . .	65 Tremont street, Malden
Noon, Rev. Alfred, Ph. D. . . .	Everett
Norris, Dr. Albert L. . . .	283 Clifton street, Malden
Norris, Charles Sewall, 21 Woodland ave., Melrose Highlands	
Otis, James O. . . .	2 Upham street, Malden
Page, Albert N. . . .	349 Pleasant street, Malden
Parker, Charles L. . . .	47 Converse avenue, Malden
Peabody, Charles N. . . .	93 Hawthorne street, Malden

Perkins, Clarence A.	. . .	57 High street, Malden
Perkins, Frank J.	. . .	81 Washington street, Malden
Perry, Eugene A.	. . .	145 Summer street, Malden
Phillips, Wellington	. . .	111 Linden avenue, Malden
Pitman, David B.	. . .	33 Holmes street, Malden
Plummer, Arthur J.	. . .	54 Wyoming avenue, Malden
Plummer, Dr. Frank Wentworth		334 Pleasant street, Malden
Porter, Prof. Dwight	. . .	149 Hawthorne street, Malden
Pratt, Earl W.	. . .	128 Pleasant street, Malden
Pratt, Ezra F.	. . .	129 Pleasant street, Malden
Priest, Russell P.	. . .	Winchester, Mass.
Prior, Dr. Charles E.	. . .	77 Summer street, Malden
Quimby, Rev. Israel P.	. . .	65 Tremont street, Malden
Quinn, Bernard F.	. . .	65 Judson street, Malden
Rich, Thomas S.	. . .	240 Clifton street, Malden
Rich, Mrs. Thomas S.	. . .	240 Clifton street, Malden
Richards, George Louis	. . .	84 Linden avenue, Malden
Richards, Lyman H.	. . .	17 Howard street, Malden
Riedel, E. Robert	. . .	14 Harnden road, Malden
Roberts, Walter H.	. . .	490 Highland avenue, Malden
Robinson, Roswell R. (life)	. . .	84 Linden avenue, Malden
Roby, Austin H.	. . .	105 Washington street, Malden
Rood, John F.	. . .	61 Cross street, Malden
Ross, Alexander S.	. . .	38 Woodland road, Malden
Rowe, Miss Edith Owen	. . .	149 Walnut street, Malden
Ryder, Mrs. Gertrude Yale	. . .	321 Pleasant street, Malden
Ryder, Dr. Godfrey	. . .	321 Pleasant street, Malden
Sargent, Jesse W.	. . .	67 Summer street, Malden
Shove, Francis A.	. . .	87 Beltran street, Malden
Smith, George E.	. . .	Swampscott, Mass.
Smith, Robert B.	. . .	196 Salem street, Malden
Smith, Walter Leroy	. . .	18 Everett street, Malden

Snow, William B.	. . .	79 Dexter street, Malden
Sprague, Mrs. Emeline M.	. . .	84 Salem street, Malden
Sprague, Phineas W.	. 471	Commonwealth avenue, Boston
Starbird, Louis D.	. . .	213 Mountain avenue, Malden
Stevens, Dr. Andrew J.	. . .	539 Main street, Malden
Stevens, Ezra A.	. . .	. 5 Elm street, Malden
Stevens, Miss Mary Louisa	. . .	26 Dexter street, Malden
Stover, Col. Willis W.	. . .	. . . . . Everett
Sullivan, Mrs. K. T.	. . .	87 Cedar street, Malden
Sweetser, Col. E. Leroy	. . .	. . . . . Everett
Swett, J. Parker	. . .	71 Greenleaf street, Malden
Thompson, Henry M.	. . .	. 53 Boylston street, Malden
Trafton, William W.	. . .	. 30 Milton street, Malden
Tredick, C. Morris	. . .	. 36 Alpine street, Malden
Turner, Mrs. Henry E.	. 37	Washington street, Malden
Turner, Mrs. Mary Greenleaf	. . .	Ridgewood road, Malden
Turner, William G. A.	. . .	. Ridgewood road, Malden
Upham, Artemas B.	. . .	66 Greenleaf street, Malden
Upham, Henry W.	. . .	. 285 Clifton street, Malden
Upham, Mrs. Henry W.	. . .	. 285 Clifton street, Malden
Upton, Eugene C.	. . .	. 55 Dexter street, Malden
Walbridge, Percy E.	. . .	. 105 Elm street, Malden
Walbridge, Mrs. Percy E.	. . .	. 105 Elm street, Malden
Walker, Arthur W.	. . .	. 16 Alpine street, Malden
Walker, Mrs. C. Isabel	. . .	. 74 Dexter street, Malden
Walker, Hugh L.	. . .	. 14 Newhall street, Malden
Walker, Oscar W.	. . .	400 Newbury street, Boston
Warren, Charles G.	. . .	. 13 Upham street, Malden
Watkins, Walter Kendall	. . .	47 Hillside avenue, Malden
Welch, Willard	. . .	. 50 Francis street, Malden
Wellman, Arthur H.	. . .	. 193 Clifton street, Malden
Wellman, Mrs. Jennie L.	. . .	. 193 Clifton street, Malden
Wellman, Rev. Joshua W., D.D.	117	Summer street, Malden

Wentworth, Dr. Lowell F.	. . . . .	Melrose
Wescott, Charles H.	. . 125 Hawthorne street, Malden	
White, Clinton	. . . . .	Melrose
Whittemore, Edgar A.	. . 2 Woodland road, Malden	
Wiggin, Joseph	. . 55 Clarendon street, Malden	
Wightman, J. Lewis	. . 245 Mountain avenue, Malden	
Willcox, Miss Ella G.	. . 80 Mountain avenue, Malden	
Wingate, Edward L.	. . 85 Dexter street, Malden	
Winship, Addison L.	. . . . .	Melrose
Winship, William H.	. . 209 Maple street, Malden	
Woodward, Frank E.	. . . . .	Wellesley Hills
Young, John W.	. . . 150 Hawthorne street, Malden	

NECROLOGIES

ADELAIDE PAMELA BAILEY

Adelaide Pamela (Pierce) Bailey, wife of Dudley P. Bailey, and for many years a member of the Malden Historical Society, died at her home in Everett, April 12, 1911. She was the daughter of Levi and Sabra Pierce, and was born in Lincoln, in this commonwealth, August 5, 1841. Like many of the most efficient men and women in public life, in professional, educational and social circles in New England for three generations, she obtained her education in the New London Scientific and Literary Institution, now known as Colby Academy, in New Hampshire. After graduation she taught for several years in the Literary Institution at Suffield, Connecticut. In 1869 she married Rev. George B. Potter of Ashland. He died in 1871, and she, with her father's family, removed to Everett, which was afterwards her home. In 1874, with a sister, she established the Home School, where some of the best work of her life was done, her influence having much to do with forming the characters of many women who remember her now with gratitude as the helpful friend of their youth. The school was discontinued in 1900. On March 2, 1901, she married Mr. Bailey, at Geneva, Switzerland.

Mrs. Bailey was a member of the First Baptist Church, of Everett, which her father was influential in founding. She was greatly interested in foreign missionary work, and was for years secretary for Eastern

Massachusetts of the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society. She was the first president of the Woman's Auxiliary connected with the Everett Young Men's Christian Association and the first Woman's Auxiliary convention ever held occurred in Everett through her efforts. She was a director of the Woman's Baptist Social Union, and for many years was a trustee of the Everett Public Library. This brief statement of certain lines of endeavor which marked her useful life does not portray the strength and sweetness of a character which made her loved and respected wherever she was known.

BENJAMIN MARVIN FERNALD

Died, October 30, 1911, Hon. Benjamin Marvin Fernald, a member of this society, and long a prominent and useful citizen of Melrose. Judge Fernald was a fine representative of the English stock which a little over a century ago settled in Southern New Hampshire. He was the son of Benjamin Ayres Fernald, and was born in Somersworth, New Hampshire, in 1847. He began active life as a farmer, with his father, and later worked on a farm in Exeter. Here he made the public library of Exeter useful as an aid in the pursuit of knowledge, eventually attended and graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy, and entered Harvard, from which he graduated in 1870. Then he read law in the office of the late Judge Wiggin, in Malden, being admitted to the bar in 1873, and becoming a partner with Judge Wiggin. Later he practiced alone, and in association with Arthur H. Damon. He was appointed a special justice of the Malden District Court in 1907.

Judge Fernald was a Republican in politics, and represented Melrose in the legislatures of 1881 and 1882. He was senator from the Malden-Melrose-Everett district in 1891 and 1892, serving as chairman of the Joint Judiciary committee, the most important in the General Court. He served on the commission to revise the laws of the Commonwealth in 1892. Locally, he held many important places of trust, being on the commission to erect the Melrose High School, and on the commission which made the settlement on behalf of his city for Spot Pond, taken as a metropolitan water supply. He was a trustee of the Melrose Hospital, treasurer of the Fells Ice Company, a member of Woming Lodge of Masons, of the Congregational church and of the Middlesex and Melrose clubs. He is survived by a widow, who was Miss Grace Fuller, daughter of Richard F. Fuller of Boston, and daughters Grace and Margaret. Personally, he was a good friend, a faithful counsellor and a wise and prudent judge.

DR. JOSHUA FRANCIS LEWIS

Dr. Joshua F. Lewis, a member of this society, and long a resident of Malden, died February 26, 1912, from a complication of diseases, at the age of 58 years. He had been in infirm health for a long time, having been a chronic sufferer from asthma, having for this reason spent many seasons in the Carolina pines.

Dr. Lewis was born in Provincetown, the son of Captain Joshua and Mary (Avery) Lewis. Through his mother he was descended from Job Lane, the builder of the second Bell Rock church, the line being, Job and Anna (Reyner) Lane; Deacon William and Mary (Lane)

Avery ; Rev. John and Ruth (Little, great-granddaughter of Richard Warren of the Mayflower) Avery ; Job and Jane (Thatcher) Avery ; Job and Jerusha (Lombard) Avery ; Capt. Peter Lombard and Betsy (Chapman) Avery ; Joshua and Mary (Avery) Lewis ; Dr. Joshua F. Lewis.

Graduating from the Provincetown High school, Dr. Lewis entered Wilbraham Academy, and pursued his collegiate studies at Dartmouth, from which he graduated in 1879. Later he attended Harvard Medical School, taking the full degrees in 1886. Soon after he became an attaché of what is now known as the state board of charity, the early name being the state board of health, lunacy and charity, and he saw the successive movements that divided the work of his board between several large boards and commissions, leaving the state board of charity a much larger commission than the original body. He was a faithful and loyal subordinate during the years when Dr. Stephen C. Wrightington was the head of the department of outdoor poor of the board, and upon Mr. Wrightington's death became his successor, the title of the office being superintendent of the department of adult poor, at the time of Dr. Lewis' death. Through all the years, qualities of wisdom, discretion, grasp of social and political conditions were necessary and all these qualities Dr. Lewis displayed in a marked degree. If courage was necessary, he was never found wanting, and he never lacked diplomacy. The expenditure of large sums was a part of his duty, and in this he was wise and trustworthy. Meanwhile, the fact that he must deal with the unworthy as well as the worthy poor never destroyed his trust in human nature or hardened his naturally warm and generous heart. The writer will never forget his meeting with the doctor on a Sunday morning a few years since, trudging along on a

walk of two miles from his home with a market basket on his arm, filled with necessities of life for a family whose needs were called to his attention simply through the routine work of his office. Dr. Wrightington made it his rule to keep closely in touch with the political conditions in every part of the commonwealth, particularly concerning the complexion of the Legislature, which could easily mark or mar his administration, and for years he absolutely relied upon Dr. Lewis' investigations in connection with any section where he was sent to test the political situation. When a great industrial upheaval, like the Lowell and Fall River mill strikes, occurred, Dr. Lewis always found plenty of work to do. He was also active in supervising the establishment of the leper colony at Penikese.

Dr. Lewis was always interested in educational matters serving as a member of the Malden School board for several years, and also being a member of the school committee of Hyde Park during the period when hoping for relief from his asthmatic affliction he made his home in that community.

The Doctor's funeral services were held in the Centre Methodist Episcopal church, which he attended, and was attended by a large gathering of official associates and sorrowing friends. A widow, and two daughters, Mrs. Frederick Hammett of Kingston and Miss Etta Lewis of Malden, survive him.

NATHAN NEWHALL

Nathan Newhall, a lifelong resident of Malden, and a member of this society, died February 13, 1912, at his home on Irving street, at the age of 81 years. Thomas Newhall, the emigrant ancestor of the family, came to

Naumkeag, or Salem, with Endicott, and was one of the three original settlers of Lynn, or Saugus, in 1629. To his wife Mary, was born that year another Thomas, the first white native of Lynn, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholae Potter of Lynn and Salem. Their son, Lieut. Thomas Newhall, married Rebecca, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Hills) Greene of Malden and moving hither settled upon the farm of his bride's grandfather, Mr. Joseph Hills, the site of their home being indicated by the memorial boulder of the founder of Malden in the upper square. Nathan Newhall could therefore claim descent from both Joseph Hills and Thomas Greene among the founders of Malden. It appears, also, that he was descended from Capt. John Wayte and his wife Mary (Hills) Wayte, for Daniel, son of Lieut. Thomas and Rebecca (Greene) Newhall married Sarah Fosdick, and their son Nathan married Tabitha Wayte. A second Nathan married, it is supposed, Phœbe Fetherstone and a third Nathan, in 1827, Nancy Townsend of Marblehead, the subject of this sketch being the fourth Nathan.

Mr. Newhall was a carpenter and builder, and in his active life to quite an extent an operator in real estate. The Building on Central Square now used as City Hall, was the old Town Hall, and was erected by him in 1859. In all his affairs the old-time Puritan instincts of honesty and plain dealing manifested themselves, and no person who purchased property of him, or who engaged him for work of construction had reason to fear that he would get anything less than he had bargained for. Perhaps he was not familiar with Ruskin; but he understood before Ruskin that sincerity was one of the seven lamps of architecture, and behind every bit of plaster or clapboard

and under every shingle was as honest construction as that which was open to the eye. The old High School building on Salem street is a fine example of his work. It was built by him in 1872, as were all the other wooden school buildings erected by the town up to 1882, when Malden became a city.

Mr. Newhall was a member of Mount Vernon Lodge and Beausant Commandery of Masons, and of Post 40, G. A. R. He was mustered into the Union service in January, 1862, and mustered out at Washington January 12, 1865. He was in the Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac until after the battle of Antietam, and then for two years his regiment was a provost duty in Washington. As sergeant of the guard on duty in and about the White House he had the honor of acting as body guard to President Lincoln on many occasions.

Nathan Newhall married in 1856, Mary Phillips Chappelle of Salem, daughter of Samuel Chappelle and Livinia Symonds, both of Salem. His son, Louis C. Newhall, honors his father in his fine work as architect of many important buildings in Boston and elsewhere. Two daughters Mrs. E. F. Crocker, and Mrs. E. C. Atwood, two grand-children and a great-granddaughter also survive him.

JOHN HENRY PARKER

A distinct loss in the business, social and religious life of the community came in the death, February 22, 1911, at his home on Main street in Malden, of Deacon John Henry Parker. Not only his own generation, but scores of young people shared their grief in his departure.

Deacon Parker came of a line of deacons, which



JOHN HENRY PARKER

commenced with Deacon Thomas¹ Parker, who, with his wife Amy, came to America in the Susan and Ellen in 1635, making his home in Lynn Village, now Reading. The line from him was: Lieut. Hananiah² and Elizabeth (Browne) Parker; John³ and Deliverance (Dodge) Parker; John⁴ and Experience (Clayes) Parker; Peter⁵ and Ruth (Eaton) Parker; John⁶ and Deborah (Lamb) Parker; Deacon John⁷ and Mary Ann (Fales) Parker; John Henry⁸ Parker.

Experience Clayes was the daughter of Peter Clayes and Mary Preston of Framingham. Mary Preston was the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Nurse) Preston and granddaughter of Rebecca (Towne) Nurse, the martyr, hanged during the Salem witchcraft delusion, Deacon Parker being in the seventh generation from that good woman. John and Deliverance (Dodge) Parker were grandparents of Capt. John Parker, the hero of the Lexington fight of April 19, 1775. The deacon was born in Southboro, Sept. 14, 1835. At the age of 26 he became superintendent of the shoe factory of Kimball, Robinson & Co., of Brookfield. He moved to Holliston in 1863, and a year later came to Malden, becoming the same year a partner in the shoe manufacturing firm of Charles F. Parker & Co. In his later life he manufactured specialties connected with the shoe trade with his son, Charles L. Parker, and James E. Andrews, who was associated with him for 28 years.

At the time of his death Mr. Parker was the senior deacon of the First Baptist church in Malden, in which he had also been superintendent of the Sunday School and chorister. He dearly loved music, and practically as long as he lived directed the music in the social services of his church. For a long time he was superintendent of the

Sunday school of the Harvard street church in Boston, supported by the Boston Baptist Social Union, and in connection with this, aided by members of the Boston symphony orchestra conducted a popular song service which has since been imitated in various parts of the country. It was a satisfaction to Mr. Parker to recall that in his youth he was a close friend to Dwight L. Moody, and that he took that famous evangelist to the first prayer meeting he ever attended. He was very interested in matters of temperance reform. He was long the auditor of the Malden Industrial Aid Society, treasurer of the Malden Associated Charities, a director of the Home for Aged Persons and the Young Men's Christian Association. He was a Republican in politics, and for nine years served as warden in the elections in his ward.

Deacon Parker married, March 30, 1859, Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Freeman Gilmore of Boston, who died May 16, 1905 at the age of 74. A son, Lieut. John F. Parker, military instructor in the Malden High School, died June 5, 1890. His children who survive are Mrs. Ellen L. Cudworth of Melrose Highlands, Charles L. Parker of Malden, Mrs. Harry E. Converse of Marion, Mrs. Willis Goss of Melrose, Harry D. Parker and Mrs. Minna W., widow of Lieut. Parker. He left 15 grandchildren. A few years since Deacon Parker, with his wife, made an extended tour of Egypt and the Holy Land and this he enjoyed, as he did all life's pleasant experiences, to the full. Few men have left more happy impressions of their good lives in the memories of their friends than has he.

JAMES B. SINER

James B. Siner, a member of the society, died at his home on Hawthorne street, Malden, September 17, 1912, after a protracted illness. Mr. Siner was one of those quiet, but resourceful men, who help to make a community and a neighborhood where they live an attractive place to dwell, and who become the reliance of the interests they serve. He was born in Lowell, the son of James and Eliza (Bradford) Siner, April 13, 1835. He obtained his education in the grammar and high schools of his native city and for a time taught school in Georgia. His father was a carpet manufacturer on an extensive scale, and the practical knowledge obtained in association with him was turned to good account by the son, who for twenty-two years was mechanical superintendent of the Washington mills at Lawrence, and then for a quarter of a century was in charge of the appraisal department of the Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Company, where his work increased in value as the years sped, so that he had the satisfaction of knowing that the company felt him to be more useful to it in his last years of service than in the years of middle life when he felt himself to be more active. He married Miss Lena, daughter of Warren Mallard of Lawrence, in 1875, she having been principal of the Teachers Training School of Lawrence. They moved to Malden some twenty-five years since. Prior to that time Mr. Siner had refused a nomination as mayor of Lawrence, owing to the pressure of his private business. In politics he was a Republican, and he was a member of the old St. Anne's Episcopal Church in Lowell. Besides the widow he left a son, James S. Siner of Malden, who died October 16, 1912, leaving a widow Mrs. Susie (Slayton) Siner.

WILLIAM SCHOFIELD

Hon. William Schofield, a member of this society, and at the time of his decease a judge of the United States Circuit Court, died at his home on Summer street in Malden, June 10, 1912.

Judge Schofield was a scholar of wide attainments, a jurist of the highest character and ability, a citizen who had a profound sense of his duty to his community, and a student of government who, had the opportunity for service in the national Congress come to him, would have proved himself a statesman of the finest type.

He was born in Dudley, Mass., February 14, 1857, the son of John and Margaret Thompson Schofield. He was educated in the public schools of his native town; prepared for college at Nichols Academy at Dudley; graduated from Harvard in 1879; spent a year in the study of Roman law, and then took a course in the Harvard Law School from which he graduated with the degrees of LL. B. and A.M. in 1883. The following year he was admitted to the bar, and meanwhile from 1883 to 1885 he acted as private secretary to Justice Horace Gray of the United States Supreme Court. In 1886 he returned to the Harvard Law School as instructor in torts, and from 1888 to 1892 was instructor in Roman law at Harvard University.

Judge Schofield associated himself in the practice of law with ex-Mayor Marcellus Coggan of this city, and made his home in Malden. He was a member of the Malden Deliberative Assembly, and was made a member of the committee which a few years since made a study for a new charter for Malden. He was elected to the legislature as a republican in 1898, and from the time of his



WILLIAM SCHOFIELD

election until 1903, when he was appointed by Governor Crane, in many ways his most intimate personal friend, a Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court, he was the leading spirit in the lower house. His committee appointments were always important, and he had a grasp of public questions and an eloquence and power in their presentation upon the floor of the house which made him the leader of that body, regardless of who might be holding other committee chairmanships, which usually carried with them the leadership. From his appointment to the superior bench until his elevation to a justiceship in the United States courts, he was regarded as one of the men who would grow in influence and power, while his industry and courage resulted in the assignment of much exacting and difficult work to him, thus putting upon him burdens which undoubtedly shortened his life. He was the author of many articles on legal subjects which appeared in the Harvard Law Review, the Green Bag and other law publications.

Judge Schofield was married to Miss Ednah May Green of Rutland, Vermont, who survives him, December 1, 1892. His father, four brothers and a sister are living. He was a trustee of the Malden Public Library, the Grand Army Post Associates, and the Deliberative Assembly. He was a Harvard Phi Beta Kappa man, and the first president of the University Club of Malden. He was a very effective public speaker and in demand for all important gatherings, commemorative or political. At the funeral of the late ex-Mayor Dean, a few months before his own death, Judge Schofield pronounced the eulogy. His trend of mind was well illustrated a few years ago, when at a Ladies' Night banquet of the Deliberative Assembly he used the opportunity given him in responding

to a toast to read a scholarly essay on the use of English words—a paper, by-the-way, which would make a very effective text-book for teaching purposes. Only those who were privileged to have his close friendship could appreciate the deep interest he took in the progress of the youth of his city, his anxiety for the success of the highest and broadest types of public men, his broad religious sympathies, and his conscientious purpose to meet in every respect the demands of the city, the commonwealth and the country upon his time and his abilities, in return for the honors each had conferred upon him.

HENRY EDWARD TURNER

Few men with a greater capacity for friendship have in recent years passed from the activities of life than Henry Edward Turner, who at the time of his death, June 28, 1911, had been for many years auditor-general of the Commonwealth. He died at his home, 37 Washington street, Malden and there, a few days later, hosts of the friends he had made gathered to show, by their wealth of floral gifts as well as by their sincere sorrow, how great was the love they bore him.

Henry Edward Turner, Jr., was born in Boston, May 4, 1842, the son of Henry Edward and Sophronia Ann (Burns) Turner. His ancestral line from the emigrant, Humphrey Turner, who died in 1673, was Humphrey¹ and Lydia (Gamer) Turner; John² and Ann (James) Turner; Japhet³ and Hannah (Hudson) Turner; Joshua⁴ and Mary (Perry) Turner; John⁵ and Mary (Randall) Turner; Job⁶ and Sally (James) Turner; Abel⁷ and Alice (Rogers) Turner; Henry Edward⁸ Turner; Henry Edward⁹ Turner,



HENRY EDWARD TURNER.

Jr. His Mayflower line was Edward¹ Doty, who died in Plymouth, August 23, 1655, married (January, 1634-35) Faith Clark (born 1619, died December, 1675, buried at Marshfield); Edward² and Sarah (Faunce) Doty; Elizabeth³ (Doty) and Tobias Oakman; Edward⁴ and Sarah (Doggett) Oakman; Abiah⁵ (Oakman) and Asa Rogers; Alice⁶ (Rogers) and Abel Turner; Henry Edward⁷ Turner; Henry Edward⁸ Turner, Jr. Sarah Faunce was the daughter of John Faunce and his wife Sarah. They came to America in the ship "Ann" in 1623. Faith Clark was the daughter of Thurston and Faith Clark, who came to American in the "Frances" in 1634. The Rogers line is Timothy¹ and Eunia (Stetson) Rogers; Timothy² and Lydia (Hatch) Rogers; Israel³ and Bethiah (Thomas) Rogers; Asa⁴ and Abiah (Oakman) Rogers; Alice⁵ (Rogers) and Abel Turner; Henry Edward⁶ and Sophronia Ann (Burns) Turner; Henry Edward⁷ Turner, Jr.

In 1845 Mr. Turner's parents moved to Malden, his father, a member of the firm of Moses Pond & Co., being one of the first Boston merchants to select Malden for his home, where he lived until his death in 1890. The son was educated in the Malden public schools, Pierce Academy in Middleboro and private schools in Norwich, Conn. and Medford. In 1858 he began a business career of over fifty years as clerk and then bookkeeper in the wholesale dry goods house of Wellington, Winter & Gross of Boston. A service of fourteen years with this concern was followed by eighteen years as expert accountant, financial manager and partner in the crockery importing firm of Clark, Adams & Clark. For two years, immediately following the civil war, he was a lieutenant in the state militia.

Meanwhile, he had become actively interested in

politics. He was a member of the Common Council in the first and second city governments. He served in the Massachusetts Legislature at two periods, 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1898. He was clerk of the Committee on Drainage at the period when the Metropolitan Sewerage Act was passed and active in the work of securing the enactment of the bill. He also saw service on the railroad committee. Locally, he was long a member of the Republican City Committee on which he served as treasurer, and a seven-year term as president. In 1891 he was elected Auditor of the Commonwealth, an office to which he gave faithful and able service until his death.

Mr. Turner was an active member of the Middlesex Club and an original member and long on the executive committee of the Republican Club of Massachusetts; was a founder of the Malden Club; ex-commodore of the Great Head Yacht Club; a member of the Hull and Corinthian Yacht Clubs, the Home Market Club and of many Masonic bodies. He was an early member of this society.

Mr. Turner married Lucinda A. Barrett, July 1, 1863. She died in March, 1865. On December 17, 1867 he married Huldah S. Crowell of Malden, who with two children, Mrs. Anabel Thorne of Malden and Harry H. Turner of Walla Walla, Washington, and several grandchildren, survive him.

CLARENCE ORVILLE WALKER

Clarence Orville Walker, formerly mayor of Malden, and for many years a member of this society, died at his home on Dexter street, February 20, 1911, after a brief illness, he having presided at a banquet of the Sons and

Daughters of Portsmouth at the Hotel Bellevue in Boston but four nights before. It was a meeting for organization, and Mr. Walker was elected president, as was most appropriate, as he had worked for a long time to form the association.

Mr. Walker was born in Portsmouth, N. H., October 30, 1848, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel K. Walker. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and in early life became associated with his father in the hat business. In 1877 he became associated with the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company as a salesman, and moved to Malden. In later years he became a partner with his brother in the coal business, under the firm name of J. Albert Walker & Co., he handling the business in Boston and his brother caring for the Portsmouth business. His brother having died, Mr. Walker has more lately conducted the business under the name of C. O. Walker & Co.

Mr. Walker was a member of the Common Council in 1889 and 1890 and alderman in 1891, 1892 and 1893, being chairman of the board during the last two years, and served as mayor in 1896. He was president of the Fifteenth City Government Association. He was past master of Mount Vernon Lodge, a member of many fraternal orders, and a deacon of the First Congregational church, acting also as superintendent of the Sunday School of the Forestdale chapel. At the time of his decease he was a member of the commission to consider changes in the City Charter of Malden. A widow, Mrs. Clara Isabel Stevens Walker, and four children, Edgar C. Clarence Stevens, Nathaniel K., and Isabel, survive him.

PAPERS DELIVERED BEFORE THE MALDEN
HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1886-1912

Compiled from the Records, by GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

May 2, 1894. "Slavery in Malden"—a chapter from his forthcoming history. By D. P. Corey.

Oct. 3, 1898, address. "Public Parks." By Sylvester Baxter.

November 7, 1898, paper. "Two School-masters of the Colonial Days," by Miss Elizabeth Porter Gould.

December 5, 1898, paper. "Old Malden Families." By George L. Gould.

January 16, 1899, paper. "The Territorial Growth of the United States." By Frank E. Woodward.

February 6, 1899, address. "Alaska." By Hon. Arthur H. Wellman.

March 6, 1899, address. "School Reminiscences." By Charles A. Daniels.

April 3, 1899, talk. "The Flora of Malden." By Frank S. Collins.

May 10, 1899, an address. "The Children of Rev. Joseph Emerson of Malden." By Abram English Brown.

October 4, 1899, a lecture. "Travels in Egypt and on the Continent." By Howard A. Carson.

November 1, 1899, paper. "Extracts from the Diary of Rev. Peter Thacher." By D. P. Corey.

December 13, 1899, an address. "Temperance Instruction in the Public Schools." By George W. Fitz of Harvard University.

February 7, 1900, address. "The History and Development of the Metropolitan System of Parks." By W. B. de las Casas.

March 7, 1900, a talk. "An Experiment in Education." By Rev. James F. Albion.

April 4, 1900, an address. "The Ordeal of Free Government in American Cities." By Dudley P. Bailey.

October 3, 1900, a paper. "Colonial Social Life." By John Howland Crandon.

December 12, 1900, a paper. "Our Ancestors." By Deloraine P. Corey.

January 2, 1901, a paper. "The Parish System of Massachusetts." By Henry T. Lummus.

February 6, 1901, a talk. "Genealogical Researches in Great Britain." By Walter Kendall Watkins.

March 6, 1901, a talk. "The Organization of the Army of the James and its Commanders." By Tristram Griffin.

April 3, 1901, a paper. "The Message of the Puritan Fathers to the Men of our Time." By Rev. E. H. Byington, D.D.

May 20, 1901, a lecture. "Horace Mann.—A Story of the Educational Awakening in Massachusetts Sixty Years Ago." By Hon. Frank A. Hill, Sect, State Board of Education.

October 28, 1901, a paper, "Malden in the Revolution." By Deloraine P. Corey.

October 28, 1901, a talk. "A Visit to Maldon, England." By Walter K. Watkins.

December 18, 1901, a paper. "A Massachusetts Colonial Governor and His Ancestry." By Charles S. Ensign.

January 22, 1902, a talk. "The Massachusetts Reformatory." By Joseph F. Scott, Superintendent of the Concord Reformatory.

April 21, 1902, an address. "Oliver Cromwell, the Man of Iron." By Rev. C. S. Macfarland.

October 20, 1902, a paper. "Puritan Job Lane, the Builder of the Bell Rock Meeting-House." By Charles E. Mann.

November 17, 1902, a paper. "Scottish History as Told in Ballad and Song." By Mrs. Walter Kendall Watkins.

December 15, 1902, a paper. "Why the First Church and Parish Differ." By Deloraine P. Corey.

January 21, 1903, a paper. "The Unpublished Letters of Abigail Adams." By William G. A. Turner.

February 16, 1903, a paper. "The True Mission of the Public Schools." By George E. Gay.

March 16, 1903, a paper. "Abraham Lincoln." By Frank E. Woodward.

April 27, 1903, a talk. "The Association of Historical Societies in Essex and Middlesex counties." By John F. Ayer.

May 25, 1903, a paper. "Governor Shirley." By Francis Hurtubis, Jr.

October 21, 1903, a paper. "The New England District School." By Katharine H. Stone, Sect. Old South Historical and Educational Work.

December 21, 1903, a paper. "Old Middlesex." By Hon. Levi S. Gould, County Commissioner.

January 18, 1904, a paper. "The Separation of Church and State in Massachusetts." By Charles M. Ludden.

February 15, 1904, a paper. "Paper Money of the Colony, Province and State of Massachusetts." By Walter K. Watkins.

March 21, 1904, readings. "Selection from his Writings." By Sam Walter Foss of Somerville.

April 18, 1904, a paper. "The Beginnings of Massachusetts." By Charles E. Mann.

November 21, 1904, a talk. "Life in Colorado." By Rev. Richard E. Sykes.

December 19, 1904, a paper. "The Frigate Constitution." By Charles L. Woodside.

January 16, 1905, a paper. "Old Taunton in New England." By Channing Howard of Winthrop.

February 20, 1905, a paper. "Lemuel Cox, Bridge-Builders and Inventor." By Walter K. Watkins.

March 20, 1905, a paper. "From Stage Coach to Parlor Car." By Charles E. Mann.

May 29, 1905, a lecture. "The Story of the Middlesex Canal." By Moses Whitcher Mann of Medford.

October 16, 1905, a paper. "A Sketch of Joseph Hills of Malden." By Deloraine P. Corey.

December 18, 1905, a paper. "The American Revolution. The Royalist Side of the Question." By James H. Stark of Dorchester.

February 19, 1906, a talk. "Carrying the First Despatch Through the Lines From Grant to Lincoln." By Sergt. James R. Wood of Woburn.

April 23, 1906, a paper. "Over Boston Neck to Mystic Side." By Walter K. Watkins.

May 21, 1906, a paper. "The Old Parsonage," (145 Main street). With extracts from Rev. Peter Thacher's Diary, 1772. By Deloraine P. Corey.

May 21, 1906, a talk. Reminiscences of my Early Life in the Old Parsonage. By Darius Cobb of Boston.

October 29, 1906, "Reminiscences of Lydia Maria Child." By Mrs. R. P. Hallowell of Medford.

January 21, 1907, a paper. "The Haven and Newhall Families of Lynn and Malden." By Charles E. Mann.

February 18, 1907, a paper. "Maldon, England, Sixty Years Ago." By Deloraine Pendre Corey.

April 15, 1907, a paper. "The District Schools of Malden." By Deloraine P. Corey.

November 18, 1907. "How I got the Spinning Wheel." By F. H. C. Woolley.

February 17, 1908. "Charlemagne." By Melville C. Freeman.

April 20, 1908, a paper. "My Visit to Old Maldon." By Deloraine P. Corey.

December 14, 1910, a lecture. "Historic Spots and Happenings about Boston." By John S. C. Andrews.

March 8, 1911, a talk. "Sam Walter Foss as I Knew Him." By Charles E. Mann.

November 15, 1911. "Malden's Old Meeting Houses."
By Walter Kendall Watkins.

February 14, 1912. "How Time was Kept When We
Lived Under a King." By John Albree.

March 13, 1912. "The Old State House and its Prede-
cessor the First Town House." By Charles F. Read.

May 1, 1912. "The Birds of the Middlesex Fells." By
Gordon Boit Wellman, A. B.

The Register
of the
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Malden Massachusetts
Number Three



Jay C. Hawley.

THE REGISTER
OF THE
Malden Historical Society

MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS

NUMBER 3

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1914



Bright fund

FORM OF BEQUEST

I bequeath the sum ofdollars to the Malden Historical Society, incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and direct that the receipt of the Treasurer of the said Society shall be a release to my estate and to its executors from further liability under said bequest.

Copies of this Register will be sent postpaid on receipt of one dollar.

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THE BIRDS OF THE MIDDLESEX FELLS.

An Address before the Society by Gordon Boit Wellman.

I assume that you are all acquainted with the Middlesex Fells, the lay of the land, its contours and perhaps with its flora. But it is important for our mutual understanding to look the territory over together, ornithologically, so to speak. The Fells do not present a region of infinite variety, although one may find almost every kind of natural physiography in miniature. In general, the Fells consist of a huge glacial ledge well smoothed and serrated by the ice age. On the south this region is defined by a natural barrier, a sharp ridge of rock that in most places rises to two hundred feet above ocean level. This ridge runs pretty well east and west and forms the northern boundary of the great mouth basins of the Mystic and Charles Rivers. North of this rather definite southern boundary the Middlesex Fells stretch away at a fairly level altitude, undulating slowly down to the east and the west. Bear Hill is the highest point in the Fells, being three hundred and seventeen feet above the sea. Cairn Hill, the highest point this side of Spot Pond, is but a little lower, three hundred and three feet. The southeast face of this glacial plateau, which is the side presented to our city, rises very rapidly, attaining the height of two hundred and fifty feet, just on the border of the Park back of the residence of Mr. Dutton and the considerable height of two hundred and seventy-five feet on the ridge back of the Bear's Den.

The rocky foundation of this district is but scarcely filled with soil. Most of the deeper depressions contain

water the whole of the year. It might be well to call to your mind these little ponds. They are Cranberry Pond, the Winchester Basins, Duck Pond, Little Spot, Spot Pond, the High Service Reservoir, Hemlock Pool, Shiner Pond and Ben Wright's. The tree growth is that which one would expect from the geological nature of the region.

Red and white oak in abundance; grey and black birch everywhere; scarlet and silver maple in the damper parts; white and yellow pine in limited groves, and pig-nut, ash, savin, buttonwood, beech and hemlock in fair numbers. The lower growth is chiefly scrub oak, witch hazel, pepper bush, alder, sassafras, dogwood and choke-cherry. Small swamps are numerous, but they are not of sufficient size to hold many aquatic plants. Besides, these swamps all dry up during the summer months and are only filled again before winter if the autumn be a fairly wet one. Running water is very limited and in most cases also ceases to flow during the summer. Animals as they affect the birds are almost a negative quantity. Red and grey squirrels are doing well; chipmunks are numerous; the ground hog and white-footed mouse are in good numbers; the moles and the rabbits are greatly reduced and are to be found in the remote parts occasionally. The snakes are the black, garter, water adder, milk adder and green, all harmless as kittens. The red and grey newt are common, the salamander and the muskrat fairly so. The flying squirrel, mink, skunk and little bat I find occasionally in limited numbers.

The meteorological conditions which prevail in the Fells are well known to you who live in Malden. My records show that Spot Pond usually closes for the winter just before Christmas and opens again in the middle of March. The difference of humidity which is such an

important factor in the distribution of bird life is now nearly eliminated by the extensive opening of the forests. The only really bit of forest still standing is the so-called Virginia Woods lying at the base of the Ravine Road and between there and Pond street.

The ornithologist must thoroughly understand his zoölogy, botany, geology and meteorology. An ornithologist would be able, given the longitude and the latitude, to tell you even from my meager description just given of the Fells what kind of birds one would find in that region. The other day I was showing a friend the excellent new book of Mr. William Brewster on the "Birds of the Cambridge Region," and I made the remark that I wished that the book covered the Middlesex Fells also. The friend answered, "Why? Do you expect to find different birds in Malden from those in Cambridge?" Certainly, it must be so; for these environments are as different as black and white.

In studying the birds of any one locality not only must one take into account the intrinsic nature of the land, but its immediate surroundings are most important; particularly is this true of the ground under discussion, for on its very southern border man has built a mighty metropolis, a potent factor in the bird distribution of the Fells. But this is not all; for the ornithologist must place his region in relation to the great continental movements, the migratory streams of the western hemisphere. He must even understand the world balance of bird distribution to such an extent that a slight movement in the tiny region under observation is significant to him of a whole order of things that are world wide. Do you see into what a comprehensive subject the study of the "Birds of the Middlesex Fells" resolves itself?

It is only fair that you see into what new fields the science of ornithology is leading, It is just beginning to enter the shallows of those deep problems of the movement and distribution of the feathered creatures. Migrations are not only sweeping north and south, but we recognize movements in all directions and must account for them. In the dozen years that my records in the Fells cover not only do I have to recognize these counter movements, but a general shifting and change which when we think of in centuries rather than in years is suggestive of mighty upheavals in the present order of things. Just as we recognize in our own universe the regular movements of the planets about the sun, and also find that this whole world system is itself moving onward through unknown space, so in the movement of the birds we now see a great onward movement back and independent of the regular migrations. Do you not see what a tremendously interesting field and how productive a one is open to the student of the birds in such a region as the Fells?

The Middlesex Fells are also placed in an unusually strategic position. I refer to the fact that we live here in the transition zone of animal life of North America. North of us are found the Canadian, Hudsonian, Sub-Arctic and Arctic faunas, while south are the great austral zones and the tropics. So close are we to these different life belts that if we should raise a mountain here in Malden to say the height of Mount Washington we would have on it all these different faunas exhibited, one below the other. This is virtually what takes place on even the little slopes in Massachusetts. Thus we have a great variety of birds, a greater variety than many places and more interesting problems to solve. But although Nature has done so much for the Fells in the way of bird life, man has done a deal

of interrupting and subverting of her ways. Our country has gone through more radical changes in a short time than probably any other has ever felt through the influence of man. Great smoking cities stand where was a few years before nothing but sedge grass. Dark forests make way for wheat fields and huge swamps are turned into pasture lands. To all this the birds must accustom themselves, adapt themselves to the environment or die. I have recently seen the birds of Europe at home and one of the first things that impressed me was the fact that there the balance of things is and has been more firmly settled, for drastic changes are slow to come in the old world. To make the thing concrete, look for a moment at the influence of the city of Boston in one respect on the bird life of the Fells. Take the movement of the spring migration, during which the birds move slowly north in small bands, not quickly as they go south in the fall. These we presume come in the course of time to the Blue Hills south of Boston. They see before them this great mass of buildings beneath the pall of smoke, a veritable cauldron. What will they do? Why, the most natural thing, pass around it, which means that they follow the Arlington Ridge and do not visit the Fells. You may verify this for yourselves by a walk during the spring months in the Fells and then over Arlington and Belmont way.

Again in the Fells man has also been at work and during the last ten years the park has gradually assumed wholly new appearances. To illustrate, take two birds of the same family but differing in their habitats — the chestnut-sided warbler and the black-throated green warbler. The first of these birds, the chestnut-sided warbler desires warm, open land, low bushes in which to nest, and sunny hillsides to feed upon. The second named bird needs tall

pinetrees, the dampness of the forest and the shaded ways of primeval woods. This latter environment has almost ceased to be in the Fells, whereas the former, the open, bushy land prevails. The consequence is that during the years that I have studied the birds in the Fells the chestnut-sided warbler has increased to be one of the commonest birds, whereas the black-throated green warbler is limited to two or three groves. It was formerly a bird as common as the chestnut-sided is now. With such comparisons I could go right through all the birds which are resident in the Fells, and show how the changes wrought by man have made corresponding revolutions in the bird distribution. So rapid has the change come about that some birds like the golden-winged warbler, which could only rarely be found ten years ago in the Fells and whose nest was only found for the first time six years ago, are now very common throughout the entire park. Such changes, which are so advantageous to certain species we welcome, but they cannot repay the great loss of many other birds, for the simple reason that the balance set by Nature has been so irrevocably upset by man.

This is a day when we are looking at all things in the light of their relation to other things, when we no longer pocket events in air-tight compartments; but rather when we recognize the intricate woof and warp of the universe. To-day the cry is for comparative studies, and we have a new view of life and business where efficiency and economy are based on the nice relation of the whole. Nature has been proceeding on this basis for a long time and all life on this globe is set with the finest balance. Civilized man has at last been forced to learn that he can only live and increase when he has formed a fair relation with his fellow-men; he is learning that this "balance of power" must not

be upset, and yet he does not apply this lesson to his dealings with Nature. He runs ruefully into the equilibrium of Nature and wonders when things seem to be going all to ruin; when, by the way, he takes away the wherewithal of whole families of birds and then wonders why certain insects are eating up his trees.

In the Fells, formerly, were to be found a few of nearly all the species of birds of New England and each one had his work to do. Now certain birds of only a few species are increasing rapidly, while the variety of birds that were dependent on a variety of country are going and gone. There is still a chance, and if the authorities only would work now the really valuable birds might be saved, while the thing would not go on in this haphazard way any longer. What policy there has been in the Fells in regard to the birds has been perfectly inconsistent.

You know how there is a bird for each harmful thing in the outdoor world,—the vireo to glean noxious life under the leaves; the warbler to work on top of the leaves; the woodpecker to run up the trunk; the nuthatches to pry on the under side of the branches; the creeper to look beneath the bark; the sparrows for the noxious seeds of weeds; the waders in the shallows; the mergansers rushing through the water's depths for crustacians; the swallows in the air by day, the swifts in the evening; the night jays by night, and so on, a great barrier set by Nature against the undue preponderance of any noxious life. We should keep some of each of these different police birds, but alas the policy in the Fells has been such that we have lost some for good and that the most valuable are on the verge of going. For instance, take a common family that you know the worth of, the woodpeckers. These birds are going to leave the Middlesex Fells for the simple reason that man in his

interference with Nature has never thought to place a little compensation in the way of these birds. There are, indigenous to the Fells, the downy woodpecker, hairy and golden-winged woodpeckers, and sapsucker, not to speak of three others coming occasionally. All of these birds desire a dead branch for nesting use or drumming. The Fells are now swept clean of all such dead wood by gangs of workmen; at first thought an admirable work, but the consequence is that a far more valuable band of workers, which work every day in the year, are driven out. Could not foresight leave such occasional dead wood as is firm and not unsightly, thereby keeping the woodpeckers. You do not care to hear a long tale of woe concerning the birds in the Fells; but if any one inquire we have the facts to give them to-day. When statistics are pointing out the fact that each tiny bird stomach holds eight or nine thousand undesirable seeds, that a single species like the tree sparrow eats over a million pounds of weed seed in a season in our State alone, and when we find in each nighthawk some seven hundred insects, we are bound to open our eyes to cold facts, as we call them.

I have just hinted at some of the fascinating problems that confront the ornithologist in the Middlesex Fells; now for the more pertinent topic, the birds in the Fells to-day. Birds of any one place readily fall into three groups: permanent residents that stay throughout the year in the same region, annual visitors that spend the summer or the winter only, and transitory visitors that merely pass through on their way to other climes. The permanent birds of the Fells are few in number and, as you may guess, are the hardiest of our birds, for they have to weather the extremes of our rugged climate. However, there is never a time during the year when we are reduced to having the perma-

nent residents alone, for the list of birds is always augmented by some of the annual visitors. In the winter when the bird tide is at its lowest ebb, the interest of the student is not allowed to lag for a moment. There are sure to be new conditions each winter in our variable climate; either the season is a mild one and we have birds with us all winter that should normally be in the south, or the period may be an exceptionally cold one and the bird lover may go out in the Fells and see birds from the barren steppes of the Hudson Bay region. Or again there may be a scarcity of bird food in the west, and from this direction the rare birds come to us. The winters of 1899-1900, and 1906-1907 were severe in the north country and the result was a wealth of bird life in our parks. Throughout the autumn of 1899 the rare birds of the Canadian and Hudsonian faunas began to appear in the Fells, and by midwinter the life was really abundant; so much so that they attracted great notice and people came out from Boston to see them. Great flocks of the redpoll linnets were to be found on the birches and the alders: white-winged and American crossbills were in the Virginia Woods, and large flocks of the winter residents roamed through the Fells, such as the chickadees, red-breasted and white-breasted nuthatches, brown creepers, downy and hairy woodpeckers, jays and kinglets, while in the swamps were tree sparrows, fox sparrows, juncos, goldfinches and siskins. Quite a list of birds for winter, you would say, and yet the ordinary winter brings us just about this same number; though not all are so rare as they were this particular year. In 1906-1907 came the pine grosbeak in great numbers, attracting much attention by his size and fine colors. White-winged crossbills were here again this winter, and so tame were they that one could often touch them. People are apt to

think that this unusual lack of timidity results from extreme hunger, but not so; it is rather because these northern birds are unacquainted with man and have never learned to fear him. This winter of 1906 also proved to be a season for the winter wren and, through one of those curious instances of distribution, a bird of the Carolinian fauna was present, the Carolina wren. The latter individual made its home in the lower Virginia Woods, where so many good finds are to be sought.

It is astounding to find how a region that can offer the right environment to a bird will almost always contain that special bird. It simply goes to show how widespread is the movement of birds in their outlook for food and nesting sites. For instance, in the winter of 1905 there were a great many dead trees standing which had been killed by the raid of the gypsy moth, and so what should we have but an Arctic three-toed woodpecker to work all winter in the woods. Again, the plantings on the side of Bear Hill are such that the robin finds good winter feeding and usually there are quite a few of these birds here all winter. These are robins that come from the north, and not the same robins that we have with us during the summer. It is never very difficult to find these northern robins about Boston in the cold months. One of the best examples of the bird appearing instantly in the spot fitted for him is the fact that all through the winter the ducks watch the state of the ice on the ponds so carefully that let there come the merest opening and they are found to be there on the free water. This goes to show that it would not be difficult to get the desired birds in the Fells when once the correct environment was furnished.

The winter skies are often seen well filled with gulls, the herring and the great black-backed gulls. These birds

frequent Spot Pond the most and with but a few exceptions do not stay inland all night. They begin to arrive about ten o'clock in the morning, coming over from the Lynn marshes about in a line with the mount. They leave again at dusk. They gather during the day to about the number of five hundred or more, and when they leave they rise in huge spirals, presenting a wonderful sight to one seeing them from the Fells. The ducks realized at once that the Basins and Spot Pond were protected waters and the Fells bids fair to do a great work in the protection of the wild ducks during the autumn and early winter months. Mallard, black duck, widgeon, teal, shoveler, pintail, canvas-back, scaup, golden-eye, bufflehead, American and hooded merganser, horned and pied grebe all appear on the waters of our ponds and make a show of bird life that is hardly to be equaled. It is regrettable that blank cartridges are being used on Spot Pond to drive off the birds. The ducks are sent off to the shore where they come in contact with the deadly automatic gun. Many of our beautiful American ducks are on the verge of extinction.

Not only do these ducks and gulls make the bird life in the Fells conspicuous, but one may see a red-shouldered hawk or perhaps the great American rough-legged hawk. The latter is often taken for an eagle. The only eagle that one could see in the Fells to-day is the bald eagle with unmistakable white head and tail when in adult plumage. We let free an adult bald eagle from Bear Hill in 1903. In twenty-four hours he had been shot and the papers next day appeared with the news that children were once more saved from the talons of the king of birds. The commonest owls are the barred, screech and saw-whet owls. The barred owl is a wonderful creature with deep, liquid, amber eyes. This past winter I have noted but one about. They

have never recovered from the time they were hunted down by Park orders. This was done at a time when artificial conditions had been produced by feeding the winter birds and was undoubtedly warranted by good judgment.

The summer season, corresponding to the winter, consists of the same elements of bird life, that is, permanent residents and annual visitors. Only in this case the annual visitors are some eight or nine times more numerous than they were in the cold months, and are even more interesting since they are in the midst of nesting. The regularity with which individual birds return to the identical spot to nest has always been one of the wonders of natural science. Amongst the larger birds such as the stork it has attracted great attention, but it is really more startling among the smaller birds. I could point out to one in the Middlesex Fells just about where most of the different species will nest this next summer. So definite an area is chosen by some species that I could show you almost the very bush which will be taken for the nesting site; this is true, for instance, of the prairie warbler. Thus summer and winter present a thousand fascinating problems, but far and away the greatest time for birds in the Fells is the migration period. Migration begins usually the first of March and lasts until the tenth of June; then after a short lapse begins again the fifteenth of August and goes on steadily until the middle or even last of November. These dates show that the migration period in the Fells covers about half the year. This is significant when we think that all these six months the bird interest is at its highest pitch. It proves the Fells to be a rich region for the field ornithologist.

In speaking of bird migration I mean that which is usually signified by that term, the annual movement of the birds northward to nest and the return south with their

young when this has been accomplished. The spring migration differs from the autumn flight not only in the method of procedure but in the kinds and number of birds. Most birds have regular routes of movement and since these are usually circular, that is they do not return over the outward path, we have in any one region such as the Fells different species in the spring and in the autumn. Some idea of the wealth of bird life in the Fells in the migratory season may be gained from these figures: there are about forty-five purely transitory species of birds passing through our woods during migration; add to this the number of permanent residents, which is about twenty species, and still further augment the list by the number of the annual summer residents, about seventy species, and in toto we have the good number of one hundred and thirty-five species, which may be present at any one moment during the migration months. The climax of the spring migration is on the tenth of May, and this date probably surpasses any other time in the year for its number of birds present in the Fells. A walk at this time in the park may easily reveal some sixty different species of birds.

The records show that the first migrant of the spring flight to reach the Fells is the bronzed grackle, due the tenth of March. The dates are made up on the average of ten years' experience. The last bird of the spring migration is the blackpoll warbler, leaving the Fells about the fifth of June. The first southern bird returning comes to us in the middle of August, the solitary sandpiper; and the last fellow leaving in the fall is the orange-crowned warbler, sometimes seen as late as Thanksgiving time. Between these dates come the great flights of birds. Tiny warblers and kinglets that have crossed the Isthmus of Panama, the Great Gulf, and have made the long journey

up the Atlantic coast ; snipe that have come from the wastes of Patagonia, crossed the torrid Amazon and are on their way to the far north ; little hummers from South America ; sparrows from Cuba ; geese and duck from the Everglades ; hawks and flycatchers from Mexico ; swallows and sandpipers from Bahama and the Southern Islands ; and blackbirds and orioles from the Carolinas. Our New England lands are called barren and rocky and sometimes laughed at by those who live in a more flowery country. I only wish that all these scoffers could go forth with open eyes into our woods in the month of May ; they certainly would remain to worship. The trees, bushes and every grass blade it seems are fairly dripping with bird life. Little, bright, flitting gems bringing color and music from the tropics are dancing through our prim and sturdy oaks, making a picture of bird life that I think cannot be equalled in all the world. Certainly there is nothing that can approach this scene in the migrations of either Europe or Africa. In Asia I have not been, but there conditions are different. And then there is the glamour cast over the whole affair when we enter into the birds' interest in this great movement. We think of these mere handfuls of feathers, bones and flesh that are shooting themselves at cannonball speed (this is no hyperbole) through the air for thousands of miles and we are silent for wonder. Some morning we walk along the shore of Ben Wright's Pond and see a dainty little bird with snow white breast stepping gracefully among the pebbles, the solitary sandpiper. He seems perfectly at home, as plump and bright-eyed as if he had been here all summer. But in truth what a story he would have to tell of the past months ! Probably he has just arrived here the morning that you discover him and although it may be only the first of August

he has already been far north in the wild regions of Ungava, built his nest while there was still snow on the ground, raised his young and now arrived away back here in the Fells on his return to South America. I wonder sometimes how many thousands of birds scattered all over our hemisphere carry in their memory little pictures of tall pines in the Virginia Woods, pleasant nooks where they have nested on Bear Hill or coves in the ponds where they have sported in the waters.

In the autumn migration the birds proceed in large flocks and in general move faster when they pass through the Fells than they do in going north in the spring. These flocks are made up of many different species, traveling together in harmonious company. When we know more about the migration movement and its causes, we shall probably perceive some connection in the relation of these different species that travel south together. When one goes birding in the Fells in April or May, the woods seem to be full of birds scattered throughout the region, but in September and October there are long stretches of country that do not yield a species to the ornithologist. But at last one comes upon one of these great autumn flocks and at once a veritable paradise of birds has been found. Although the birds are probably more numerous in the fall than in the spring, there is not the same interest attached to them. In the first place they are very difficult to distinguish, as there are many young among them and as the most of the others are in the semi-moulting stage. The warblers after the late summer moult all seem more or less alike ; for the most part they are all little greenish-yellow nondescript birds and, since at this time there is only the call note to go by, the identification becomes most difficult.

The autumn walks do not reveal quite as many species

at any one time in the Fells as do the walks in the month of May. I take at random the record of a walk through the Fells from the Malden side to Spot Pond; this will give you a better idea of the bird status than anything else. October 9, 1907. The day was clear, cool and wind west, light; I give the species just in the order that they come in the record: Blue jay, four; white-throated sparrow, fourteen; osprey, one; bluebirds, five; hermit thrush, two, chewink, twenty; junco, forty; yellow palm warbler, eight; robin, sixteen; sapsucker, two; golden-crowned kinglet, two; chickadee, five; common crow, six; song sparrow, two; white-breasted nuthatch, three; brown creeper, four; black-throated green warbler, one; black-throated blue warbler, one; blackpoll warbler, two; Blackburnian warbler, one; ruby-crowned warbler, one; parula warbler, five; black duck, fifty-two; herring gull, one hundred; myrtle warbler, nine; Maryland yellow-throat, one; catbird, one; scarlet tanager, one; kingfisher, one; winter wren, one; flicker, one; pied-billed grebe, one; phoebe, one; red-breasted nuthatch, one; olive-backed thrush, four. This is a typical list made by a walk through a part of the Fells in the month of October. Of course another day or another part of the park would yield a different record, which might have less than half of the birds seen in this list in it, and yet be as large a list or larger.

The proximity of a region like that of the Fells to a city, as for instance to Malden, naturally brings the question of the part which such a territory plays in the relation of the birds to thickly settled districts. The problem would seem to be one that would lend itself to an easy solution, but not so. Just at present the question of the relation of a region favorable to bird life to the surrounding country is being interestingly worked out in a little country town of

New Hampshire. We await the results with the keenest interest. However, so far as I know, the influence of the Middlesex Fells upon the number of birds that we may have in Malden is almost nil. Nearly all the birds of that great order *Passeres* manifest a distinct fondness for the abode of man. The field ornithologist is constantly forced to recognize this fact as he searches the different kinds of territory for the birds. Again and again one goes through a wild forest region without seeing a bird and then, when the woods open up and barns and houses appear, the birds come also and in a few minutes the keen ear may detect many species. This then is an important fact, for the Fells present to-day, as I have just shown, a region that appeals to only a few species that come in any considerable number. And so this piece of country bereft of houses and human inhabitants, and likewise of the most desirable kinds of bird haunts, is not destined to play a great part in the distribution of birds in our city. The question of having birds in our streets is then quite aside from that of the birds in the Fells, although I do not doubt that if the conditions in the park were only made better there would be a proportional increase in the number of birds in Malden.

The problem of bringing the birds into our back yards is only the same old question of the proper environment; that is, to a great extent it is this problem. My own home in this city is closely bounded on three sides by houses. I have only a cedar tree, one pine and a few pear trees; yet in this limited area I have noted sixty-five species of birds in the last ten years. There has been no special attraction offered to the birds, such as suet or bathing water, so the test has been a fair one. If I had made the place desirable by some of these little things, how many more species might I have had? In looking over this list and the times

of the different arrivals I cannot make the Fells account for a single one of the birds which I saw. On the other hand it ought to be made clear that such little park areas as occur within the city itself are great attractors for the birds and act in a wholly different way from the large and somewhat remote district of the Fells. Is it not a significant fact that my friend Mr. Wright has seen during the last dozen years one hundred and twenty-one different species of birds in the Public Garden of Boston? This goes to show how many birds do wander into the midst of smoking cities and find veritable islands of refuge in these little city parks.

In so far as the cities will come into close contact with the borders of the Fells in the near future, the Fells will react as bird reserves for those neighboring parts of the city. This is apparent already to-day. The richest portions of the Fells for birds are those districts that border on the settled land. Even during the migration times there are not half the birds in the central parts of the Fells that there are along the so-called border roads. On our side of the Fells there is short Border road running from Summer street, this city, to the Middlesex Fells Parkway and on to Highland avenue. There are seven small swamps, so small indeed that they can hardly be termed swamps, along this road. I have numbered these little hollows one, two, three, and so forth, for convenience and made a fairly close study of them for the past twelve years. The number of birds that visit and make their home in these places is marvelous, and the more so when one considers that this road is open to automobiles and has twice the traffic that the roads within the Fells have. It isn't the noise and proximity to human beings that disturb the birds so long as they can find shelter and food. Three years ago these swamps were bushed out and since then the birds have dropped away in just about

half their former number. If this had not occurred I feel assured that, other things being equal, they would have held their number despite house building a few feet away. Thus the Fells, if treated in a proper way for a bird reserve, would act in two definite ways; in the first place as a great refuge place for migrating birds, and secondly as supplying a noble breeding territory for our resident birds upon the very borders of our cities. It is important to emphasize the great amount of good that such birds do. Conclusive statistics could be made by taking the area covered by the species of any one of the swamps that I have mentioned. It would show an area of great size which is patrolled by these insect and seed hunters. I have incidentally got an idea of this territory in my study of the other habits of these birds. For instance the following: a male rose-breasted grosbeak, which had its nest in swamp number one, went for food to the district about the Glenwood School, a quarter of a mile away. All day long through two nestings he made continuous flights to and fro, gleaning from this particular spot. At the same time in swamp number three was a cuckoo which hunted the tent caterpillar over in Oak Grove, a half mile away. In swamp five were blackbirds that found food for their young down on Highland avenue. In swamp six was a brown thrasher that fed exclusively in the farm lands of Medford.

This will serve to give you an idea of the part that the Fells will play in our city when the houses are anywhere within a half mile of its borders, provided that the Fells are not all made into lawns and open vistas by that time. At present, then, the Fells are preëminently valuable for the first of those advantages which I have just enumerated, namely as a safe refuge place for the migration species to rest on their perilous journey, and second-

rily as a spot where many birds may be raised without disaster.

Thus far I have spoken wholly from the economic and systematic sides of the study of ornithology. It is rather from the aesthetic point of view that the average man contemplates the birds. It is their color, their music and their delightful presence that first came to your mind to-night when you knew that you were to listen to a talk about birds. And, indeed, what would the world be without the birds! With the exception of a very few species they are a joy forever and they form one of the great under currents of pleasure in this world where there is never too much of music and exuberant spirits. Do you know what gems of color and ecstasy of song await a morning walk in the Fells at just this time of year? Of course, just as in all the things of sense, one must educate the ear and eye before the best pleasure can be deducted, but that comes quickly enough to the ordinary person. A morning at this date, the first of May, one may sit himself down in the Fells and, if his ear is trained, may close his eyes and yet record all the birds about. I do so just to show you to-night the result. It is thirty-five species that I hear about me in the time from five to seven o'clock, A. M., sitting by a swamp back of the Dutton estate. Perhaps it will not be too tedious for me to close by running over the list, as it will give some of the birds just now here and in the territory under discussion.

First of all, then, there was the carol of the robin which continued all the two hours. Then came the kee-you, kee-you sounding very far off in the skies, the call of our buteo, the red-shouldered hawk. At hand a chickadee gave the phoebe song so plaintive and then at once, as if the command for song had been given, yellow warbler, red start and parula warbler burst into music. Away down in

the swamp came the most beautiful note of all, the clear ringing anvil song of the wood thrush. The yellow-billed cuckoo gave a single call and suddenly with a little bustle a rose-breasted grosbeak began singing very loudly, as is their wont, drowning out the fine notes of a field sparrow. The red-eyed vireo now began his song, which he will continue all day at regular intervals and the yellow-throated vireo gave a little flash of music as if to show how much he could better his cousin the red-eye's song. Meanwhile there had been a desultory kind of song going on at a little distance which I could not quite catch, but now it broke out into the rolling, mimicking song of the brown thrasher. When these thrashers sing of a morning in the Fells I feel sure that they can be heard for at least a half mile. It is without doubt the most conspicuous song of our resident birds. This burst of music had probably lifted me up from the sounds near the earth and I heard for the first time the swifts rattling in their flight. White-breasted and barn swallow, too, were sweeping by. A catbird, probably roused by the haughty strain of the thrasher, began to mew in the bushes and threatened to touch up a little rivalry song to the opera above. There is really the most interesting play of feeling going on during these morning choruses, a true opera where love, enmity and jealousy are tossing for great stakes. After a short lull came four new notes, the crow, black and white creeper, flicker and goldfinch. And then, curious to say, I heard from our two really blue birds almost at once, the blue bird and the blue jay. There was a little sharp chatter and an ovenbird began its dry song from just behind me. Towhees and white-throats were now calling in the swamp. About six-thirty a ruffed grouse drummed in the distance, and I also heard the rather unusual call of bob-white in the south. Two or

three red-wings flew over, or there may have been more, and then three more warblers spoke up, the chestnut-sided, golden-winged, and the yellow palm warblers. This made thirty-four species for the morning, and as if to make the list complete, the best and most familiar of our little doorstep birds sprang up on a branch just as I arose to leave, the chippy, and poured his poor little lay forth as proud as a peacock.

RECORDS OF THE WASHINGTON GUARDS

The following records of a famous military organisation of Malden are communicated by Mr. William G. A. Turner, and are exact copies, transcribed from the original record book, now in his possession.

*The Constitution and By-Laws of the Washington Guards
of Malden, Massachusetts, as Adopted April 8, 1842.*

Article First

The Company shall bear the name of the Washington Guards

Article second

There shall be a Standing Committee elected annually, consisting of three persons whose duty it shall be to have a general superintendence of all Company property, and settling with the Treasurer.

Article third

Any person wishing to become a member of the Company, shall make application to the Standing Committee who shall if they think proper, propose Him to the Company for Admission.

Article fourth

Every Member admitted into the Company, shall subscribe to the By-Laws & conform to the Uniform of the Company

Article fifth

There shall be a treasurer chosen annually who shall keep a true record of all money received and disbursed

Article sixth

It shall be the duty of all members of the Company to be preasant at all Company drills ordered by the Commanding Officer, or pay a fine according to the following ratio

Each private shall pay twenty five cents

Each Sargent shall pay fifty cents

Each C Officer shall pay one Dollar

not excepted except by a vote of the Company

Article seventh

There shall be Choosen annually a committe of one to provide Musick agreeable to instructions of the Company

Names of the Members belonging
to the Washington Gaurds

Stephen Stimpson	Edward Tufts
Benjamin W Dodge	S A Cox
Joseph H Waitt	John D Stimpson
George P Cox	Nather Oaks
John S Nichols	Joseph Printiss Jr
Samuel Drown	Elemuel Nichols
Zachariah Mansfield Jr	Seth Sweetser
Freeman Upham	Daniel Emons
Wm B Emerson	Geo W Dodge
Henry Whittemore	Pendleton Emons
John S Newhall	L D Warner
Francis J Fay	Israel Emons
Edmund Emmons	Stephen Emons
Joseph Prentiss	Isaac A Stiles
William H Brown	S L Taylor
Joseph W Tufts Jr	Geo Fisher
Joseph Warren Cox	Sullivan Rogers
Daniel P Wise	Francis Odiorne

George Whittemore	James Mann
Lawveston Stiles	George Newhall
Franklin Pierce	Joseph H Mills
Joseph Whittemore ?	Alfred Odiorne
John F Cox	A M Meader
John Watkins	Fobes Baker
George W Vaughan	John Baker
Moses Sargent	James Cane
James Cox Jr	Henry T Rowell
Francis D Howe	Josiah Shattuck
Stephen Lynde	George Plaisted
Lowell Howard	L Green
Joseph W Edwards	Saml E C Turner
Albert Tweed	Aaron Hall
Eabud Simonds	John A Cox
Frances D Stratton	Chas Boardman
James Barrett	D K Page
Owen B Knapp	Alfred Morrison
Wm Ramsdell Jr	George W Gary
Aaron Butler	Joseph Wilson
John C Edwards	Henry Shattuck
Royal Pierce	Warren Dunton
George E Fuller	Samuel H. Waite
Sumner Pennell	Benjamin F Smith
Aaron Faulkner	

Regimental Order

Charlestown Head Quarters

July 8, 1841

to Daniel P Wise

Greeting

Sir you are hereby ordered to Notify or caused to be warned all the Non Commission Officers & Privates belonging to the Washington Gaurds, so called situated in Malden, in the second Devision third Brigade and fourth Regiment

(by giving ten Days notice according to law) to appear at the useal place of parade on the 19th day of July 1841, at 6 O clock precisely then & there to give in their votes for Captain first, second & third Leiutenant hereof fail not & make return to me at the place of meeting

Carter

Leuutenant Col Cmd T
2d Div 3d Brig. 4th Reg

Returned according
to Law
D. p. W

Attest

Daniel P Wise

Clk

July 19th 1841

Company met in persuance of orders & chose (by a unanimous vote) Stephen Stimpson Captain, Benjn W Dodge first Leiutenant Joseph H Waitt 2d do George P Cox 3d do

voted that the above officers constitute a committe to select the Materials for Uniforms

voted to bring in the plumes at the next meeting

voted that pattern pants be brought also

voted to adjourn the meeting two weeks

voted to bring in the plumes at the next meeting

Company met agreeable to adjournment and instructed their Committe to proceed with the uniforms according to the sample

Regimental Orders

Agreeable to Division orders of the 20th Inst. and Brigade orders of the 20th Inst.

Capt. Stephen Stimpson will assemble the Company

under his Command at E Hinkly's Hotel in Wobourn on
Wednesday Sept 15th inst at Eight O'clock A. M. precisely
for Review Inspection & Military Discipline

The line will be formed at half past 8 precisely

Capt. Stimpson will Report Himself at head quarters
at 8 O'clock with His Company in Uniform complete, &
supplied with powder according to Law

By order of Chas Carter

Col 4 Regt 3d Brig 2 Div M.M.

Malden Sept, 1, 1841

Augustus L Barrett Agt

Daniel P Wise Clk

Coppy Attest

Company Orders

To Mr Daniel P Wise

Sir you Are hereby ordered to warn and
give fore Days notice to all the Non Commissioned Officers
& privates enrolled in the Company under my Command
(viz)

by Delivering to each man in person or by leaving
at his last & usual place of abode a written or printed order
directing Him to appear with the Uniform Arms and Equip-
ments required by law at E. Hinkly Hotel in Woburn on
Wednesday

Jan 5 1842

Company met & instructed B W Dodge to offer Mr
Pray 50 Dollars as a preasant to bear his expences while
he taught a Military School of 12 Evenings

the above was ecepted

D P Wise Clk

voted to meet twice in one week

met accordingly till March and then *voted to meet one a
week*

voted as members of the Company

George Whitteme, Aaron Faulkner, Frances Howe, William Brown Frances D Stratton

May 25 "42

Company metm & listened to the roll call heard the Militia Laws read by the Cleark

voted for standing Committe Joseph W Tufts Jr Frances D Howe Samuel Drown

voted for Treasurer Samuel Drown

do. " Musick Committe F. Upham

July 7 1842

Company met in persuance of Orders & made Choise of Joseph H Waitt as 1st Leiut for second Do George P Cox for third Do Sumner Pennell

Freem Upham Clk

Sept 2 1842

the Company met Agreeable to Orders to go to Mr. Tafts.

Paid Mr. S. Drown One Hundrd & Fiv Dollars

F Upham Clk

Malden Sept 2 1842

Company met According to Order

Voted to have Fatige Caps Voted to Choos A Committee for the Same Made Choice of *Capt Stephen Stimpson* and Leut J H Waitt he declined serving on account of Business Chose Liu G P Cox

Voted to go to Cambradge in the Omnibus

Voted to Choose A Committee fore the Same Chose Mr S Drown & F Upham

Paid Mr Drown

Malden May 31 1843

Company Met Agreeable to Order for May Inspection

Voted for Music Committee

Mr Samuel Drown for the Year Ensuing Voted for Treas-

urer, Samuel Drown for Standing Committee J H Waitt
Sumner Pennell F D Howe

Voted to turn Out on the 4 of July to Due Escort Duty for
the Temperance Celebration

Voted to Receiv as Members of the Washing. Guard the
Following Gentlemen (Viz)

Lemuel Nichols Pendleton Emmons Seth Sweetser

Geo W Dodge L D Warnen

Voted & go to Charlestown on the 17th of June

Voted & go with the Markee

Voted for Committee of Arrangements (viz) Capt S Stimp-
son Lewt J H Wait Lewt G D Cox

Malden June 13/43

Company met Agrable to Orders

Voted to Receive as Members of the Washington Guards
Israel Emons Stephen Emons Isaac A. Stiles S L Taylor

Voted to go to Charlestown on the 16th of June Provided
we hav a Invitation

Malden June 17/43

Company met Agrable to Orders to attend the Dedication
of the Monument at Charlestown

Paid over to Samuel Drown One Hundred and thirty Seven
Dollars an 50/100

F Upham, Clk

Malden Sept 23/43

Company Met According to Orders with Forty Members
and had a fine Drill the Company never Appeared Better

F Upham

Malden May 29th 1844

Company Met agreeable to orders for May Inspection

Chose Sumner Pennell } Treasurer

Chose Saml Drown }
John Watkins } Standing
Sumner Pennell } Committee

Chose Samuel Drown }
 Geo. P. Cox } Music Committee

Chose Jos. W. Tufts, Jr }
 } Committee for
 } examining Powder
 } House &c.

Jos. W. Tufts, Jr. reported that the Amunition &c in the Powder House was as the law directed it should be.

Malden May 29th 1844

Company meet according to orders answered to the calling of roll, listened the reading of Militia Law.

Chose Sumner Pennell } Treasurer

Saml Drown }
 John Watkins } Standing Committee
 Sumner Pennell }

Saml Drown }
 Geo. P. Cox } Music Com.

Jos W. Tufts }
 } Committee for examining
 } Powder House &c

see other end of this book.

Original title—The Washington Guards' Book Malden 1840. I. Aug. Stiles

Malden 28th May 1845

Company met according to Orders for May Inspection &c

Chose Isaac A. Stiles } Clerk

Voted to admit as members of the Company

Mr. Francis Odiorne }
 " James Mann }
 " George Newhall }

Chose W. A. Richardson } Treasurer

A committee of 3 chosen for the supervision of the Company's Property and finances, consisting of

Standing }
 Committee } Lieut. Geo. P. Cox
 } Sergt. Geo. W. Vaughan
 } Josiah Townsend

Chose Francis Odiorne }
 Isaac A. Stiles } Seargents
 Chose Francis Odiorne } Lieut. Brevet

Malden 28th May, 1845

Voted to give Franklin Pierce his honorable discharge at his request.

Chose for
 F. Odiorne, Chairman }
 George P. Cox } Music Committee

The Clerk of the Company is instructed to request the treasurer of last year to make his report and settlement with the Commanding Officer of the Company

Chose Capt. Joseph H. Waitt }
 A Committee to make ar-
 rangements for a new Cap.

After inspection and review by Capt. J. H. Waitt, Company adjourned to Saturday evening May 31st @ 8 O'clock.

I. A. Stiles Clk

Malden 31st May 1845

Company met agreeable to adjournment

Admitted as members of the Company

{ Joseph H. Mills
 { Alfred Odiorne

I have notified the Treasurer of last year as per Company's instructions May 28th

Meeting was adjourned to Saturday eve. June 14th at 8 O'Clock

Isaac A. Stiles Clk.

Malden 14th June 1845.

Company met agreeable to adjournment no business before the meeting after a drill adjourned to Saturday eve. June 21st at 8 O'Clock.

Aug. Stiles Clk.

Malden 21st June 1845.

Company met agreeable to adjournment

Voted to loan the Company's Marquee to a Picnic Party at Cambridgeport in consideration of a benefit of \$5 to the Company's Treasury. The said Marquee to be under the care and supervision of one of the Company's members competent for the purpose. Chose as that committee

Capt. J. H. Waitt.

A Committee of 3 consisting of J. H. Waitt, Geo. P. Cox and I. A. Stiles volunteered to notify the members of an especial meeting to be holden on Saturday evening June 28th at 8 O'clock to which time they adjourned

I. A. Stiles Clk.

Malden 28th June 1845

Company met agreeable to adjournment. No business of importance. Adjourned to time indefinite

Aug. Stiles Clk.

Malden 21st Aug. 1845

Company met agreeable to notification from Commanding Officer.

Were drilled by Capt. Jos. H. Waitt.

No important business before the meeting. After general remarks, consultation and advice, Company adjourned to Tuesday evening, Aug. 26th, at 7 1/2 O'Clock.

Aug. Stiles Clerk

Malden 26th Aug. 1845.

Company met agreeable to adjournment The Chairman of the Music Committee made their report in favor of hiring the Salem Brass Band for Muster, which report the Company voted to accept

Chose as committee of arrangements for the coming muster at Lowell

Capt. Joseph H. Waitt, Chairman	} Committee of Arrangements
1st Lieut. George P. Cox	
Orderly Seargt. Samuel Drown	

Voted to admit as members of the Co.

A. M. Meader

Fobes Baker

John Baker

James Cane

Henry F. Rowell

Josiah Shattuck

George Plaisted

L. Green

Samuel E. C. Turner

Amon Hall

John A. Cox

Chas. Boardman

D. K. Page

} Full attendance
 } 39 members present.
 } after a fine drill
 } adjourned to Thursday
 } eve. Aug. 28th I. A. Stiles
 Clerk

Malden 28th August 1845

Company met agreeable to adjournment for a Company drill.

The Committee of arrangements made a partial report through their chairman which report was accepted by the Company.

Voted to admit as a member of the Company Mr. Alfred Morrison. A full report of the Music Committee was also made through their chairman.

Voted to extend to our Ex. Captains Capt. Stephen Stimpson and Capt. Wm. Barrett an invitation through our Commanding Officer to dine with us at Lowell on Muster Day. Company adjourned to Saturday evening, Aug. 30th at 7-1/2 O'Clock.

Isaac A. Stiles Clerk

Malden Aug. 30th 1845

Company met agreeable to adjournment and after a fine drill by Lieut. Cox and Sergt. Drown, adjourned to Tuesday evening, Sept. 2d at 7-1/2 O'Clock.

Aug. Stiles Clerk

Malden 2d Sept. 1845

Company met agreeable to adjournment for a Co. Drill and adjourned to Thursday Eve. Sept. 4th @ 7-1/2 O'Clock.

Aug. Stiles Clerk.

Malden 4th Sept. 1845

Company met and adjourned to Saturday Eve. Sept. 6th @ 7-1/2 O'Clock.

I. A. Stiles, Clerk.

Company Orders have been received from Capt. J. H. Waitt for appearance at the Armory for Military Duty on Saturday & Tuesday the 13th and 16th of this present month (Sept.) and Regimental Orders for appearance at Lowell for Inspection and review on Wednesday Sept. 17th.

I. A. Stiles Clk.

Malden 6th Sept. 1845

Company met and adjourned to Tuesday Eve. Sept. 8th @ 7-1/2 O'Clk.

Aug. Stiles Clk.

Malden 9th Sept. 1845

Company met agreeable to adjournment. The Squad present were drilled by Capt. J. H. Waitt 36 members present.

Voted to admit as a member of the Company, Mr. George W. Gary.

Adjourned to Thursday Eve. Sept. 11th @ 7-1/2 O'Clock.

Aug. Stiles Clk.

Malden 11th Sept. 1845.

Company met agreeable to adjournment.

Adjourned to Saturday P. M. @ 1 O'Clock for Military duty.

Isaac A. Stiles

Clk.

Malden 13th Sept. 1845

Company met agreeable to adjournment, armed, equipped and uniformed for Military duty. Voted to admit as members,

Joseph Wilson
Henry Shattuck
Warren Dunton
Saml H. Waitt

Company adjourned to Tuesday
A. M. at 9 O'Clock as per orders.

Isaac A. Stiles Clk.

Malden 16 Sept. 1845.

Company met according to Orders, armed, equipped and uniformed for Military duty &c Admitted as member Mr. Benj. F. Smith

I. A. Stiles Clk.

Malden 17th Sept. 1845.

Company met at Lowell for inspection and review. reported 42 guns present and 47 members.

Isaac Aug. Stiles Clerk

Malden 16th Apl 1846.

Regimental Orders have been received for a meeting of the Company under the Command of Lieut. Francis D. Howe at their Armory on Tuesday the 28th of this present month of Apl. for the choice of Capt. 1st & 2d Lieut. and to fill such other vacancies as may then and there exist. In pursuance of the said orders, I have duly warned and notified the members of the Washington Guards of the aforesaid meeting.

Augustus Stiles

Clerk

Malden 28th Apl 1846.

The Company met agreeable to notification and proceeded to the choice of officers under the direction of Col. R. Douglass and his adjutant. After several unsuccessful attempts the meeting was dissolved without choice of any officers.

Augustus Stiles,
Clerk.

THE FAMILY RECORDS OF THE WILLIS-POPKIN FAMILIES.

By **GEORGE WALTER CHAMBERLAIN, M. S.,** Secretary of the Society.

On the west side of "the Road leading down to penny Ferry," as Main street in Malden and Everett was formerly called, directly opposite the end of Beacon street in Everett, stands (1913) the Old South Parsonage, where it has stood for more than one and one-half centuries. This ancient landmark was occupied by Rev. Aaron Cleveland, ancestor of Grover Cleveland, twenty-second and twenty-fourth President of the United States, from 1747 to 1750. It was again occupied by Rev. Eliakim Willis, pastor of the Second Parish and of the united parishes of Malden, from 1752 to 1801. The Second Precinct voted to give the house and seventeen acres of land to Mr. Willis in 1766 and upon the latter's death in 1801, it was occupied by Col. John Popkin, an officer of the Revolution who married a niece of Mr. Willis, he living there until his death in 1827. His widow remained in the house until her death in 1847.

Through the courtesy of Mr. William G. A. Turner the Malden Historical Society recently came into possession of two Bibles which were the property of the occupants of the Old South Parsonage in the present city of Everett. The older Bible was printed in Edinburgh by the assigns of Alexander Kincaid, "His Majesty's Printer," in 1785. The early records in this appear to be in the handwriting of Miss Betsy Willis in the year 1788. The later Bible printed by Collins, Perkins and Co. in 1807, bears the

signature "W. Popkin." These Bible records supplement the Vital Records of Malden and other Massachusetts towns and possess great genealogical value. The records of the Willis Bible read as follows:

Bible Record — Miss Betsy Willis 1788.

Ebenezer Willis Born October y^e 23 y^r 1726.

Elizabeth his wife Born September y^e 12th 1728.

Married Desember the 17th 1751.

The Names and Bearths of their Children.

Hannah Willis Born February y^e 12th 1753 on Monday.

Esther Willis Born Tuesday y^e 4th of June 1754.

Elizabeth Willis Born Tuesday y^e 16th of November 1756.

Sarah Willis Born Friday October y^e 12th 1759.

Samuel Willis Born Tuesday October y^e 27th 1761.

Esther Willis Departed this Life y^e 8th day of May 1774.

Elizabeth Willis Departed this Life Sept^r y^e 28th 1784.

Samuel Willis Departed this Life y^e 4th of March 1795: in the Westinges y^e 34th year of his age he being 33 years 4 munts & 5 days old.

Father Willis Departed this Life y^e 4th of Octobr^r 1763 in the 76th year of his age.

Mother Willis departed this Life January y^e 18th 1782 in the 95th year of her age.

Elizabeth Willis wife of Ebenezer Willis Departed this Life August y^e 9th 1807, 78 years & 10 months old.

Ebenezer Willis departed this life November 7th 1809, 83 years old.

[Back cover of same]

A. C. Fuller was born August 1st 1812.

Harriet E. Fuller July 20th, 1814.

Obed F. Fuller Born May 11th 1817.

The Popkin Bible reads as follows :

[First column]

Ebenezer Willis was born October 23rd 1726 in New Bedford.

Elizabeth Howes was born September 12th 1728 in Chatham.

They were married December 17th 1751.

Nahum Sargeant was born in Worcester March 23rd 1758.

Married to Sarah Willis October 16th 1786 in Malden.

By the Rev. Eliakim Willis

Rev. Eliakim Willis was born in Dartmouth (since New Bedford) January 9th 1713/14.

Married to Miss Lydia Fish of Duxbury July 20th 1738.

Mrs. L. Willis died January 25th 1767 in the 59th year of her age.

Married to Miss Martha Marchant of Boston March 1st 1770.

Mrs. M. Willis died June 29th 1796 in the 71st year of her age.

Rev. E. Willis died March 14th 1801 in the 88th 87 years and two months.

[Second column]

John Popkin was married to Rebecca Snelling January 26th 1769. In Boston.

John Popkin was married to Mrs. Sarah Sargeant October 12th 1797 in Malden, by the Rev. E. Willis.

William Popkin was married to Lydia Wiswall December 5th 1819 on Sunday.

Betsey Popkin was married to Frederick Mayhew July — 1811 on Sunday.

Sarah Popkin was married to George Frost Campbell July 14th 1819 on Wednesday morning.

Died

Sarah L. Popkin Daughter of W^m and Lydia Popkin

Born January 26th 1827

Died November 18th 1870 aged 43 years.

Births [First column]

Hannah Willis Monday February 12th 1753.

Esther Willis Tuesday June 4th 1754.

Elizabeth Willis Tuesday November 16th 1756.

Sarah Willis Friday October 12th 1759.

Samuel Willis Tuesday October 27th 1761.

In New Bedford.

Births [Second column]

Martha Willis Sargeant September 21st 1787 In Malden

Elizabeth Howes Sargeant October 26th 1790. In Reading,
Vermont State.

Births

In Boston

John Snelling Popkin June 19th 1771.

Rebecca Popkin June 11th 1774.

Polly Popkin August 19th 1776.

William Popkin March 30th Sabbath 1783.

Betsey Popkin July 6th 1785 In Bolton [Boston]

Sally Popkin December 11th 1789 In Boston.

Ebenezer Willis Popkin September 22nd 1799 In Boston.

In Malden

Samuel Willis Popkin December 11th 1801.

John Snelling Popkin died Tuesday Evening at ten o'clock
March 2nd 1852, aged 80 years In Cambridge.

Sarah P. Campbell died Saturday morning at 8 o'clock
November 9th 1861, aged 71 years 11 months In
Cambridge.

Deaths

John Popkin died Tuesday morning May 8th 1827 aged 85 years. In Malden.

Mrs. Rebecca Popkin died April 26th 1796. In Boston

Miss Rebekah Popkin died February 28th 1803 aged 29 years. In Malden.

Polly Popkin died June 5th 1790 aged 14 years. In Boston.

William Popkin died January 21st 1827 Sabbath aged 44 years In Dorchester.

Mary W. Popkin died March 19th 1827 on Monday morning aged 36 years. In Dorchester

Samuel Willis Popkin died September 17th 1827. On Monday evening at 8 o'clock at Mayaguez in Porto Rico.

George Frost Campbell died Sept. 23rd 1828 aged 45 years Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock At Newbury Port

Frederick Mayhew died July 12th 1832 In Troy, Ohio

Betsey P. Mayhew died Sept 23rd 1833 aged 40 years at Troy in Ohio.

Mrs. Sarah Popkin died Wednesday at two o'clock in the evening October 27th 1847 aged 88 years. In Malden.

Samuel Willis died at Dartmouth (since New Bedford) October 4th 1763 in the 76th year of his age

Mrs. Mehitable Gifford Willis died January 18th 1782 in the 95th year of her age.

Ebenezer Willis died November 7th 1809 aged 83 years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Howes Willis died Sabbath day August 9th 1809 in the 79th year of her age.

Mrs. Hannah Willis Mayhew died Sabbath eve* October 25th 1812 in the 60th year of her age.

Esther Willis died May 1774 aged 20 years

Elizabeth Willis died September 28th 1784 aged 28 years.

Samuel Willis died March 4th 1795 in the 34th year of his age. He died in the West Indies.

Sarah Willis wife of Rev. N[ahum] Sargeant and afterwards of Col. Popkin died October 27th 1847 Wednesday at 2 o'clock aged 88.

Deaths

Rev. Nahum Sargeant died at Chelsea October 7th 1792 in the 35th year of his age.

Miss Mercy Marchant of Boston Sister of Mrs. Martha Willis died in the Autumn of 1863. Past 70 years of age. In Malden.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kempton Grand daughter of Samuel Willis died at New Bedford November 29th Wednesday 1848 aged 95 years 2 months and 7 days.

Miss Mercy Marchant Died Oct. 11th 1803 aged 76 years.
Le Marchent is the name as written in St. Paul's Church London
Le Marchant.

Martha Willis Sargeant Died September 28th 1863. Monday morning 2 o'clock. Aged 76 years and 7 days.

Elizabeth Howes Sargeant died February 1st 1877, aged 86 years 3 months 5 days. Thursday morn. at seven.

Ebenezer Willis Popkin son of Col. John and Sarah Popkin died at Everett, Dec. 11th 1883, aged 84 years 2 months and 19 days, at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening.

Mary R. Popkin, grand daughter of Col. John Popkin, daughter of William Popkin, and niece of Ebenezer Willis Popkin, died in Cambridge, Mass. July 20, 1889, aged 64 years.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A RIGHT OF WAY IN
NORTH MALDEN (NOW MELROSE) IN 1722.

Articles of agreement were made 22 May, 1722, by John Pratt, Phinehas Sprague and Joseph Green all of Malden and Jonathan Green and Daniel Green of Charlestown as follows :

"That there be a covenant passable way from the corner of John Greens field near to Joseph Greens barn upon Joseph Greens land . . . to the gate now between Phinehas Spragues land and Joseph Greens land at the south end of Joseph Greens orchard. And from the said gate upon Phinehas Spragues land . . . to the gate between John Pratts land and Phinehas Spragues land standing near to Bramble meddo. And from the said gate upon John Pratts land over the brook where the path now goes and from the said brook upon John Pratts land to the gate that now stands near to Phinehas Spragues house between John Pratts land and Phinehas Spragues land. And from said gate upon Phinehas Spragues land to the way that leads from Phinehas Spragues land over Howards land and Capt. Lynds land to the Country road."

Jonathan Green agreed to build a gate "four feet and four inches high" "across the way in the line between John Pratts land and Phinehas Spragues land where a gate now stands near to L Pond meddo." (Document in possession of the Malden Historical Society.)

To this document John Pratt, Phinehas Sprague, Joseph Green, Jonathan Green and Daniel Green each

signed in the presence of Jacob Green and John Green, witnesses. Acknowledgment was made at Malden, May y^e 4, 1724, by John Pratt and Phinehas Sprague in the presence of Thomas Tufts "Justes Pacice."

The document shows that a right of way was established in North Malden (now Melrose) west of the "Reading Road," as Main street was formerly called, and south of the "Country Road" (now Franklin street at Melrose Highlands) on or before May 22, 1722. This right of way probably formed what was later called the "Stoneham Road" which began near where the Masonic Hall in Melrose now stands and followed what is now Wyoming avenue, Hurd, Cottage, W. Foster and Vinton streets to Franklin street. The residence of the late Mrs. Liberty Bigelow stands on the site of the Sprague homestead.

MALDEN'S PROVINCIAL TAX IN 1755.

A commission was issued by Harrison Gray, Esq., Treasurer and Receiver-General for His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay to Phineas Sprague, Junr., "Constable or Collector of the Town of Malden," to collect the sum of £168 : 11 : 11, Nov. 1, 1755.

This commission was granted by the authority of an act of the Great and General Court held at Boston on Wednesday, May 28, 1755, and by virtue of another act of the said Assembly specially convened at Boston on Friday, Sept. 5, 1755, in the twenty-ninth year of His Majesty's reign, George II., apportioning and assessing a provincial tax of £18,000.

From the commission it appears that each town was to pay its proportion of said tax on or before March 31, 1756.

According to the act passed on May 28, 1755, the inhabitants had authority to pay in commodities, as follows : in merchantable hemp at three pence per pound ; in "First Fair Isle of Sable Codfish" at twelve shillings per quintal ; in "refined Bar-Iron" at £17 : 10 per ton ; in "Bloomery-Iron" at £14 per ton ; in hollow Iron Ware at £10 per ton ; in "good Indian Corn" at two shillings per bushel ; winter rye at two shillings and four pence per bushel ; winter wheat at four shillings per bushel ; barley at two shillings per bushel ; barrel pork full weight at £2 : 10 per barrel ; barrel beef at £1 : 10 per barrel ; "Duck or Canvas weighing Forty-three Pounds each Bolt" at £2 : 15 per bolt ; "long Whalebone" at three shillings per pound ;

merchantable cordage at £1 : 12 : 06 per hundred ; "Train Oyl" at £1 : 10 per barrel ; bees-wax at one shilling per pound ; bayberry wax at six pence per pound ; "try'd tallow" at four pence per pound ; "pease" at four shillings per bushel ; sheep's wool at nine pence per pound ; or "tanned sole leather" at eight pence per pound.

"The several persons paying their taxes in any of the commodities aforementioned are to run the Risque and pay the charge of transporting the said commodities to the Province-Treasury." (Commission in possession of the Malden Historical Society.)

The collector, Phinehas Sprague, Jr. lived on the old Sprague homestead in North Malden (now Melrose) where now stands the residence of the late Mrs. Liberty Bigelow (Goss's History of Melrose, p. 51.) He was the father of Dr. John Sprague, for a quarter of a century following the Revolutionary war Malden's famous physician who lived in the ancient Joseph Hills house which stood a little in front of the present site of the First Baptist Church in Malden Square.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE BELL ROCK CEMETERY.

(Continued from No. 2, Page 73.)

Transcribed by the late DELORAINE PENDRE COREY.

[The Bell Rock Cemetery contains the graves of many of the founders of Malden, and of many of the pastors and others prominent in the early history of the town. Here is the grave of Michael Wigglesworth, New England's first noted poet; that of the builders of the Old South Church in Boston, of Job Lane, New England's first bridge builder, of many of Ralph Waldo Emerson's ancestors. Mr. Corey, with the assistance of his son, Dr. Arthur D. Corey, copied these inscriptions many years ago, a labor of love that consumed many weeks of time. Since that work was done many of the stones have disappeared.]

Elizabeth
y^e Dau^r Of Jose
ph & Elizabeth
Lamson Aged
14 Year & 4 M^o
Died Jan^r y^e 1st
170th

Here Lyes y^e Body
Of John Pratt Son
To John & Mary
Pratt Aged 21 Years
Died October y^e 10
1704

Memento Mori Fugit Hora
Here Lyes y^e Body of
Sarah Hills Wife To
Ebeneyzer Hills
Aged 42 Years
Died March y^e 1st 1703

Here Lyes y^e Body
of Elizabeth
Pratt Daughter
Of John & Mary
Pratt Aged 15 Year^e
& 10 M^o: Died Nouem^r
y^e 22^d 1704

y^e Body
ane
Job
Lane Aged 72
Years Died
April y^e 30
1704

Memento Mori Fugit Hora
Here Lyes Buried
Y^e Body of Cap^t
Joseph Willson
Aged 58 Years
Who Died Ianua^r
y^e 14th 170th

Here Lyes y^e Body
Of Sarjeant
Joseph Floyd
Aged 38 Years
Died Ianuary
y^e 4 170⁵

Memento Mori Fugit Hora
Here Lyes Buried y^e Body of
That Faithfull Servant Of
Jesus Christ y^e Reuerend
M^r Michael Wigglesworth
Pastour Of y^e Church Of Christ
At Maulden Years Who
Finished His Work and Entre^d
Apon An Eternal Sabbath
Of Rest On y^e Lords Day Iune
y^e 10 1705 In y^e 74 Year Of
His Age

Here Lies Interred In Silent
Grau^e
Below Mauldens Physician
For Soul And Body Two

Here Lyes y^e Body
Of Ezekiel
Jenkins Aged 57
Years Who Died
Iuly y^e 30th 1705

Mauldens Late
School Master From
A Painful Life Is
Gone To Take
His Rest His Lord
Hath Called Hi^m Who^{me}

Memento Mori
Here Lies y^e Body Of
M^r Lyddia Greenland
Wife To Deaken John
Greenland
Aged 51 Years &
4 Months Died
January y^e 20th
170⁵

Memento Mori Fugit Dora
Here Lyes y^e Body
Of Insine
Tryall Newbery
Aged 56 Years
Died December
y^e 10 1705

Esther Green
Daughter Of
Samuel And
Elizabeth Green
Aged 1 Year
& 5 M^o Died
December y^e 17th
1705

Here Lyes y^e
Body of
Mary Prat
Wife to John
Prat Who
Departed This
Life July y^e 17
1710 In y^e 56
Year of Her Age

Marcy Bucknam
Daughter Of
Jopet & Hanna^b
Bucknam Aged
7 M^o & 21 Day^s
Died May y^e 27th
1706

Memento Mori Fugit Hora
Here Lyes y^e Body
Of John Moulton
Aged About 76
Years Who Died
Sudently April
y^e 8th 1707

A head-stone, with the face
cracked off, shows only the
date :—

1707

The foot-stone is in good
condition and is lettered :—

Susanna
Lynd.

This is probably the grave
of Susanna, wife of John
Lynde, Jr., who died Sept., 9
or 16, 1707.

Here Lyes the
Body of M^{rs}
Sarah Hichens
The Wife of M^r
Daniel Hichens
Aged 57 Years
Who Deceased
March y^e 6th 1711 [1704.]

Here Lyes y^e
Body Of Cap^t
William Green
Aged 70 Years
Died December y^e
30, 1705

Memento Mori Fugit Hora
Here Lyes y^e Body of
John Pratt Sen^r Aged
53 Years & 4 M^o Who
Ended This Life In A
Sudden Death Ivne y^e 3rd
1708

All You That Are Alive
Now Stand Upon Your Gard
Least Sudden Death Should
Come

And Find You Unprepard
When Death Doth Come
No Man Can It Revoke
Neither In Sicknes
Nor From Thunder Stroke

Here Lyes y^e Body
Of Thomas Mitchell
Aged 81 Years & 10 M^o
Who Departed This
Life September y^e 1st
1709

Here Lyes The
Body Of
Benjamin Willson
Aged About 34
Years Deceased
February y^e 16 1712

Here Lyes y^e Body
Of M^{rs} Sarah Wayt
Wife To Cap^t Iohn
Wayt Aged 81
Years Who Departed
This Life January
Y^e 13th 1704
Y^e Memory of y^e Iust is blefse^d

Here Lyes the
Body of Elizabeth
Wayt wife to
Jonathan Wayt
Aged 19 years &
2 m^o died march 10th 1714

Here Lyes The
Body Of M^r
Lemuel Jenkins
Sen^r Aged 70
Years Deceased
December 20th 1713

Here Lyes y^e Body
Of Joseph Floyd
Jun^r Aged 24
Years 8 M^o & 7
Dayes Deceased
[April] y^e 19th 1714

Here Lyes The
Body of Joseph
Boldin Aged
51 Years Who
Deces^{ed} Novem^{br}
The 22^d 1714

Memento Mori Fugit Hora
Here Lyes y^e Body
of Samuel Sargent
Who Departed This
Life September y^e
22^d 1710 in the 66
Year of His Age

Memento Mori Fugit Hora
Here Lyes y^e Body
Of Mary Mitchell
Wife To Thomas
Mitchel Aged 70
Years Who Died
January y^e 7th 17th

Abigail Jenkins
Daugh^r of Lemuel
& Marcy Jenkins
Aged 10 years
And 4 Months
Died March 15th 1714

Here Lyes y^e Body
of Mr. Joshua
Blanchard; Who
Deceased, July
the 15th, 1716: in y^e
55 Year of His Age.

Jonathan Tufts
Son of M^r
Jonathan & M^{rs}
Sarah Tufts
Born & Died
Augst 13th 1716

Here Lyes y^e Body
Of Cap^t John Green
Late Deacon Of y^e
Church in Malden
Aged 75 Years Who
Departed This Life
October y^e 16th 1707
Y^e memory of y^e just is blefled

David Bucknam
Son Of M^r
Josses &
M^{rs} Hannah
Bucknam
Aged 12 Yea^{rs}
Died April
The 1st 1714

Here Lyes y^e
Body Of Sarah
Bucknam Da^{ghter}
Of M^r Jofses
& M^{rs} Hannah
Bucknam Aged
6 Years & 1 M^o
Died May 31 1714

Here Lyes The
Body of M^{rs}
Mary Green
Wife To M^r
Samuel Green
Aged 66 Years
And 6 Months
Died No^v y^e 24 1715

Here lyes Buried
y^e Body of M^{rs} Mary
Sprague Wife to M^r
Jonathan Sprague
Who Died July
30th 1714 Aged
about 56 Years

Here Lyes the Body
of M^{rs} Abigail Ireland
the Wife of M^r William
Ireland. Aged 74 Years
who Deceased the 21
of November 1715

Here Lyes Entr'd
y^e Body Of Cap^t
Edward Sprague
Who Decest y^e
14 Of April 1715
Aged 52 Years

Jabuy Green
Son of Joseph
and Hannah
Green Aged
9 Years & 8 Da^{ys}
Died July y^e 13 1716

Here Lies y^e Body of M^r
John Sargant Aged
76 Years & 9 Months
Departed This Life
September y^e 9
1716

Head Stone :

* * * *

1715 In y^e
75 Year
Of His Age

Foot Stone :

Lazarus
Grouer

Here Lyes y^e
Body Of Mary
Ridgaway Da^{ught}r
Of M^r John
& M^{rs} Anna
Ridgaway Aged
23 yea^rs & 2 M^o
Died June 14th 1714

Daniel Upham
Son of
Nathaniel and
Mary Upham
Aged 1 Year &
5 m^o died Sept^r
1714

Here Lyes the
Body of Elizabeth
Jenkins Daughter
Of Lemuel and
Marcy Jenkins
Aged 14 Years & 9 mo
Died March 11 1714

Rebecca Lams^{on}

Daugh^{ter} Of
Joseph &
Hannah

Lamson Aged 3
We^{ks} & 5 D^s Died
March y^e 15 1714/15

Here Lyes y^e
Body of
William Wayt
Who Deceased
January y^e 16th
1711 In y^e 31st
Year Of His Age

Phebe Baldwin
Daugh^{ter} Of Josep^h
& Elizabeth
Baldwin Aged
3 Years & 2 M^o
Died January
y^e 7th 1712³

Here Lyes y^e Body
Of Mary Flyn Wife
to Patrick Flyn Dec^d
May 24th 1720 in y^e
27th Year of Her Age

Here Lyes y^e Body
of Caleb
Grover Who
Dec^d June 4th 1720
in y^e 24th Year of His Age

Here Lyes y^e Body of
Elizabeth Jewell
Wife To John
Jewell Aged About
19 Years Dece^d
July y^e 8th
1715

Here Lyes The
Body of
Sarah Upham
Wife To
Nathan^d Upham
Aged 53 Year^s
& 8 Months
Died Octobe^r
y^e 14th 1715

Here Lyes y^e
Body Of
Abigail Barret
Wife To
Jonathan
Barret Aged
38 Years & 8
Months Died
Oct^{ober} y^e 23 1715

* * Wilson
* * tr Of
Samuel And
Margaret
Wilson, Aged
* Year & 7 M^o.
Died January
The 29th. 1715.

Here Lyes y^e
Body of Anna
Howard wife to
Jonathan Howar^d
Aged 22 Years
Died March
The 19th 1715

Mary Tufts
Daug^{tr} of M^r
Jonathan & M^{rs}
Sarah Tufts
Aged 8 Weeks
Died Octo^{ber} 7th
1716.

Here Lyes y^e Body Of
Mary Sargant Wife
To Jonathan Sargant
Aged 38 Years &
4 M^o & 14 Days
Died Nou^r y^e 19
1716

Here Lyes Buried
The Body of
Lieu^t. Henry Green,
Aged 78 Years &
8 Months. Died
September y^e 19th 1717

Mehetabel Skinner
Dau^{tr} of M^r Thomas &
M^{rs}. Mehetabel Skinner
Died Sep^r. 19th. 1718.
Aged 16 Months.

Enock Son Of
John & Zybel
Green
Aged a Eleuen
Months died
January y^e 10th
1716/17

Here Lyes y^e Body
of Abigail
Upham wife to
John Upham
Aged 52 Years
Died August
The 23 1717

Here Lyes Buried
The Body of M^r
John Mitchell
Aged 53 Years
Deceased Septem^r
The 28th 1717

Here Lyes y^e Body
of Serj^{nt}
Nathaniel Upham
Aged 56 Years
Who Deceased
Nov^{br} y^e 11th 1717

Here Lyes the
Body of M^r
Joseph Seargeant
Aged 54 Years &
7 M^o Who Dec^d
[Nov]ember y^e 27th 1717

Here Lyes the
Body of
Simon Grover,
Aged about 63
Years, Died Nov^{mber}
The 28th 1717

Here Lyes the
Body of Mⁿ Sarah
Green Wife to
Cap^t John Green
Aged 74 Years &
6 m^o Died Dec^{m^b} 1st 1717

Here Lyes y^e Body
of Sarah Sargant
Dau^r of John &
Lydia Sargant
Aged 24 Years
& 17 Days Died
Dec^r 5 1717

Here Lyes y^e Body
of Mⁿ Elizabeth
Burditt Wife to
M^r Thomas Burditt
Aged about 65 Years
Died Jan^y y^e 26th 1717/8

Here Lyes y^e Body
of Tabitha Pain
Wife To William
Pain Junier
Aged About
29 Years died
April 7th 1721

Anna Howard
Daughter of
Jonathan & Anna
Howard
Aged 2 Years
Died in April 1718

Phebe Sprague
Dau^r of M^r Stower
& M^r Phebe
Sprague; Dec^d.
Jan^r. 6th. 1718/9 Aged
6 Years 4 M^{os}. & 20 D^s.

Here Lyes y^e Body
of M^r Jonathan
Sprague, Jun^r,
Who Dec^d. Nov^{br}
8th. 1719, in y^e
40th Year of His Age

Here Lyes y^e Body
of M^r
Richard Sprague
Who Dec^d Sep^t
16 1720 in y^e
35th Year of His Age

Here Lyes y^e
Body of Abigail
Barret Daugh^{tr}
of Jonathan &
Abigail Barret
Aged 19 Years
& 10 M^o Died
April 30th 1721

Sarah Blanchard^d
Daug^r. of Samuel
And Sarah
Blanchard. Aged
2 Years & 14 Day^s.
Died March 30th 1720.

Here lyes y^e
Body of M^r John
Ridgaway Aged
About 68 Years
Die^d Nov^{br} 10 1721

Here Lyes y^e Body
of Samuel
Sargent; Who
Dec^d. Decm^{br} y^e 7th.
1721, in y^e 34th
Year of His Age.

Here Lyes y^e Body
of M^r Benjamin
Sweetser Dec^d
Septemb^r 23 1720
In the 55th Year
of His Age

Here Lyes y^e Body
Of M^r Samuel Wayt
Aged 70 Years Dec^d
Septem^{br} 20 1720

Here Lyes y^e Body of
Deacon Phineas Upham
Dec^d Octo^{br} 19th 1720 in
The 62nd Year of his Age

Mary Sweetser
Daug^r of M^r Samuel
& M^{rs} Elizabeth
Sweetser Dec^d
Decm^{br} 16th 1721
Aged about 6 M^o

Here Lyes the
Body of M^r
Samuel Stower
Who Dec^d Decem^{br}
26 1721 in the 57th
Year of His Age

Here Lyes the
Body of M^{rs}
Ruth Pain, Wife
to M^r William
Pain, Aged 55
Years & 6 M^o Dec^d.
April 11th. 1722.

John Knower
son of John
& Elizabeth
Knower Aged
6 Weeks Dec^d
April 18th 1722

Here Lyes y^e Body
of Abigail Mitchell
Daugh^r of M^r John
& M^{rs} Elizabeth
Mitchell Dec^d
Sep^t 9th 1722 in y^e 19th
Year of Her Age

Here Lyes the
Body of M^r
Jonathan Tufts
Who Dec^d August
13th 1722 Aged 63
Years 3 Month & 11 Da^y

Here Lyes y^e Body
of Sarah Knower
Daugh^r of M^r
Jonathan & M^{rs}
Sarah Knower
Aged 42 Years
& 2 M^o Dec^d
Sept^{br} 7th 1722

Here Lyes y^e Body
Of M^r Jonathan
Knower Aged
77 Years who Dec^d.
October 15th 1722.

Here Lyes Buried
the Body of Deacon
John Dexter Aged
51 Years 2 M^o & 24 Da^y
Dec^d Nove^{br} 14th 1722
And by Him the Bodies of
Eight of His Children

Here Lyes y^e Body
of M^{rs} Sarah Knower
Wife to M^r Jonathan
Knower Aged about
75 Years Who dec^d
Octob^r y^e 21st 1722

Here Lyes y^e Body
of Sarah Oaks
Daug^r of M^r Thomas
& M^{rs} Sarah Oaks
Who Dec^d Janu^{ry} y^e
4th 1722/3 in y^e 28th
Year of Her Age

Here Lyes y^e Body
of Josiah
Blanchard
Who Dec^d Feb^{ry}
y^e 1st 1722 in y^e 24th
Year of His Age

Here Lyes Buried
The Body of M^r.
Samuel Green ;
Who Dec^d. Octob^r.
The 31st. 1724, Aged
79 Years 7 M^o. & 19 D^o.

John Green
Son of John &
Phebe Green
Dec^d in Sept^{br}
1724 Aged
about 17 M^o

Here Lyes Buried
the Body of
Cap^t John Lynde
Who Departed this
Life September 17th
Anno Domini 1723
Aged about 75 Years

Here Lyes y^e Body
of M^{rs} Lydia
·Skinner Wife to
M^r Thomas Skinner
Formally Wife to
M^r Thomas Call
Who Dec^d Decem
y^e 17th 1723 Aged
about 87 Years

Here Lyes y^e Body
of M^r Jacob Green
Aged 34 Years & 10
Wee^{ks} Dec^d July 19th 1723

Here Lyes y^e Body
of M^r Samuel
Townsend Aged
61 Years Who Died
November 18th 1723

Phebe Upham Dau^r
of M^r Nathaniel
& M^{rs} Mary
Upham Dec^d
April y^e 3rd 1725
Aged 15 Years
& 8 Months

Lydia Waitt
Daug^r of M^r
Joseph & M^{rs}
Lydia Waitt
Dec^d April y^e 23
1725 Aged 17
Years & 9 M^o

Here Lyes the
Body of M^r
Joseph Waitt
Who Dec^d April
y^e 9th 1725 in y^e 49th
Year of His Age

Here Lyes the
Body of Joseph
Howard Who
Dec^d May y^e 18th
1725 Aged 22
Years & 1 Month

Martha Upham
Daug^r of M^r
Nathaniel & M^{rs}
Mary Upham
Dec^d May y^e 31st
1725 Aged 14
Years 2 M^o & 23 D^s.

Here Lyes the
Body of M^r
John Tufts Jun^r
Who Dec^d August
y^e 16th 1725 in y^e 36
Year of His Age

Here Lyes y^e Body
of John Bucknam
Son of M^r Samuel
& M^{rs} Deborah
Bucknam Dec^d
Feb^r 28th 1725 in y^e
18th Year of his Age

Here Lyes Buried
the Body of Deacon
Nathaniel Nickoals
Who Dec^d May 10th 1725 in
y^e 60th Year of His Age

John Pain Son
of M^r John &
M^{rs} Abigail Pain
Died Decemb^r
2nd 1725 Aged
4 Months

Here Lyes y^e Body
of Jacob Bucknam
Son of M^r Joses
& M^{rs} Hannah
Bucknam Who
Dec^d Jan^r y^e 18
1725 in y^e 16th
Year of His Age

Here Lyes y^e Body
of Abigail Tufts Daug^r
of M^r Jonathan &
M^{rs} Rebeckah Tufts
Who Dec^d April y^e
26 1726 Aged 18
Years 2 M^o & 18 D^s

Here Lyes the
Body of Susanna
Howard Who
Dec^d July y^e
7th 1726 Aged
about 47 Years

Here Lyes Buried
the Body of M^r
Rebeckah Newhall
Wife to Lieu^t
Thomas Newhall
Who Dec^d May y^e
25th 1726 in y^e 73^d
Year of Her Age

Here Lyes y^e Body of
John Hutchinson Son
of M^r John & Mⁿ Mary
Hutchinson Who Dec^d
July y^e 30th 1729 in y^e
12th Year of His Age

Here lyes y^e Body of
Mⁿ Mary Green
Wife to M^r Samuel
Green Who Died
Jan^y 24 1729 in y^e
54th Year of her Age

Here Lyes Buried
y^e Body of M^r
Jonatha^s Sprague
Who Died March
8th 1730/1 in y^e 75
Year of His Age

Here Lyes Buried
y^e Body of M^r
William Sargent
Who Died March
15th 1731/2 in y^e 52 year
of His Age

Here Lyes Buried
y^e Body of Lieu^t
Thomas Newhall
Who Dec^d July 13th
Anno Domⁱ 1728 in y^e
75th Year of His Age

Here lyes Buried the
Body of Deacon
John Greenland;
Who Departed this
Life Octo^b 17th, 1728 in y^e
85th Year of His Age

Here lyes Buried
y^e Body of M^r
Thomas Burdit
Who Departed this Life
June y^e 20th A D 1729 in
Year of His Age

Lydia Waitt
Dau^r of M^r Joseph
& Mⁿ Lydia Waitt
Dec^d Jan^y y^e 9
1728 Aged 2
Years & 3 M^o

Here Lyes y^e
Body of Jacob
Wayte Son of
M^r Thomas &
Mⁿ Mary Wayte
Who Dec^d Octo^b
y^e 1st 1727 Aged
about 20 Years

Here lyes Buried
 y^e Body of
 Lieu^t Thomas Pratt ;
 Who Departed this
 Life, June 25th Anno Domⁿⁱ
 1732. Aged 63 Years.

Here lies y^e body of
 David Green Son of M^r
 John & M^{rs} Jsabell
 Green Who Died
 Octob^r 9 1732 Aged
 30 Years & 6 Months

John Wayt Son
 of M^r John &
 M^{rs} Anne Wayt
 Died April y^e
 11th 1733 in y^e 10th
 Year of His Age

Here lyes y^e Body of
 Benjamin Skinner Son
 of M^r Thomas & M^{rs}
 Mehetabel Skinner Who
 Died Decem^b 16 1727
 Aged 8 Years & 2 Month

Here Lyes Buried
 y^e Body Of M^{rs}
 Dorothy Sprague
 y^e Widow Of Cap^{tn}
 Edward Sprague
 Died March y^e 29
 1727 in 58th
 Year of Her Age

Here lyes y^e Body
 of Stephen Green
 Son of Dea^{con} Joseph &
 M^{rs} Hannah Green
 Who Died Feb^r
 y^e 3^d 1733
 Aged 21 Years

Here lyes Buried y^e
 Body of M^r John
 Tufts ; Who Dec^d
 March y^e 28th Anno Domⁿⁱ
 1728. Aged 63 Years
 Also y^e Body of Timothy Tufts
 Son of M^r John & M^{rs} Mary
 Tufts Who Dec^d May
 2^d 1727 Aged 23 Years.

Here lyes Buried
 y^e Body of Deacon
 Joseph Green, late
 Deacon of y^e Church in
 Maldon, Who Departed
 this Life Nov^b 28th A D 1732
 Aged 54 Years & 1 Month
 The Memory of the
 Just is Blefsed

Here Lyes y^e Body
 of Mehetable
 Bucknam Daug^{tr}
 of M^r Samuel
 & M^{rs} Deborah
 Bucknam Who
 Dec^d Sep^t 30th 1726
 Aged 21 Years

Also Here Lyes
 y^e Body of
 M^{rs} Elizabeth
 Whittemore, Wife
 to M^r Benjamin
 Whittemore : Dec^d
 July 18th 1726, in y^e
 83 Year of Her
 Age

Waldo Son of y^e
 Rev^d M^r Joseph &
 M^{rs} Mary Emerson
 Died July 8th 1734
 Aged 14 Days
 Rom 5 14

Here lyes y^e Body of M^{rs}
 Mehetabel Wayt Relict
 of M^r Samuel Wayt
 Who Died Septem^{br} 17th
 Anno Domⁱ 1734 in y^e
 81st Year of Her Age

James Douglafs Son
 of M^r Thomas &
 M^{rs} Mary Douglafs
 Died Octob^r 13th
 1734 in y^e 6th
 Year of his Age

Here lyes Buried y^e Body
 of M^{rs} Elizabeth Lynd
 Wife to M^r Joseph Lynd
 Who Died June the 20th
 1733 Aged 73 Years

Here Lyes y^e
 Body of
 M^r Benjamin
 Whittemore
 Who Dec^d July
 y^e 16 1726
 y^e 87th Year
 of His Age

Sarah Green
 Dau^r of M^r John &
 M^{rs} Isabell Green
 Died Janu^{ry} 7th
 1726, Aged 6
 Years & 15 Days

Here lyes Buried
 y^e Body of Lieut^t
 Samuel Newhall
 Who Died April 17th
 Anno Domⁱ 1733 Aged
 43 Years 11 M^o & 21 D

Here lyes y^e Body of
 M^{rs} Lydia Falkener
 Wife to M^r Benjamin
 Falkener Who Died
 May 26 1733 in y^e 36
 Year of her Age.

Here lyes Buried
 y^e Body of M^r
 John Upham ;
 Who Died June 11th
 Anno Domⁱ. 1733, in y^e
 67th Year of His Age.

Here lyes Buried
 y^e Body of M^r
 John Mudge
 Who Died Octo^r
 29th 1733 in y^e 79th
 Year of His Age

Here Lyes Buried
 y^e Body of M^r
 Thomas Oakes
 Who Died Sep^r 11th Anno
 Domini 1733, in y^e 73^d
 Year of His Age

Here lyes y^e Body of
 Jonathan Skinner Son
 of M^r Thomas & Mⁿ
 Mehetabel Skinner
 Died Nov^r 1st 1733
 Aged 7 Years & 12 Day^s

Here lyes y^e Body of
 Mⁿ Ruhamah Green
 Wife to M^r James
 Green Who Died
 Jan^y 10th 1733/4 in y^e
 26 Year of her Age

Here lyes Buried y^e Body
 of Mⁿ Susanna Dexter
 Wife to M^r John Dexter
 Who Departed this Life
 March 9th Anno Dom 1735/6
 Aged 22 Years & 8 Months
 Buried By Her
 Three of Their Children

Here lyes Buried
 y^e Body of Mⁿ
 Ruth Mudge
 Wife to M^r John
 Mudge Who Died
 Octo^r 17th 1733
 in y^e 67th Year
 of Her Age

Sarah Upham
 Daug^r of M^r David
 & Mⁿ Sarah Upham
 Died January y^e
 21st 1734 Aged
 3 Months & 15 D^s

Here lyes y^e Body
 of Mⁿ Dorothy
 Colman Wife to
 M^r John Colman
 Who Died Jan^y 24th
 1734 Aged 42 Years

Here lyes Buried
 y^e Body of M^r
 Samuel Tufts
 Who Departed this
 Life April 21st A D 1735
 Aged 38 Years

Here lyes Buried y^e
 Body of M^r Joseph Lynd
 Who Departed this
 Life January y^e 2nd
 Anno Domini 1735/6
 Aged 83 Years

Here lyes y^e Body
of Benjamin Wayte
Son of M^r Thomas
& M^{rs} Mary Wayte
Who Died June y^e
2nd 1735 in y^e 22nd
Year of His Age

Jacob Sweetser Son
of M^r Jacob & M^{rs}
Elizabeth Sweetser
Died March 28th 1736
Aged 3 Years & 2 M^o

Here lyes y^e Body of
Elizabeth Hovey
Daugh^r of M^r James
& M^{rs} Elizabeth Hovey
Who Died June
1736 Aged
9 Months

Here lyes Buried
y^e Body of M^r
John Green Who
Departed this life Aug^r
29th Anno Dom 1736 in
y^e 67th Year of His Age

Here lyes Buried
y^e Body of M^r
Phineas Sprague,
Who Departed this
Life, August 29th Anno
Domⁿⁱ 1736 in y^e
71st Year of His Age

John Upham Son
of M^r Samuel &
M^{rs} Mary Upham
Died Sep^r 6th 1736
Aged 2 Years
& 11 Months

Here lyes Buried y^e
Body of M^{rs} Elizabeth
Sprague Relict of
M^r John Sprague;
Who Died Sep^r 28th
Anno Domⁿⁱ 1736, in y^e
85 Year of her Age.

Here lyes y^e Body of
Mary Baldwin Dau^g of
M^r Joseph & M^{rs} Elizabth
Baldwin Who Died
Oct^r 11th 1736 Aged
28 Years & about 20 D^{ays}

Nathaniel Payne
Son of M^r Nathaniel
& M^{rs} Abigail
Payne, Died Jan^r
11th 1736 Aged 20
Months & 5 Days

Here lyes Buried
y^e Body of M^{rs} Anna
Falkner Wife to M^r
Benjamin Falkner
Who Died Sept^{mbr}
23rd 1737 in y^e 35th
Year of her Age

Here lyes y^e Body of
M^{rs} Isabell Green
Wife to Cap^t William
Green Who Died
March 13th 1736 in y^e 85th
Year of her Age

Here Lyes Buried y^e
Body of M^r
Thomas Skinner
Who Departed this life
June 1st 1737 Aged 50
Years 10 Months & 25 Da^y
Buried by Him
Four of his Children

Jonathan Newhall
Son of Lieu^t Samuel
& M^{rs} Sarah Newhall
Died June 8th 1737 Aged
8 Years 10 M^o & 28 D^y

Here lyes Buried
y^e Body of M^r
Ebenezer Harnden
Who Departed this life
March 29th 1738 in y^e
63^d Year of His Age

Here lyes y^e Body of
Marcy Upham Dau^{tr}
of M^r Samuel & M^{rs}
Mary Upham Who
Died Augst 17th
1738 in y^e 18th Year
of Her Age

Abigal Sargant
Dau^{tr} of M^r Phineas
& M^{rs} Abigail
Sargant Died July
4th 1738 Aged 7
Years 5 M^o & 6 D^y

Here lyes Buried y^e
Body of M^{rs} Joanna
Stearns Wife to Cap^t
John Stearns (Formerly
Wife to M^r Jacob
Parker) Who Died
Decem^{br} 4th 1737 in y^e
79th Year of her Age

Here lyes Buried
y^e Body of M^r
Phinehas Upham
Jun^r Who Died July
y^e 17th 1738 Aged
31 Years & 6 Mont^{hs}

Here lyes y^e Body of
Abigail Pain Dau^{tr} of
M^r John & M^{rs} Abigail
Pain Who Died Augst
2nd 1738 Aged 9
Years & 6 Months

Hannah Pain Dau^{tr}
of M^r John & M^{rs}
Abigail Pain
Died Augst 10th
1738 Aged 6
Years & 6 Months

Phebe Sargent Dau^r
 of M^r Joseph & Mⁿ
 Hannah Sargent
 Died Augst y^e 24th
 1738 Aged 8
 Years &

Solomon Sargent Son
 of M^r Joseph & Mⁿ
 Hannah Sargent
 Died Aug 24th 1738
 Aged 6 Years
 2 Months & 20 D^s

Jacob Sargent Son
 of M^r Joseph & Mⁿ
 Hannah Sargent
 Died Sep^r 1st 1738
 Aged 1 Year 9
 Months & 20 D^s

Here lyes y^e Body
 of Daniel Upham
 Son of M^r Nathaniel
 & Mⁿ Mary Upham
 Who Died Sep^t 18th
 1738 in y^e 19th Year
 of His Age

Thomas Knower
 Son of M^r John
 & Mⁿ Elizabeth
 Knower Died Sep^r
 3^d 1738 Aged 6
 Years & 9 Months

Here lyes Buried y^e
 Body of Mⁿ Susanna
 Willson, Wife to M^r
 Jacob Willson,
 Who Departed this
 life in Decem^{br} 1739
 Aged 74 Years

Here lyes y^e Body
 of Ebenezer Wayte
 Son of M^r Thomas
 Wayte Ter^r & Mⁿ Abigail
 his Wife Who Died
 April 21st 1740 in y^e 16th
 Year of His Age

Here lyes y^e Body of
 Abigail Upham Daugh^r
 of M^r Nathaniel & Mⁿ
 Mary Upham Who Died
 Sep^r 22nd 1738 in y^e 14th
 Year of Her Age

Here lyes Buried
 y^e Body of Mⁿ
 Mary Dickerman
 Who Died March
 20th 1738/9 Aged
 about 78 years

Here lyes Buried y^e
 Body of Mⁿ Hannah
 Millinnor Wife to M^r
 James Millinnor
 Who Died Feb^r y^e
 1739/40 Aged

Eunice Wait Dau^r
of M^r Edward & M^{rs}
Tabitha Wait Died
Decem^{br} 22nd 1740
Aged 6 Years, 4
Months & 28 Days

Rebeckah Caswell
Daug^r of M^r Joseph
& M^{rs} Bathsheba
Caswell; Died Octo^{br}
31st. 1740. Aged 11
Months & 23 Days.

Phebe Paine, Dau^r
of M^r Stephen &
M^{rs}. Rebeckah
Paine, Died Nov^{br}.
12th, 1740, in y^e 4th.
Year of her Age.

Here lyes y^e Body of
M^r Samuel Newhall
Who Departed this
Life Nov^{br} y^e 17th A D
1740 in the 26th
Year of his Age

Here lyes Buried
y^e Body of M^{rs}
Hannah Kettell
Wife to M^r John
Kettell of Charlistowⁿ
Who Died Augst 4th
1741 Aged 25 Years
1 Month & 12 Days

Here lyes Buried the
Body of M^{rs} Elizabeth
Pratt Wife to M^r
Thomas Pratt Who
Departed this life Jan^y
12th Anno Domⁱ 1740/1 in y^e
64th Year of Her Age

Here lyes Buried
y^e Body of Cap^t
Samuel Waitt
Who Departed this life
Jan^y 14th Anno Domⁱ 1740
in y^e 60th Year of His Age

Here lyes y^e Body of
Ruth Sargant Daug^r
of M^r Joseph & M^{rs}
Hannah Sargant; Who
Died March 31st 1740/1
Aged 15 Years & 1 M^o

Here lies Buried
y^e Body of M^r
William Paine
Who died April 14th
Anno Domⁱ 1741 in y^e
78th Year of His Age

Here lyes Buried
y^e Body of M^{rs}
Sarah Green Wife
to M^r Ezra Green
Who Departed this
Life July 7th A D
1741 Aged 26 Years

Here lyes Buried y^e
Body of M^{rs} Martha
Pratt Wife to Dea^{con}
John Pratt Who
Departed this life Sep^r
30th Anno Domⁱ 1742
Aged 79 Years & 2 M^o

Here lyes Buried y^e Body
of Dea^{con} John Pratt
(One of y^e Deacons of y^e
First Church of Christ in
Maldon) Who Departed
this life Nov^r 15th A D 1742
Aged 81 Years & 7 Mon^t

Here lyes y^e Body
of M^{rs} Martha Oakes
Wife to M^r Jonathan
Oakes Who Died July
y^e 18th 1741 in y^e 30th
Year of Her Age

Here Lyes Buried
the Body of
M^r Jacob Willson
Who Departed this life
April 16th Anno Dominⁱ
1741 Aged 69 Years

Here lyes Buried
the Body of M^r
John Willson
Who Departed this Life
July the 21st 1741 in y^e
66th Year of His Age

Phebe Upham Dau^r
of M^r Samuel & M^{rs}
Mary Upham Died
Sep^r 14th 1738 Aged
7 Years & 6 Mont^s

Hoc Sacrum Memoriae
Dom : Mehetab^{el} Blanchard
Relicta^e Dom :

Joshua^e Blanchard
Qua^e Ob : 10^{mo} Januarii
Die Ann^o

Domini 1742^{do} AEtatisque
Su^ae 76^{to} Nepos fecit ; Duode
cimo Februarii Die AD 1745^{to}

[Foot Stone]

M^{rs} Mehetabel

In freta dum Fluvü Current du^m
Montibus Umbræ Lustrabunt
Convexa Polus dum Sideræ
pascet Lemp^{or} Honos
Momenque tuum Laudesque

Here Lyes Buried y^e
Body of M^{rs} Mary
Hills Wife to M^r Benj
Hills Who Died Jan^r
21st Anno Dom 1742 in y^e
56 Year of Her Age

William Upham Son
of M^r Samuel & M^{rs}
Mary Upham Died
Augst 15th 1738. Aged
2 Years & 5 Mont^s

Mary Daugh^r of
Nathaniel Upham
Jun^r & Rebecca^h his
Wife Died Sep^r 8th
1738 in her 8th Month

Here lyes Buried
y^e Body of M^r
Thomas Wayte
Who Departed this
Life Decem^{br} 23^d Ann
Dom 1742 in y^e 82^d
Year of His Age

Here lyes Buried y^e
Body M^{rs} Phebe
Sprague Wife to M^r
Stower Sprague;
Who departed this Life
March 15th A D 1742 Aged
51 Years 3 M^o & 22 D^s

Here lyes Buried y^e Body
of Edward Emerson
Esq^r (sometime Deacon of y^e
4th Church in Newbury) who
departed this Life
(very suddenly)
May 9th Anno Domⁿⁱ 1743
AEtat 73

Martha Chadwick
Daugh^r of M^r Joseph &
M^{rs} Mary Chadwick
Died Aug 30th 1743
Aged 27 6^m 4^d 2^h

Here lyes y^e Body of
M^{rs} Elizabeth Baldwin
Widow of M^r Joseph
Baldwin Who Died
Jan^{ry} 2^d 1744/5 Aged
75 Years & 5 Months

Here lyes Buried
the Body of M^r
Jonathan Knowler
Who Departed this Life
Decem^{br} y^e 21st A D 1745
Aged 64 Years

Here lyes y^e Body of
Martha Waitt Daugh^r
of Cap^t Samuel & M^{rs}
Ann Waitt Who
Died March 8th 1745
Aged 27 Years 7 M^o

Here lyes Buried
y^e Body of M^{rs}
Elizabeth Waitt
Wife to M^r Samuel
Waitt Who Died July
y^e 16th A D 1746 in y^e
32^d Year of her Age

Here lyes Buried the
Body of M^{rs} Bethiah
Wheeler Wife to
M^r Isaac Wheeler
Who Departed this
life May 16th 1747 in y^e
83rd Year of Her Age

Here Lyes Buried
 y^e Body of M^r
 Samuel Sprague
 Who Departed this life
 Nov^{br} 12th Anno Domⁱ 1743
 in y^e 85th Year of His Age

Here Lyes Buried
 y^e Body of M^r
 John Knowler
 who Departed this life
 Nov^{br} 28th 1746 in y^e
 57th Year of His Age

Here lyes Buried
 y^e Body of M^r
 Richard Dexter
 Who Departed this life
 April the 21st 1747
 Aged 69 Years

Here Lyes Buried
 the Body of M^r
 William Sprague
 Who Departed this life
 Nov^{br} 21st A D 1747 in y^e
 53^d Year of His Age
 Buried By Him
 Four of His Child^{ren}

Here Lyes Buried
 y^e Body of
 M^r John Green
 Who Departed this
 Life Nov^{br} 28th 1747 in y^e
 74th Year of His Age

Here lyes y^e Body of
 Ruth Baldwin Daug^{ter} of
 M^r Joseph & M^{rs} Elizabth
 Baldwin; Who Died
 Decem^{br} 18th 1747. Aged
 44 Years 9 M^o & 3 D

Here lyes Buried y^e Body
 of M^{rs} Abigail Dexter
 Wife to M^r John Dexter
 Who Departed this life
 Jan^{ry} 19th Anno Domⁱ 1746/7
 in y^e 31 Year of Her Age
 Also Buried by her
 thair Son John Dexter
 Who Died Jan^{ry} 2^d 1746/7
 Aged 3 Days

Here lyes Buried y^e
 Body of M^{rs} Sarah
 Hills Wife to M^r
 Thomas Hills
 Who Departed this
 Life in y^e
 Year of Her Age
 [She died Sept. 15, 1748. The
 date was never engraved upon
 the stone.]

Here Lyes y^e Body
 of M^{rs} Elizabeth
 Mitchell, Widow of
 M^r John Mitchell,
 Who Departed this
 Life June 27th : 1749
 Aged 83 Years.

Here Lyes Buried
the Body of Lieu'
Samuel Bucknam
Who Departed this
Life July 3^d Ann^o Domⁱ
1751 in the 77th Year
of His Age

Lydia Sargent, Dau^r
of M^r Nathan &
M^{rs} Mary Sargent
Died Aug^t 29th 1749
Aged 5 Years 3
Months & 4 Days

Here lyes Buried
the Body of Deacon
Jonathan Barret
Who departed this life
Septemb^r y^e 7th 1749
Aged 72 Years

Here lyes y^e Body of
Ebenezer Emerson
Son of y^e Revnd M^r
Joseph & M^{rs} Mary
Emerson Dec^d July
10th 1750 AEtatis 14
A Dear Son a Pleasant Child

Here lyes y^e Body of M^{rs}
Elizabeth Sweetser
Wife to M^r Samuel
Sweetser Who Died
March 12th 1752 [175 $\frac{1}{2}$] in y^e
76th Year of Her Age

Here Lyes Buried
the Body of M^{rs}
Deborah Bucknam
Wife to Lieu'
Samuel Bucknam
Who Departed this life
Aug^t 17th 1751 in y^e 82^d
Year of Her Age.

Here lyes Buried y^e Body
of M^{rs} Rebecca Emerson
the Consort of Edward
Emerson Esq^r Who Dec^d
April 23^d 1752 Etatis 90
Prudent & Pious Meek & kind
Virtue & Grace
Adorned her mind
This Stone may moulder
into Dust
But her Dear Name
Continue must

Here Lyes Buried y^e
Body of M^{rs} Elizabeth
Hovey Wife to Deac^m
James Hovey Who
Departed this Life
Octo^{br} y^e 4th 1750 in y^e
55th Year of Her Age

Here Lyes Buried
the Body of Cap^t
Benjamin Blaney
Who Departed this Life
Feb^{ry} y^e 8th Anno Domini
1750/1 Aged 51 Years

MALDEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Organized, March 8, 1886.

Incorporated February 7, 1887.

President.

CHARLES EDWARD MANN

Vice Presidents.

JOSHUA W. WELLMAN, D. D.

GEORGE L. GOULD

ROSWELL R. ROBINSON

Secretary-Treasurer.

GEORGE WALTER CHAMBERLAIN

Directors.

CHARLES H. ADAMS
SYLVESTER BAXTER
GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN
GEORGE L. GOULD
CHARLES E. MANN
H. HEUSTIS NEWTON

ROSWELL R. ROBINSON
WILLIAM G. A. TURNER
WALTER KENDALL WATKINS
ARTHUR H. WELLMAN
JOSHUA W. WELLMAN, D.D.

Librarian and Curator.

HERBERT W. FISON

COMMITTEES, 1913-14.

Finance.

GEORGE L. GOULD

WILLIAM G. MERRILL

ARTHUR W. WALKER

Publication.

CHARLES E. MANN

SYLVESTER BAXTER

W. G. A. TURNER

ROSWELL R. ROBINSON

ARTHUR H. WELLMAN

Membership.

GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN

THOMAS S. RICH

CHARLES H. ADAMS

REV. ALFRED NOON

MRS. A. A. NICHOLS

MRS. HENRY W. UPHAM

Genealogies.

WALTER KENDALL WATKINS

DR. CHARLES BURLEIGH

GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN

WILLIAM B. SNOW

MRS. ALFRED H. BURLIN

Social.

MRS. MARY GREENLEAF TURNER

MRS. MARY LAWRENCE MANN

MRS. J. PARKER SWETT

MRS. F. T. A. MCLEOD

MRS. SYLVESTER BAXTER

Camera.

WILLIAM L. HALLWORTH

PETER GRAFFAM

EUGENE A. PERRY

J. LEWIS WIGHTMAN

RICHARD GREENLEAF TURNER

Historic Loan Exhibition.

WILLIAM G. A. TURNER

MRS. WILLIAM D. HAWLEY

MRS. SARAH E. MANSFIELD

BY-LAWS
OF THE
MALDEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

[Adopted at the annual meeting March 13, 1912.]

NAME

This society shall be called the Malden Historical Society.

OBJECTS

The objects of this society shall be to collect, preserve and disseminate the local and general history of Malden and the genealogy of Malden families; to make anti-quarian collections; to collect books of general history, genealogy and biography; and to prepare, or cause to be prepared from time to time, such papers and records relating to these subjects as may be of general interest to the members.

MEMBERSHIP

The members of this society shall consist of two classes, active and honorary, and shall be such persons either resident or non-resident of Malden, as shall, after being approved by the board of directors, be elected by the vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any regularly called meeting of the society.

Honorary members may be nominated by the board of directors and shall be elected by ballot by a two-thirds

vote of the members present and voting at any regularly called meeting. They shall enjoy all the privileges of the society except that of voting.

OFFICERS

The officers of the society shall include a recording secretary, and a treasurer, who shall be members of the board of directors. The society may in its discretion elect one person as secretary-treasurer to perform the duties of recording secretary and treasurer. The other officers to be elected by the society shall be a board of eleven directors, including the officer or officers named above. The recording secretary, treasurer (or secretary-treasurer), and directors shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the society.

The board of directors shall from their number elect by ballot a president and three vice presidents, and from the members of the society may elect a librarian and curator and such other officers as may be deemed necessary. All officers shall serve for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified. The board of directors may fill any vacancies for unexpired terms.

COMMITTEES

The board of directors may elect annually committees on finance, publication, membership, genealogies and such other committees as the society may direct or the board deem desirable.

DUES

The annual dues of the society shall be one dollar. Any active member may become a life member by the payment of twenty-five dollars during any one year, which

shall exempt such member from the payment of further annual dues. The board of directors shall have discretion to drop from the membership roll any person failing to pay his annual assessment for two successive years.

MEETINGS

The annual meeting of the society shall be held on the second Wednesday in March for the election of officers and the transaction of other business. Regular meetings shall be called in May, October, December and January. Special meetings may be called by the president at his discretion and five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting.

AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be altered, amended or suspended, by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting at any meeting, notice of such proposed action having been given in the call for said meeting.

MEMBERS 1912-1913.

Adams, Charles H.	. . .	59 Orient avenue, Melrose
Allen, Claude L.	. . .	268 Grove street, Melrose
Ammann, Albert	. . .	50 Acorn street, Malden
Barnes, Roland D.	. . .	23 Spring street, Malden
Bailey, Dudley P.	. . .	121 Linden street, Everett
Bailey, William M.	. . .	2 Ridgewood road, Malden
Baxter, Sylvester	. . .	32 Murray Hill road, Malden
Bayrd, Mrs. Adelaide Breed	. . .	24 Spruce street, Malden
Belcher, Charles F.	. . .	148 Hawthorne street, Malden
Bennett, Frank P., Sr.	. . .	Saugus, Mass.
Bickford, Erskine F.	. . .	38 Main street, Malden
Bliss, Alvin E.	. . .	60 Linden avenue, Malden
Bliss, Edwin P.	. . .	17 Linden avenue, Malden
Boutwell, Harvey L.	. . .	37 Pierce street, Malden
Bradstreet, George F.	. . .	208 Maple street, Malden
Brigham, Mrs. Augusta R.	. . .	21 Concord street, Malden
Brooks, Harvey N.	. . .	Murray Hill Park, Malden
Bruce, Charles	. . .	8 Forest avenue, Everett
Bruce, Judge Charles M.	. . .	155 Hawthorne street, Malden
Burbank, Edwin C.	. . .	37 Beltran street, Malden
Burleigh, Dr. Charles	. . .	53 Washington street, Malden
Burgess, James H.	. . .	72 Mountain avenue, Malden
Burgess, Mrs. O. B.	. . .	72 Mountain avenue, Malden
Burlen, Mrs. Alfred H.	. . .	255 Clifton street, Malden
Carlisle, Frank H.	. . .	35 High street, Malden
Carr, Joseph T.	. . .	242 Salem street, Malden
Casas, William B. de las	. . .	95 Cedar street, Malden
Chamberlain, George W.	. . .	29 Hillside avenue, Malden

Chandler, John G.	. . .	2 Dexter street, Malden
Chase, James F.	. . .	20 Crescent avenue, Malden
Cobb, Darius .	. . .	110 Tremont street, Boston
Converse, Costello C.	. . .	2 Main street, Malden
Converse, Mrs. Mary Ida	. . .	2 Main street, Malden
Corbett, John M.	. . .	79 Tremont street, Malden
Corey, Mrs. Isabella H.	. . .	2 Berkeley street, Malden
Cox, Alfred E.	. . .	80 Appleton street, Malden
Cummings, E. Harold	. . .	515 Highland avenue, Malden
Damon, Herbert	. . .	191 Mountain avenue, Malden
Daniels, Charles A.	. . .	88 Mt. Vernon street, Malden
Dawes, Miss Agnes H.	. . .	1 Ridgewood road, Malden
Donovan, James	. . .	33 Grace street, Malden
Doonan, Owen P.	. . .	92 Highland avenue, Malden
Drew, Frank E.	. . .	99 Washington street, Malden
Dutton, George C.	. . .	Glen Rock, Malden
Eaton, Charles L.	. . .	44 Dexter street, Malden
Elwell, Fred S.	. . .	166 Lawrence street, Malden
Estey, Frank W.	. . .	136 Hawthorne street, Malden
Evans, Wilmot R., Sr.	. . .	591 Broadway, Everett
Fall, George Howard	. . .	12 Evelyn place, Malden
Fison, Herbert W.	. . .	Public Library, Malden, Malden
Fowle, Frank E.	. . .	321 Summer street, Malden
Freeman, Dr. Dexter C.	. . .	20 Cross street, Malden
Gay, Edward	. . .	18 Dexter street, Malden
Gay, Dr. Fritz W.	. . .	105 Salem street, Malden
Goodwin, Dr. Richard J. P.	. . .	481 Pleasant street, Malden
Gould, Edwin Carter	. . .	20 W. Wyoming avenue, Melrose
Gould, George L.	. . .	24 Alpine street, Malden
Gould, Mrs. Lizzie L.	. . .	24 Alpine street, Malden
Gould, Levi S.	. . .	280 Main street, Melrose
Graffam, Peter	. . .	181 Clifton street, Malden

Hallworth, William L. 47 Meridian street, Malden
 Hardy, Arthur P. 49 Las Casas street, Malden
 Haven, Rev. William Ingraham, D.D.

Bible House, Astor place, New York, N. Y.

Hawley, Mrs. Alice C. 37 Washington street, Malden
 Hawley, William D. 37 Washington street, Malden
 Hawley, William H. 40 Newhall street, Malden
 Hobbs, William J. 33 Converse avenue, Malden
 Houdlette, Mrs. Edith L., 55 Botolph street, Melrose Highlands
 Hutchins, Prof. John W. 3 Main street park, Malden

Johnson, George H. 613 Salem street, Malden
 Jones, George R. 63 Prospect street, Melrose
 Joslin, Frederick N. 34 Concord street, Malden

Kerr, Alexander 10 Holmes street, Malden
 King, Mrs. Robert C. 47 Francis street, Malden

Lane, Miss Ellen W. 19 Sprague street, Malden
 Lang, Thomas, Jr. 202 Mountain avenue, Malden
 Locke, Col. Elmore E. 37 Alpine street, Malden
 Locke, Col. Frank L. 219 Clifton street, Malden
 Lund, James 142 Hawthorne street, Malden

Magee, Charles R. Pleasant street park, Malden
 Mann, Charles E. 14 Woodland road, Malden
 Mann, Mrs. Mary Lawrence 14 Woodland road, Malden
 Mansfield, Mrs. Sarah E. 57 Glenwood street, Malden
 McDonald, Daniel 208 Washington street, Malden
 McGregor, Alexander Glen Rock, Malden
 McLeod, Willard 147 Walnut street, Malden
 Merrill, William G. 149 Walnut street, Malden
 Millett, Charles H. 217 Clifton street, Malden
 Millett, Mrs. M. C. 217 Clifton street, Malden
 Millett, Joshua H. 22 Parker street, Malden
 Millett, Mrs. R. M. 22 Parker street, Malden

Miner, Franklin M.	. . .	127 Summer street, Malden
Morse, Tenney	. . .	65 Las Casas street, Malden
Mudge, Rev. James, D.D.	. . .	33 Cedar street, Malden
Newton, H. Heustis	. . .	92 Waverly street, Everett
Nichols, Mrs. Adeline A.	. . .	65 Tremont street, Malden
Noon, Rev. Alfred, Ph. D.	. . .	Lunenburg, Mass.
Norris, Dr. Albert L.	. . .	283 Clifton street, Malden
Norris, Charles Sewall,	21 Woodland ave.,	Melrose Highlands
Otis, James O.	. . . . .	2 Upham street, Malden
Page, Albert N.	. . .	349 Pleasant street, Malden
Parker, Charles L.	. . .	47 Converse avenue, Malden
Perkins, Clarence A.	. . .	57 High street, Malden
Perkins, Frank J.	. . .	81 Washington street, Malden
Perry, Eugene A.	. . .	145 Summer street, Malden
Phillips, Wellington	. . .	111 Linden avenue, Malden
Plummer, Arthur J.	. . .	4 Hudson street, Malden
Plummer, Dr. Frank Wentworth	334 Pleasant street, Malden	
Porter, Prof. Dwight	. . .	149 Hawthorne street, Malden
Pratt, Earl W.	. . .	128 Pleasant street, Malden
Pratt, Ezra F.	. . .	129 Pleasant street, Malden
Priest, Russell P.	. . . . .	Winchester, Mass.
Prior, Dr. Charles E.	. . .	77 Summer street, Malden
Quimby, Rev. Israel P.	. . .	65 Tremont street, Malden
Quinn, Bernard F.	. . .	65 Judson street, Malden
Rich, Thomas S.	. . .	240 Clifton street, Malden
Rich, Mrs. Thomas S.	. . .	240 Clifton street, Malden
Richards, George Louis	. . .	84 Linden avenue, Malden
Richards, Lyman H.	. . .	17 Howard street, Malden
Riedel, E. Robert	. . .	14 Harnden road, Malden
Roberts, Walter H.	. . .	490 Highland avenue, Malden
Robinson, Roswell R. (life)	. . .	84 Linden avenue, Malden

Roby, Austin H. . . . 105 Washington street, Malden
 Rood, John F. . . . 61 Cross street, Malden
 Ross, Alexander S. . . . 38 Woodland road, Malden
 Rowe, Miss Edith Owen . . . 149 Walnut street, Malden
 Ryder, Mrs. Gertrude Yale . . . 321 Pleasant street, Malden
 Ryder, Dr. Godfrey . . . 321 Pleasant street, Malden

Shove, Francis A. . . . 87 Beltran street, Malden
 Siner, Mrs. James B. . . . 156 Hawthorne street, Malden
 Smith, George E. . . . Swampscott, Mass.
 Smith, Walter Leroy . . . 18 Everett street, Malden
 Snow, William B. . . . 79 Dexter street, Malden
 Sprague, Mrs. Emeline M. . . . 84 Salem street, Malden
 Sprague, Phineas W. . . . 471 Commonwealth avenue, Boston
 Starbird, Louis D. . . . 213 Mountain avenue, Malden
 Stevens, Dr. Andrew J. . . . 599 Main street, Malden
 Stover, Col. Willis W. . . . 100 Waverly street, Everett
 Sullivan, Mrs. K. T. . . . 87 Cedar street, Malden
 Sweetser, Col. E. Leroy . . . 81 Hancock street, Everett
 Swett, J. Parker, Highland ter., cor. Ridgewood road, Malden

Thompson, Henry M. . . . 39 Grace street, Malden
 Tredick, C. Morris . . . 36 Alpine street, Malden
 Turner, Alfred Rogers . . . 200 Broadway, Paterson, N. J.
 Turner, Mrs. Mary Greenleaf . . . Ridgewood road, Malden
 Turner, William G. A. . . . Ridgewood road, Malden

Upham, Henry W. . . . 285 Clifton street, Malden
 Upham, Mrs. Henry W. . . . 285 Clifton street, Malden
 Upton, Eugene C. . . . 55 Dexter street, Malden

Walbridge, Mrs. Percy E. . . . 105 Elm street, Malden
 Walbridge, Percy E. . . . 105 Elm street, Malden
 Walker, Arthur W. . . . 16 Alpine street, Malden
 Walker, Mrs. C. Isabel . . . 74 Dexter street, Malden

Walker, Hugh L.	. . .	14 Newhall street, Malden
Warren, Charles G.	. . .	13 Upham street, Malden
Watkins, Walter Kendall	. . .	47 Hillside avenue, Malden
Welsh, Willard	. . .	50 Francis street, Malden
Wellman, Mrs. Jennie L.	. . .	193 Clifton street, Malden
Wellman, Arthur H.	. . .	193 Clifton street, Malden
Wellman, Rev. Joshua W., D.D.	. . .	117 Summer street, Malden
Wentworth, Dr. Lowell F.	. . .	19 Bartlett street, Melrose
Wescott, Charles H.	. . .	125 Hawthorne street, Malden
White, Clinton	. . .	106 Bellevue avenue, Melrose
Whittemore, Edgar A.	. . .	2 Woodland road, Malden
Wiggin, Joseph	. . .	55 Clarendon street, Malden
Wightman, J. Lewis	. . .	245 Mountain avenue, Malden
Wingate, Edward L.	. . .	85 Dexter street, Malden
Winship, Addison L.	. . .	65 Laurel street, Melrose
Winship, William H.	. . .	209 Maple street, Malden
Woodward, Frank E.	. . .	Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Young, John W.	. . .	150 Hawthorne street, Malden

FOUNDERS OF THE SOCIETY.

The Malden Historical Society was organized on March 8, 1886. The charter members and founders of the Society were the following in the order as originally recorded :

Rev. Joshua W. Wellman, D. D., living at 117 Summer street, Malden.

Rev. Samuel W. Foljambe, D. D., died Nov. 16, 1899, in New Haven, Connecticut.

Russell B. Wiggin, died Nov. 14, 1886.

George Dana Boardman Blanchard, died Dec. 17, 1903.

Hon. John K. C. Sleeper, died April 18, 1893.

Prof. Charles Augustus Daniels, A. M., living at 88 Mt. Vernon street, Malden.

George David Ayers, LL. B., supposed to be living in a western state.

Hon. Elisha Slade Converse, died June 4, 1904.

Deloraine Pendre Corey, died May 6, 1910.

Thomas Lang, Sr., living at 202 Mountain avenue, Malden.

Honorary Members.

Hon. Loren L. Fuller, d. July 15, 1895, ae. 75y. 5m. 20d.

Hon. Marcellus Coggan, living in Winchester, Mass.

NECROLOGIES

GEORGE LOUIS FARRELL.

Doctor George Louis Farrell, Mayor of Malden and a member of this Society, died on New Year's day, 1913, at the age of forty-six years. At the time of his death he was undeniably the most popular man in Malden, having achieved this personal triumph after one year in the office of Mayor, to which he was elected in 1911, by a plurality over his nearest competitor of 197 votes, while a few weeks before his death he was elected by a majority of 2,591, a vote exceeding all previous records in Malden's municipal history. At his death not only his city but other communities mourned. The President of the United States sent his condolences to the widow. The reason for this overwhelming change in public sentiment was the fact that for a twelvemonth Doctor Farrell had given most of his time without stint to the city which had so honored him. He was industrious, alert, public spirited and high minded. An activity that in other public positions had caused irritation among his associates, developed into a tireless and prodigious energy in the work of his administration, that, while not saving him from some criticism, disarmed in the minds of a great majority of citizens any disposition to criticize and won him general applause. He sacrificed to a very great extent a lucrative practice that he might give the more time to the interests of any citizen having a claim upon his attention. All Massachusetts knew that he was the mayor of Malden and that it would not be his fault if

Malden did not have the best administration she ever had. The tributes of the press and the outpouring of grief and sympathy which attended his funeral exercises, and the memorial meetings that followed, and the universal desire to honor his memory in other ways are all convincing evidences of the respect and even affection with which he was regarded.

Doctor Farrell was born in the town of Webster. His father was Thomas Farrell, whose name is borne by the latest school building in the town, he having been for many years a public servant; and his mother's maiden name was Katharine Thompson. He was a cousin to Judge William Schofield, whose memory Malden and Massachusetts delight to honor. In his early days Mayor Farrell sold newspapers and did odd jobs while attending school and during his summer vacations worked in dry goods stores in Worcester. Leaving the high school he came to Boston and for a time was in the employ of The Jordan Marsh Company, his room-mate, also a native of Webster, being Mr. F. N. Joslin, a member of this society. He was a good salesman, and often won the prizes for records of sales in his department. After a time he worked in the dry goods business in Providence and then went to Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, graduating as class president and the fifth in rank in a membership of 250. His brother, Reverend James J. Farrell was then curate at the Immaculate Conception Church in Everett, and this circumstance led the doctor to locate in Malden in 1895.

For a while Dr. Farrell lived at number 377 Highland avenue, but in the year 1900 he purchased the estate at the corner of Pleasant street and Highland avenue which was his home for the rest of his life. In 1906 he became a member of the school board, leading the ticket with 2,651

votes. The following year, by an act of the General Court, the membership of the school board was reduced from nine members to five and a new election was held, Dr. Farrell being a candidate but failing to be elected. He immediately announced that he would run for the office of Mayor the following year, and after three attempts won the election as stated above.

At the time of his death, Mayor Farrell was a member of about thirty different societies, many of them being medical associations. He was a past grand knight of Santa Maria Council Knights of Columbus; supreme physician of the Buffaloes, N. E. O. P.; the Massachusetts Medical Society; the Jefferson Medical Society; the Malden Deliberative Assembly; the Malden Board of Trade; an honorary member of the High School Literary Society; past president of the Malden Medical Society; and was also a member of the William S. Forbes Anatomical League; the W. W. Keen Surgical Society; the Ancient Order of Hibernians; the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters; the Ancient Order of United Workmen; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Heptasophs, and other organizations. He was past president of many of these. For sixteen years he had been medical examiner for the Prudential Insurance Company.

The survivors of Dr. Farrell's family are the widow, a son, John T., a daughter, Helen Jeanette, and brothers, Rev. James J. Farrell of Worcester, and Dr. Henry W., now of Malden.

By his official life he certainly fulfilled his ambition, as expressed to his eulogist Harvey L. Boutwell, Esq., at the time of his first election: "I will leave a good record. The people of Malden shall know that I can be a good mayor. The best monument which I can leave to my family is a good record as mayor of Malden."

FRANK HENRY CHADWICK.

Good citizenship never had a finer exemplification than in the life of F. Henry Chadwick, a member of this Society who died at his home on Mount Vernon street, Malden, February 17, 1914. His was a quiet life, the life of a man who found no occasion for self-laudation nor self-exploitation, but was content to be a faithful, useful member of the community, enjoying to the full its educational, musical and religious privileges; using his education and experience as an accountant for a single Boston firm for a half-century and his musical gifts as an aid to public worship and in pointing the way for others who were fortunate enough to be able to make a profession of an art which was for him an avocation. Thousands of graduates of the New England Conservatory of Music, and many thousands more who have been inspired and profited by the compositions of its director, George W. Chadwick, have reason to bless the memory of the good elder brother who gave the future symphonist his first piano instruction.

Mr. Chadwick was in his 74th year. He was born in Boscowan, New Hampshire, the son of Alonzo Calvin and Hannah (Fitts) Chadwick. His father was a native of Boscowan and his mother of Candia, N. H. In 1864 he enlisted from Lawrence as a private in the Fourth Massachusetts regiment, and served under Gen. Banks in the Port Hudson campaign. Returning, he resumed his position as bookkeeper for the hardware firm of A. J. Wilkinson & Co., in Boston and was at his desk within a week of his death.

Mr. Chadwick was a member of the official board of Centre Methodist Episcopal Church, which he joined some twenty years ago. For a time he was organist of the

church, and he was also chairman of its music committee and a member of the choir. He was a retired member of the Amphion Club of Melrose, and a member of Hiram G. Berry Post 40, G. A. R., as also of its glee club.

Mr. Chadwick married in Boston, December 18, 1867, Harriet Blanchard Wheaton, daughter of Mason Wheaton, a native of Providence, R. I., and Julia Ann (Blanchard) Wheaton, born in Antrim, N. H. A son and three daughters survive him.

WILLIAM FREDERICK CHESTER

A member of this Society, died at his home, 39 Rockland avenue, Malden, April 25, 1913, in the 79th year of his age.

While the personnel of any community may correctly be said to be made up of average men and women, the term "representative men" in a New England city or town, at least, has come to mean something more. It means men whose lives are in close touch with the municipal, moral and social forces of their home city, who represent the best elements of each; and in this high sense Mr. Chester was certainly a representative man. Born in Boston, the son of John and Sally Willington Chester, he was educated in her public schools, being a Franklin medal pupil in the old Endicott school and for a time an attendant at the English High School. At the age of fourteen he learned the wood turning business in which he established himself at 18 and 21 Harvard place, Boston, for some thirty years, moving to 55 Haverhill street, where he remained until a year before his death.

Fifty-four years ago he married Miss Matilda Crosby

of Wellfleet and he made his home in Boston and East Somerville until his purchase of the house on Rockland avenue, Malden, where he spent the rest of his life. Mrs. Chester and a son, Marshall F. Chester, survive him.

On coming to Malden, Mr. Chester immediately became active in the social, religious and political life of the town. He served occasionally as moderator in town meetings, was a member and Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, and a representative to the General Court in which position he aided in securing a city charter for Malden. He was a member of the Water Board of Malden and for a time its Chairman. While in the Legislature he served on the committees on towns and public charities. He was very prominent in Masonic circles, holding important positions in various branches of the order, and was a member of the Post 40, G. A. R. Associates. For several decades he served as an usher in the Centre Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a member. He had a long term of service as an official member of the church, being at the time of his death, with a single exception, the senior member of the board of trustees.

MRS. CAROLINE M. FRENCH.

Caroline M. (Starbird) French was born in Boston Jan. 7, 1833. Her parents were Nathaniel Watson and Mary (Delver) Starbird. She attended the public schools of Boston (old Bowdoin School) and upon moving to Malden with her parents in 1848 attended school here for a time, later going to the academy at Framingham.

Much of her early life was devoted to the study of music and at seven years of age she possessed her first

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ROBERT C. KING

piano. Lowell Mason was her first teacher and later she passed on to other teachers until she became quite proficient as a player of piano and organ. Always an ardent Unitarian and having attended Dr. Barrett's church while in Boston she helped to form the Unitarian Society of Malden where for several years she was organist.

In 1851 she was married to Dr. Nathan French by her former pastor in Boston, Dr. James Walker, afterward President of Harvard College.

She was much interested in the early welfare of Malden and gave much time to the local associations of those days. She joined this Society many years ago. During the war she was one of the secretaries of the Soldiers' Aid. Of late years she was unable to work actively but always retained an interest in the progress of the times. She passed away December 8, 1912 and was buried at Mount Auburn.

ROBERT CUSHMAN KING.

Robert Cushman King, long a member of this Society, died at his home at 47 Francis street, Malden, on May 4th, 1913, leaving a widow and two children.

The son of Caleb and Ann E. King, he was born in Mattapoiset, Mass., July 17, 1855. His boyhood was spent in the town of Duxbury, Mass., where he received his education in the public schools and academy. He later attended the Bryant and Stratton school in Boston and soon after entering upon his business career became a bookkeeper for Thomas E. Procter, a Boston leather merchant whose business was subsequently merged with the United States Leather Co. Of this company Mr. King became cashier and later credit man. He was a member of the Boot and

Shoe Club, and at one time a director of the Shoe and Leather Association of Boston.

While still a young man, Mr. King moved to Malden, where he lived with his parents on Summer street. In 1883 he married Ellen Holbrook Wellman, daughter of the Rev. Joshua W. Wellman, D. D., former pastor of the Congregational Church, and built a house at 47 Francis street, where he resided until his death, having been a resident of this city for nearly forty years.

Almost from the time of his coming to Malden, Mr. King belonged to the Congregational Church, taking a deep interest in its affairs and also was a member of the Congregational Club of Boston.

Mr. King always retained his boyhood affection for Duxbury, where for the last ten years he has had a summer residence, and where he is buried.

DAVID BARNES PITMAN.

David Barnes Pitman, a member of this Society, died in Boston, March 17, 1913, at the age of forty-nine years. Mr. Pitman was for his lifetime one of the most active men in Malden, and few of its citizens were better known. He had a great capacity for friendship, and was never more happy than when he was able to do service for any one of the large circle of his acquaintances. His profession was accounting, and for many years he held the position of chief clerk in the office of the auditor of passenger accounts of the Boston & Maine Railroad. Several years ago he became ill and never fully recovered his health. About three months before his death he was stricken with pneumonia, and although apparently rallying from that disease, a trouble of



JESSE W. SARGENT

the heart followed which was the ultimate cause of his death. He was the son of John W. and Anna M. Pitman. For many years he was very active in the Centre Methodist Episcopal Church, holding various offices in the Sunday school, but in his later years he had other religious affiliations. He was a great lover of music and displayed a good deal of talent in executive capacities connected with musical and literary entertainments. For a long time he was a prominent member of the Amphion Club of Melrose, and at one time its president. Two sisters and three brothers survived him.

JESSE WARREN SARGENT.

Jesse W. Sargent, a member of this Society, died suddenly while attending a service with his fellow members of the Beauseant Commandery of the Knights Templar at the First Universalist Church in Malden, on Sunday, April 12, 1914. The pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. Sykes, was preaching the occasional sermon to the organization, and was not informed of Mr. Sargent's death until near the end of the service, when in fitting words he made the announcement to the congregation. The sermon itself, as was pointed out in the press on the following day, was most appropriate, for under the theme "It is raised a spiritual body," the preacher had dealt with the permanent and transitory things of life. The death was due to heart disease, and it is assumed was hastened by fatigue caused by the march of the commandery to the church.

Mr. Sargent was fifty-four years of age, was a native of Gloucester, his parents being Solomon and Charlotte Plumer Sargent. There are two Sargent families which originated on Cape Ann, both founders having come to

these shores very early in the history of New England, and the families have been represented by famous soldiers, scholars, authors and artists, among them being Col. Epes Sargent; his nephew, Epes Sargent, whose school readers were famous a generation ago, and who wrote "A Life on the Ocean Wave"; Judith Sargent Murray, the colonel's daughter, who married Rev. John Murray, the apostle of Universalism in this country, and was his biographer; Lucius Manlius Sargent, a famous Boston business man and publicist, and his son, Prof. Charles S. Sargent of Harvard University; Gen. Horace Binney Sargent and John S. Sargent, whose famous mural decorations adorn the Boston Public Library, and whose portraits are world famous.

After obtaining his schooling in his native town Mr. Sargent engaged in mercantile pursuits, later entering the drug business, and graduating from the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy in 1889. Coming to Malden about thirty years ago, he worked for his brother-in-law, Mr. A. B. Morgan, for a few years, then purchased what was known as Learned's pharmacy on Pleasant street near Commercial. When Holmes Block on Summer street was erected he moved to the store which he has conducted for so many years. He was president of the Eastern Middlesex Drug-gists' Association; a member of the Stirling and Mount Vernon lodges of Masons, and many other Masonic bodies; of the Middlesex Lodge of Odd Fellows; the Spartan Lodge of the Knights of Pythias and the Gloucester Council of the Royal Arcanum. A widow and three brothers survive him. He was a man whom to know was to respect, as was abundantly shown in the confidence reposed in him by the business men who aided him in putting his business on a secure foundation, by the medical profession and his professional associates, and by the large public who were his customers.

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The Register
of the
Malden Historical Society

Malden, Massachusetts

Number Four



Truly yours.
J. M. McLinn.

THE REGISTER
OF THE
Malden Historical Society

MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS

NUMBER 4

1915-1916

Edited by the Committee on Publication

LYNN, MASS.
FRANK S. WHITTEN, PRINTER
1916



Bright fund

FORM OF BEQUEST

I bequeath the sum ofdollars to
the Malden Historical Society, incorporated under the laws
of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and direct that
the receipt of the Treasurer of the said Society shall be a
release to my estate and to its executors from further liability
under said bequest.

Copies of this Register will be sent postpaid on receipt of one dollar.

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JOSHUA WYMAN WELLMAN.

Vice President of this Society from its incorporation.

Joshua Wyman Wellman was born November 28, 1821, in Cornish, New Hampshire, and died in Malden, September 28, 1915. His father, Deacon James Ripley Wellman, owned a farm on the hills some miles back from the Connecticut river, and on this farm the son was born and grew to manhood. By hard work on the farm he gathered strength of body and mind. He never lost his liking for farm life and all its beauties. He loved animals and was indignant at cruelty to them. The memory of brooks, fields, and hills was always a delight to him and often in his last days at the mention of Ascutney or Croyden Mountain, his face would brighten.

The father, James Ripley Wellman, was the grandson of Reverend James Wellman, the first minister in Cornish. Reverend James Wellman, graduated at Harvard in 1744 and was the son of Abraham Wellman, who died at the siege of Louisberg, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. Abraham Wellman, was the grandson of Thomas Wellman, who settled in what is now Lynnfield, Massachusetts, about 1640.

Through his mother, Phebe Wyman Wellman, Joshua Wyman Wellman, was descended from Francis Wyman, Ezekiel Richardson and Samuel Richardson, all early settlers of Woburn, Massachusetts.

Through his grandmother, Alethea (Ripley) Wellman, he was descended from Governor Bradford and Elder William Brewster of Plymouth. William Ripley, the

father of his grandmother, Alethea Ripley, was a sergeant in Stark's Brigade in the Revolutionary War.

As a boy, he attended the public schools in Cornish until he was fifteen years of age, fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1846, giving the Latin Oration at his commencement.

He was a member of Kappa, Kappa, Kappa, and Phi Beta Kappa.

Among his classmates were George T. Angell of Boston, Hon. Benjamin F. Ayer of Chicago, Dr. J. Whitney Barstow of New York, Judge Isaac W. Smith of Manchester, New Hampshire, Hon. Moses T. Stevens of Andover, Massachusetts, and Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, D. D. of Boston. His college ties were strong and he was always a loyal son of Dartmouth. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest living graduates. In the winter of 1838, at the age of seventeen, Mr. Wellman taught school in Hartford, Vermont, and later during his college course, in Upton and East Randolph, Massachusetts. From 1846-1849 he taught a part of each year in Kimball Union Academy and in 1847 was principal of the Academy in Rochester, Massachusetts.

Entering Andover Theological Seminary in 1847, he graduated in 1850, and during the year following was a resident licentiate. He was licensed to preach by the Suffolk North Association in Boston, April 9, 1850.

He was ordained to the ministry and installed pastor of the First Church in Derry, New Hampshire, June 18, 1851, where he remained five years. He was installed pastor of the Eliot church, Newton, Massachusetts, June 11, 1856, and was dismissed October 23, 1873. March 25, 1874, he became pastor of the First Church of Christ, in Malden, from which position he retired May 6, 1883. He

never again was settled, but continued to preach in various parts of New England for many years. He resided in Malden until the time of his death.

In the spring of 1862 he went with his brother-in-law, Dr. Alfred Hitchcock of Fitchburg, a member of Governor Andrew's Council, to the scene of conflict in the South. They visited Fortress Monroe, Yorktown, were at the headquarters of General McClellan, and saw much of the horrors of war. Dr. Hitchcock, being a noted surgeon, worked in the hospitals, where there was at the time great need of skillful surgeons, and Mr. Wellman assisted him. While with the army, Mr. Wellman was shocked to learn that the son of an intimate friend and member of his church in Newton, for whom he was inquiring, had just been killed in battle. Mr. Wellman returned to Newton and conducted the funeral services of the young soldier in Eliot church.

All these experiences made a deep impression on Mr. Wellman, and not long after his return he preached a war sermon on the subject "Our Nation Under the Government of God." This sermon excited much criticism, the preacher was bitterly attacked and threats were made that he must leave his pulpit. In the sermon slavery was opposed, but the position was taken that whatever one's views as to slavery might be, it was the duty of every loyal citizen to rally to save the country and to this end arming the slaves was urged. The larger part of the congregation soon came to the support of their pastor in his patriotic work, and twenty-seven young men from the parish enlisted in the army.

During Mr. Wellman's Newton pastorate, Eliot church grew to be large and prominent and a new meetinghouse was erected.

Mr. Wellman was a lover of books. He took a deep interest in establishing the Newton Public Library and made an address when the library building was opened. After coming to reside in Malden he became interested in the Malden Public Library and took part in the exercises at the dedication of the Converse Memorial Building.

At Malden Dr. Wellman became pastor of an old historic church which had numbered among its preachers many noted men, including Marmaduke Matthews, Michael Wigglesworth, author of "The Day of Doom," Adoniram Judson, Sr., Alexander W. McClure and others. During his ministry in Malden the church was built up in every way and he left it a strong and working organization.

Dr. Wellman was a delegate to the famous Council called by Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. in February, 1876. This Council took up the charges which had been made against Henry Ward Beecher, found that they had not been sustained by proof and that therefore Beecher must be held innocent. Dr. Wellman took a prominent part in this Council. While he did not agree in all respects with Beecher's views as to theology and many other matters, it seemed to him that these questions were not in issue, and that Beecher was entitled to be judged on the evidence as to his guilt or innocence. Dr. Wellman considered carefully all the evidence presented, and even sought information wherever he could get it, with the result that the finding of the Council met his hearty approval. In a speech at the close of the Council Dr. Wellman said "I believe the time is coming and coming soon when this scandal and all these misrepresentations and suspicions will be swept away and this pastor will be left free to work and toil here in joy and hope." For the stand he took in this matter Dr. Wellman was severely criticised both in the public

press and in private conversation. Some of his best friends felt that he had made a serious mistake, but time has fully justified his views. He lived to see Beecher greatly honored and those who attacked him well nigh forgotten.

Dr. Wellman was for many years a trustee of Phillips Academy, Andover, and was deeply interested in the Andover Theological Seminary. There came to be a feeling that the teaching in the Seminary was not in accord with the provisions of some of the deeds of gift. In this feeling Dr. Wellman shared. Complaint was made to the Board of Visitors, who after lengthy hearings removed one of the professors from his office. On appeal to the Supreme Court however, the removal was held to be void (Chief Justice Field dissenting) because the visitors had not complied with all the provisions of law in conducting their hearings. The fundamental proposition for which Dr. Wellman contended in the Andover case was that where funds are left in trust for specified charitable purposes those purposes should be strictly carried out, and it is not for trustees to use funds committed to their care contrary to the express directions of the donor, even though they feel that they can improve on the plan set forth in the deed of trust.

During the Civil War the sharp dissension over the questions involved, much disturbed the friendly relations which had previously existed between the Congregational clergymen in Boston and vicinity. After the close of the war, Dr. Wellman believed something should be done to bring the ministers into more friendly relations and to this end he proposed a weekly ministers' meeting. The first meeting was held April 6, 1868, and Dr. Wellman presided. This was the beginning of the ministers' meetings which have continued to be held to the present time.

In 1869 Dr. Wellman brought before the ministers' meeting the plan of forming a Congregational Club. The meeting acted favorably upon the project and Dr. Wellman, with others, was appointed on a committee which later made a report recommending the formation of the club and a form of organization. Dr. Wellman became one of the original members and remained a member until the time of his death, being the last survivor of the original members of the club.

From his early years Dr. Wellman was much interested in missions. This may have partly come about because his great-uncle, Colonel James Ripley, married a sister of Samuel J. Mills (known as the father of foreign missions in America), and Mr. Wellman saw much of his aunt during his early life. He was elected a corporate member of the American Board in 1867 and at the time of his death had been longer a corporate member than any other person living.

Dr. Wellman was deeply impressed with the inadequacy of compensation given to many clergymen and the need of reform in this matter. He was for a long time a member of the Board of Ministerial Aid in Massachusetts, serving on its executive committee. He gave much time and thought to the matter and made numerous addresses on the subject of aid to clergymen and kindred topics.

Dr. Wellman believed one should always be searching for the truth with an open mind and should follow the light wherever it led. He was slow in forming an opinion, earnest and painstaking in seeking to get all the facts; but when he had reached a conclusion did not readily change it. If the matter seemed to be of importance he would make great sacrifices to uphold what he felt to be the right. Had he lived in the days of persecution he

would have died a martyr rather than yield his convictions. He felt that a strong character was not created in a brief period of excitement, but was the slow growth of years. He was convinced that the gospel of Jesus Christ was needful for the salvation of sinful men, that the lasting uplift of the world could only come through an increase in the number of men filled with a passion for righteousness and justice, and that such men could only be produced under the influence of the Christian religion.

He received the degree of D. D. from Olivet College in 1868 and from Dartmouth College in 1870.

He was for many years one of the managers of the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, and later a Trustee. He was a director of the Congregational Education Society and on his retirement from active work was made an honorary director for life.

He was a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, of the Royal Historical Society of London, of the General Theological Library in Boston, of the Bunker Hill Monument Association and of the Winthrop Club. He was for a time a trustee of the Pinkerton Academy in Derry, New Hampshire. He was one of the founders of the Malden Historical Society, having been vice president from the beginning until the time of his death. Among his published works are the following :

1. Church Polity of the Pilgrims. 1857.
2. Review of the Sabbath Hymn Book. 1859.
3. The Organic Development of Christianity in the Direction of Education and Learning. (An address delivered before the Society for Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education in the West.) 1860.

4. Our Nation Under the Government of God. (A war sermon preached in Eliot Church, Newton.) 1854.
5. Christianity and Our Civil Institutions. 1870.
6. Sermon in Memory of John C. Potter. 1870.
7. Address at the Opening of the Newton Free Public Library. 1871.
8. Sketch of Life of Reverend James Monroe Bacon. 1875.
9. A Sermon in Memory of Mrs. Maria Brigham Furber. 1883.
10. The Transcendent Value of the Christian Sanctuary. (A sermon preached at the rededication of the meetinghouse, First Church of Derry, N. H.) 1885.
11. Review of Dr. A. V. G. Allen's Biography of Jonathan Edwards. 1890.
12. Argument in the Andover Case, published in "The Andover Case," 1887.
13. "The Question at Issue in the Andover Case." Arguments by Rev. O. T. Lamphear and Rev. Joshua W. Wellman, 1893.
14. The Ecclesiastical History of Malden. Published in the History of Middlesex County. 1890.
15. Historical Discourse delivered on the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the First Church in Malden. 1899.
16. Origin and Early History of Eliot Church, Newton. A sermon preached in 1870, published in 1904.

Dr. Wellman was much interested in the history of the Wellman Family and did much work with a view toward publishing such a history, but was not able to do so before his death.

Dr. Wellman was married October 24, 1854 to Ellen Maria Holbrook, daughter of Caleb Strong Holbrook and Prudence (Durfee) Holbrook of East Randolph, now Holbrook, Massachusetts. There were four children; Arthur H. Wellman, Ellen H. Wellman (Mrs. Robert C. King), now living, and Edward W. Wellman and Annie Durfee Wellman, deceased.

THE OLD HILL TAVERN AND ITS OCCUPANTS

By George Walter Chamberlain, M. S.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Emeline M. Sprague I am permitted to use the following materials which were originally prepared for her.

On Friday 27, November, 1914, there was demolished the oldest house which has recently stood within the present limits of the City of Malden. From 1857 to 1914 it stood just south of the City Hall on Irving street and was known to a former generation as the Hill Tavern. It was originally located on the site of the City Hall where it stood from about 1725 to 1857. In the latter year it was removed from its original site to Irving street to make room for the new Town Hall then about to be erected in Malden Square. Through almost two centuries it stood and during the first century of its existence it was the best known landmark in town, except the Bell Rock Meeting House, standing near the center of the ancient township. Its history is associated with the very beginning of the settlement of Malden.

ABRAHAM HILL, a carpenter by trade, appeared among the early settlers of Charlestown as early as 1636. He united with the First Church of Charlestown, 3 June, 1639. In 1638 the Charlestown proprietors granted him five lots of land, one of which was situated "in mistick feilde," which later formed a part of the town of Malden. About 1646 he removed from his first home which was on the "south side of mill hill" between "crookede lane" and "midle streete" in Charlestown to Malden. His Malden



THE HILL TAVERN

house he erected on or near where the City Hall now stands, on the easterly side of the Great road (Main street) near its junction with the Medford road (Pleasant street), then called "the way to Coytmores mill." (Corey's History of Malden, 117.)

His farm extended from Pemberton's brook along the southerly side of the Great road to the Salem road — from Main street to Salem street. Pemberton's brook still runs along the Saugus Branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad. On the northwest side from his house Three Mile brook crossed the way to the mill and at this point in Pleasant street there was early erected a rude bridge called Hill's bridge. On the bank of Three Mile brook near where the present Police Station stands, Thomas Coytmores erected a corn-mill prior to 27 August, 1641.

Abraham Hill rented and was the keeper of this mill from 1646 to 1656 or longer. Down from the mill-pond (now Coytmores Lea) through a wooden sluice-way the waters were taken to grind the wheat and corn of all of the inhabitants who dwelt on the north side of the Mystic between Pullen Point and the northern bounds of Reading. Out of each bushel of grain he took his toll for grinding.

At length the town "being destitute of an Ordinarie Keeper" the Court "licensed him to keep an Ordinarie in Malden," 23 June, 1657, and he and his widow Sarah appear to have continued to keep Hill's Ordinary from 1657 to 1679 — a period of about twenty-two years.

According to his deposition he was born about 1605, undoubtedly in England and he appears to have been very closely associated both in Charlestown and in Malden with Thomas Coytmores and his wife Martha.

Mr. Hill died in Malden, 13 February 1669/70, aged about 65 years. He married about 1639, Sarah Long

daughter of Robert Long of Charlestown and she survived him. In 1705 Nathaniel Ball testified that he had lived with Abraham Hill at the mill fifty-nine years before, which indicates that Mr. Hill was keeper of the Coytmore mill in Malden as early as 1646. (Wyman's Charlestown Families).

In 1664 Abraham Hill obtained letters patent for "a new way of making of a gun or pistoll, the breech whereof rises upon a hinde by a contrivance of a motion from under it, by which it is also let downe againe and bolted fast by one and the same motion." (New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 33:351.) It appears that in 1664 there was only the Malden Abraham Hill living in New England but whether the inventor lived in Malden or in Old England is a matter for further investigation.

Among the first English children to play about Malden Square over two and half centuries ago were the following children of Abraham and Sarah (Long) Hill:

- I. Ruth Hill, b. 2 June 1640; m. 7 Oct. 1659, at Malden, William Augur (Eager).
2. II. Isaac Hill, b. 29 Oct. 1641; bapt. at the Charlestown First Church, 31 Oct. 1641.
- III. Abraham Hill, Jr., b. 1 Oct. 1643.
- IV. Zachary Hill.
- V. Sarah Hill, b. 19 Aug. 1647; d. — Oct. 1649.
- VI. Sarah Hill, b. — Oct. 1649, in Malden.
- VII. Mary Hill, b. May 1652, in Malden.
- VIII. Jacob Hill, b. — March 1656/7, in Malden.

2. ISAAC HILL (Abraham¹) was b. 29 Oct. 1641; d. in Malden, prior to 23 Feb. 1720/1. He m. (1) at Malden, — June 1666, Hannah Hayward (Haward, Howard)

daughter of Samuel Hayward (Howard) of Malden. He removed to Cambridge where his wife d. 25 April 1679. He m. (2) 12 Jan. 1679/80, Sarah Bicknell (Bicknal). He returned to Malden about 1682 and was living here in 1704, when he and his brother made a deposition as follows:

"Isaac Hill of Malden Aged about sixty-three yeeres and Abraham hill about sixty-one Testifieth and saith y^t their father Abraham Hill was tennent and keeper of y^e corn-mill in Malden formerly belonging to m^r Thomas Coitmore at y^e time of m^r John Coggains marriage with y^e widdow wintrope formerly ye widdow Coitmore. And y^t after said Coggains marria: wth s^d wido: he y^e s^d Abraham Hill continued Tennant in possession of said mill: In right of said Coggan for sundrey yeeres — and paid y^e rent to said Coggan: but y^e mill-pond in Malden beeing neer half a mile distance from y^e mill and considering y^e grate charge in maintaining of troues and frams to bare y^e troues over a thurt y^e Streeme to carry y^e water ouer y^e land down to y^e s^d mill: The s^d Coggain Altered and Remoued y^e said mill further up y^e streeme neere to y^e s^d mill-pond [Coytmore Lea]. And after s^d mill was remoued The same was still Improued and possessed by said Coggan: and his sucessers," etc. (Corey, 87).

The marriage of John Coggan to Mrs. Martha (Coytmore) Winthrop occurred in Boston, 10 March 1651/2 and Mr. Coggan died 27 April 1658, which approximately indicates the period of Abraham Hill's service as keeper of the mill and of its removal to the site of the Malden Dye House.

"At a meeting at Isak hills of the Selectmen and commissioner" 30 Aug. 1684, it was reported that "expenses about the bell taking downe and hanging up 2 shillings

and 4 pence" had been incurred. (Ibid. 206). "At a Meeting of y^e selectmen at Isaac Hills y^e 19 January 1693/4, It is ordered y^t one Wensday next which is y^e 24 of this Instant Janeuary shall be the day for all y^e Inhabitants of this Town to cut an carry firewood for Mr. Wigglesworth" (Ibid. 286). He was made a freeman 22 March 1689/90. He was one of the proprietors and freeholders who shared in the allotment of 3,500 acres in the north part of the town. (Ibid. 377). Much of the town business was transacted at the Hill ordinary for many years.

He was a trooper in the Middlesex Militia when Sir Edmund Andros was Governor in 1681 and became a member of the Foot Company in 1689. He was appointed on various committees to act for the town in 1691, 1693 and 1695, and was a member of the committee to lay out a high way on the west side of the Three Mile Brook Meadows and beyond Wayte's Mount in 1695. He was one of the proprietors and freeholders for the allotment of land in 1695 also. In 1705 the selectmen petitioned "for the hanging of a Gate neer the pound of Isaac Hills." Two years later the town authorized the selectmen to agree with Mr. Hill for entertaining ministers for time past. From 1681 to 1698 the town allowed him to keep an "ordarye." In 1711 he was chosen to represent the town at the Court of Sessions of the Peace. He was a representative to the General Court in 1698. (Corey's History of Malden, 669.)

In his chapter on an Historic Corner published in "Days and Ways in Old Boston," Walter Kendall Watkins says that Hezekiah Usher, son of the first bookseller of the colony, "while on a journey in the winter of 1696/7" fell from his horse in the town of Malden and was taken to the tavern of Isaac Hill in an injured condition." So the old tavern sheltered the sick and the afflicted as well as the weary traveller of "y^e olden tymes."

Children by wife Hannah :

- I. Isaac Hill, Jr., b. — June 1670, in Malden.
- II. Zachariah Hill, m. at Malden 1700, Judith Bucknam.
- III. Sarah Hill, b. 5 Feb. 1677/8, at Cambridge.

Children by wife Sarah :

3. IV. Moses Hill, b. 27 Sept. 1680, at Cambridge.
- V. Thomasin Hill, b. 11 Dec. 1685, at Malden ;
m. at Malden, 23 Nov. 1703, Phineas Upham of Malden.
- VI. Abraham Hill, b. 22 March 1687/8, at Malden.
- VII. Isaac Hill, Jr., b. 1 Dec. 1693, at Malden.

3. MOSES HILL (Isaac², Abraham¹) was born in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 27, 1680; died at Malden, July 21, 1743. He m. at Malden, Dec. 1, 1708, Sarah Parker.

Mr. Hill was an early schoolmaster and subsequently a farmer in Malden. At a meeting of the selectmen of Malden held June 3, 1710, "Moses Hill is chose a schoolmaster for y^e yeer insuing and he excepts [accepts] and will serve for y^e benefit of y^e scholars." One month later the Court ordered that as the town had no latin grammar school it should provide "a good able sufficient schoolmaster to teach their children to write and Read." This was no reflection upon Mr. Hill, but illustrates the poverty of the New England of that period. In 1727 Mr. Hill was chosen a member of a Committee to set off certain families from Malden to Reading (the part of which is now Wakefield called Greenwood) and in 1737 he was chosen sealer of weights and measures. He owned the property east of Main and south of Salem streets, and at his death, the Hill Tavern, which he undoubtedly constructed, passed into the possession of his son Isaac Hill, the younger.

Children all born in Malden :

- I. Jacob Hill, b. 9 Aug., 1710.
- II. Tabitha Hill, b. 13 July, 1712.
- III. Sarah Hill, b. 4 Dec., 1714.
- IV. John Hill, b. 10 June, 1718.
4. V. Isaac Hill, b. 30 March, 1723.

4. ISAAC HILL (Moses³ Isaac² Abraham¹) was born at Malden, 30 March, 1723; died there, 22 June, 1764, aged forty-one years. He m. at Framingham, Mass., 29 Dec., 1743, Sarah Haven of Framingham, a daughter of Richard and Lydia (Whitney) Haven of Framingham where she was born 11 Sept., 1719. She m. (2) 13 Feb., 1765, James Kettell of Charlestown, Mass. She was his second wife and d. at Charlestown, 17 Dec., 1774. (Wyman, Charleston, 583.)

He was chosen "Dear reve" (a town officer to preserve the wild deer) of Malden in 1747/8. He served the First Parish as clerk in 1757 and 1758. Since the early church records of Malden are not preserved, we cannot tell how long he served the First Parish as its clerk. As landlord of the Hill Tavern he was a popular and a well known citizen of colonial days.

After Mr. Hill's death his widow joined her fortunes with James Kettell of Charlestown. Mr. Kettell became the new landlord of the Hill Tavern, and he displayed the sign of the "Rising Eagle"—prophetic and patriotic—on the ancient tavern. Here, on 3 Nov., 1766, John Adams dined as the following extract from his diary shows :

"1766 Monday Nov. 3d. Sett off with my wife for Salem. Stopped half an hour at Boston. Crossed the Ferry; at three o'clock arrived at Hill's, the tavern in Malden, the sign of the Rising Eagle at the brook near

Mr. Emerson's meeting-house, five miles from Norwood's where namely at Hill's we dined. Here we fell in company with Kent and Sewall. We all oated at Martin's where we found the new Sheriff of Essex, Colonel Saltonstall. We all rode into town [Salem] together. Arrived at my dear brother Cranch's about eight and drank tea and are all very happy. Sat and heard the ladies talk about ribbon, catgut and Parish net, riding-hoods, cloth, silk and lace. Brother Cranch came home and a very happy evening we had. Cranch is now in a good situation for business, near the Court House and Mr. Barnard's meeting-house and on the road to Marblehead; his house fronting the wharves, the harbor and shipping, has a fine prospect before it."—DIARY OF JOHN ADAMS.

(Hurd's History of Essex County, Vol. I.; LXIII.)

Mr. Adams dined at the Hill Tavern again on 17 June, 1771. After Mrs. Kettell's death, the "Rising Eagle" reverted to her only son Charles Hill, Sr., last of the Hill landlords to keep a house of public entertainment in Malden.

Children born in Malden :

- I. Charles Hill, b. 5, April 1746; d. there May 12, 1749.
- II. Lydia Hill, b. 26 Feb., 1749/50.
- III. Elisabeth Hill, b. 11 March, 1753.
- IV. Sarah Hill, b. 29 Sept., 1754.
- 5 V. Charles Hill, b. 21 Feb., 1756.
- VI. Mercy Hill, 1 Dec., 1758.

5. CHARLES HILL, SR. (Isaac⁴, Moses³, Isaac², Abraham¹) was born at Malden, 21 Feb., 1756; d. there 29 April, 1804, aged forty-eight years. He m. at Malden, 18 Dec., 1777, Mary Wait, daughter of Samuel and Mary

Wait. She was born in Malden, 8 Dec., 1751, and d. here 17 Sept., 1826, according to the church records.

He was landlord of the Hill Tavern from 1777 to 1804. The townspeople frequently met in Charles Hill's best room to discuss public affairs and occasionally they met there to transact the town business, especially during the period following the Revolutionary War. At a town meeting held in Malden on 12 Aug., 1779, it was ordered that New England rum should be nineteen shillings a bowl and West India toddy eighteen shillings a bowl with half loaf sugar, and sixteen shillings with brown sugar; and tavern keepers might charge twenty-four shillings for a dinner "with two dishes—one Roast, one boyled and suppers in proportion to the Dishes." Lodging was fixed at six shillings. The traveler's horse should be kept over night with English hay for eighteen shillings and a mess of oats at noon would cost six shillings. The townsmen then voted to adjourn this meeting into Charles Hill's west room, which was the famous house of entertainment in Malden.

After Mr. Hill's death his son Isaac Hill occupied it till 1855. In 1857 the town purchased the land for a town hall and the ancient Tavern was removed to Irving street.

Charles Hill, Sr. was a "minute-man" of Capt. Benjamin Blaney's Company which went to Watertown on the Lexington alarm of 19 April, 1775, for which service he was allowed one shilling, four pence, besides fees for travelling thirty-four miles. His company was the fourth in the first regiment of Middlesex Militia. He also served as Corporal of Capt. Nailer Hatch's Malden Company in May, 1775, in the eight months' service. Again, he was with Capt. Benjamin Blaney in the Point Shirley expedition in June 1776. He was allowed the state bounty on

12 June, 1778, for one week's service in the lines at Boston, with Capt. Stephen Dana of Col. McIntosh's Regiment. (Ibid. 818.)

In his excellent History of Malden, Mr. Corey reproduced his autograph on page 670.

Charles Hill, Jr. (1778-1850) erected in 1812 the house now (1915) standing on the corner of Main and Irving streets. It is now used as a harness shop.

Children all born in Malden :

- I. Charles Hill, b. 11 Oct., 1778 ; d. 26 Aug., 1850 ; aged 72 years, 7 months.
- II. Isaac Hill.
- III. John Dexter Hill.
- IV. Polly Hill.
- V. Sally Hill, b. 3 Nov., 1785 ; m. at Malden, 17 Nov., 1805, John Sprague.
- VI. Lydia Hill, b. 7 Jan., 1790 ; d. 29 Sept., 1792.
- VIII. Rebecca Wait Hill, b. 7 Dec., 1791 ; d. 6 April, 1805, age 15 years.
- IX. Patty Hill, b. 28 Nov., 1793.
- X. Benjamin Goodwin Hill, b. 1 Dec., 1795 ; second post-master of Malden, under President Jackson.

CALENDAR OF HILL PAPERS.

From a collection of Hill Papers now in possession of the Malden Public Library the following calendar was made :

1786, Oct. 26. Deed from Charles Hill, innholder, to Mercy Hill, spinster, both of Malden, of about four acres "lying westerly from the road leading to Penny Ferry." Autographs of Charles Hill, Mary Hill, his wife, Nehemiah Torrey, Ezra Sargeant.

1790, Aug. 12. Letter from Rebeckah Wait of Malden to Miss Rebeckah Harris of Worcester containing news relating to Malden.

1797, Oct. 11. Deed from Charles Hill innholder, and wife Mary Hill, of Malden, to their father Samuel Waite of Malden, tanner, quitclaim in estate. Autographs of Charles Hill, Mary Hill, Ezra Sargeant, Rebeckah Wait.

1800, Jan. 20. Deed from Ezra Floyd, saddletree maker, to Charles Hill, Jun., leather dresser, all of Malden, of land in Malden. Autographs Ezra Floyd, Polly Floyd his wife.

1804, March 2. Will of Charles Hill of Malden mentions wife Mary, sons Charles, Isaac and Benjamin Goodwin and daughters Mary, Sally, Lydia, Rebeckah Wait and Martha. Samuel Wait, Jr. of Malden executor.

1810, Feb. 27. Charles Hill's account with Barrett and Shattuck from 27 Feb. 1810 to Dec. 1811.

1810, June 7. Agreement between William Barrett of Malden and Meshach Shattuck of Boston, silk dyers, under the firm name of Barrett & Shattuck and Charles Hill of Malden. [Probably the Malden Dye House property.]

1812, Sept. 15. Charles Hill's account with William Barrett from 9 Jan. 1812 to 15 Sept. 1812.

1816, Dec. 16. Deed from Eben^r Nichols, Nathan Holden, James Crane, Isaac Emerson and Edward Wade, Jr., selectmen of Malden, to William H. Richardson of "a lot a few rods north of the Brick Meeting House on the opposite side of the Road," lot No. 3, "which the inhabitants of Malden purchased of Isaac Wyman."

1819, Aug. 13. Warrant to Charles Hill, collector of the north part of Malden, by Eben^r Nichols, James Crane, F. Hall, Isaac Emerson, Henry Gardiner, assessors of Malden.

1819, Oct. 18. Warrant to Charles Hill, constable of Malden, to levy taxes for the Eastern School District by James Crane, Henry Gardiner, F. Hall, selectmen of Malden.

1820, April 20. Order to James Crane, town treasurer of Malden, to pay to Mr. Thomas Waitt ten dollars (\$10.83) belonging to the Eastern School District, "it being part pay for a lot of land to sett a school house on in 8^d District."

1820, May 17. Quitclaim deed from Benjamin Goodwin Hill to Charles Hill, both of Malden, to 16 acres, "the homestead of their late father Charles Hill in the village near the meeting house with the buildings which were devised to our mother Mary Hill." [City Hall property and adjacent lands].

1820, Sept 11. Warrant to Charles Hill, collector, to levy taxes to pay Daniel Sargent, Treasurer of the Commonwealth, John Keyes, county Treasurer, Capt. Nathan Nichols, treasurer of the ministerial funds of Malden and James Crane, treasurer of Malden, various sums.

1821, July 12. Execution issued by Charles Hill, constable, to sell Elias Tufts' real estate with one-half of dwelling situated in southwardly part of Malden, bounded by Phillips Lane, etc.

1821, Sept. 27. Warrant to Charles Hill, collector of Malden, to levy taxes by Eben Nichols, James Crane, Isaac Stiles, John Sargent, assessors of Malden. Twenty-four assessed persons named on reverse side.

1822, Jan 7. Receipt from Sally J. Waitt to Charles Hill for "instructing Master Green from 9 Oct. up to this date, 13 weeks at 12 1/2 c. per week \$1.62 1/2 "

[Private School tuition].

1822, May 21. Warrant to Charles Hill, collector of

Malden, to levy \$708.64 tax in the Centre School District, by Eben^r Nichols, Edw^d Wade, Jun, Isaac Emerson, assessors of Malden.

1822, July 1. Warrant to Charles Hill, collector of Malden, to levy part of \$8,500 for Rev. Aaron Green's salary as Gospel Minister of s^d Town and other purposes, by Eben Nichols, Edw^d Wade, Jr., Isaac Emerson, assessors of Malden. Twenty-eight assessed persons named on reverse side.

1822, July 5. Warrant to Charles Hill, constable, by the Overseers of the workhouse in Malden, concerning "Thadeus" Simonds. Autographs of Edw^d Wade, Jr., Isaac Stiles, overseers.

1822, Sept. 10, Receipts from John Keyes, treasurer of Middlesex Co. for \$139.00 in part of taxes from Charles Hill, collector of Malden for 1821.

1822, Oct. 11. Warrant to Charles Hill, collector of Malden, to assess tax upon the Centre School District, by Eben^r Nichols, Edw. Wade, Jun^r, Isaac Emerson, assessors of Malden, Fourteen persons named on reverse side.

1823, March 21. Warrant to take Andrew Blaney to the house of industry in Malden.

1823, July 7. Warrant to Charles Hill, collector of Malden, to levy taxes by Eben^r Nichols, Edw^d Wade, Jr., Isaac Emerson, assessors and selectmen of Malden.

1824, June 16. Letter to Mr. Cotton Sprague of Malden, relating to land titles of Evans estate. Names of heirs to estate given.

1824, Sept. 6, Warrant to Charles Hill, collector, to levy Malden's tax of \$4,336.58, by Ebenezer Nichols, Edw^d Wade, Jr., Isaac Emerson, assessors of Malden.

1825, March 10. Deed from James Hitchins to Edward Newhall, both of Malden, pew 43 in Baptist

Meeting House in Malden [which then stood in what is now the Salem Street Cemetery.]

1825, Aug. 18. Warrant to Charles Hill, collector, to levy tax of \$3,590.55, by Eben^r Nichols, Edw^d Wade, Jr., Isaac Emerson, assessors of Malden.

1825, Aug. 24. Warrant to Charles Hill, constable of Malden, to levy taxes to repair the Meeting House, by Eben^r Nichols, Edw^d Wade, Uriah Oakes, assessors of Second Society of Malden.

1826, Jan. 17. Deed from Mary Porter, Benjamin Jarvis, Mary Jarvis, all of Boston, to Charles Hill and Edward Wade, both of Malden, three acres in Malden.

1826, Jan. 19. Deed from Frederic Tudor of Boston, merchant, to Charles Hill of Malden land in Malden, "being the same which my father the late William Tudor conveyed to me," 31 Dec. 1811.

1826, March 28. Receipt from Sarah Richardson to Charles Hill for "instructing Julia Ann 11 weeks at 6 1/4 cents per week \$0.68." [Private School tuition.]

1826, April 25. Notice that Charles Hill has been appointed administrator of the estate of John Howard, late of Malden, deceased.

1826, May 29. Deed from John Trask of Boston to Charles Hill of Malden, one-half of a dwelling house and shop in Malden on the road leading to Chelsea, "which were conveyed to me by John Howard."

1826, Aug. 18. Warrant to Charles Hill to levy taxes \$2,232.25 by Eben^r Nichols, Edw^d Wade, Isaac Emerson, assessors of Malden.

1826, Sept. 14. Warrant to Charles Hill, constable, to levy a tax on the First Congregational Society of Malden of \$697 by Eben^r Nichols, Edw^d Wade, Chs. Hill, assessors of said Society.

1826, Oct. 5. License of Charles Hill adm. of estate of John Howard, late of Malden, to sell real estate.

1827, April 8. Thomas Floyd received of the Universalist Society \$3.87 "for playing the violin for their Lectures from 27 Aug. 1826 to 8 April 1827," by B. G. Hill.

1827, June 18. Deed from James Crane, Mary Crane, John Sprague, Sally Sprague, Wm. H. Richardson, Lydia Richardson, Samuel N. Bredeen and Martha Bredeen to Charles Hill, Isaac Hill, Benj. Goodwin Hill of the Hill homestead belonging to the late Charles Hill and pew No. 33 in the Brick Meeting House.

1827, July 24. Thomas Whittemore received of Charles Hill \$16 in behalf of the Universalists in Malden for "preaching lectures."

1827, Sept. 1. Deed from Isaac Hill and Benjamin G. Hill, trader, to Charles Hill, all of Malden, of three lots, viz. three acres, five and one-half and ten acres of wood land and pew No. 33 in the Brick Meeting House of Malden.

1827, Sept. 1. Deed from Charles Hill and Isaac Hill to Benjamin G. Hill, trader, all of Malden, four acres including "the late dwelling house of Charles Hill deceased." Autographs of Chas. Hill, Phebe Hill, Isaac Hill.

1827, Oct. 5. Deed from Charles Hill to Nathan Nichols, Esqr., Treasurer of the Trustees of the Congregational Society, of land in Malden with buildings.

1829, June 23. Whereas Robert Gerry of Malden, gent. recovered judgment against Ephraim Buck of Malden, Esq. said Gerry attached 11 shares in the Marine Elevating Dock Corporation, etc.

1830, Feb. 16. Claims of forty-seven Malden persons against unknown estate — probably the estate of John Howard late of Malden.

1830, Dec. 1. Deed from Thomas O. Brackett, Deputy Sheriff, in favor of Nathan Nichols vs. Nathan Newhall and Edward Newhall, all of Malden, to Charles Hill, of land and buildings in Malden.

1831, June 4. Deed (mtg.) from Charles Hill, to Joseph B. Wilson, millwright, both of Malden, of land and buildings; released 7 June 1849.

1835, Aug. 31. Letter to James Crane relating to the financial affairs of Charles McIntier and accounts in the Marine Elevating Dock Corporation. Item:

"June 9, 1829, stage fare from Boston to Malden 37 1/2c."

1836, July 25. Deed from Charles McIntier of Boston to James Crane and Charles Hill, both of Malden, mill privilege in Malden. Autographs of Charles McIntier and Mary L. McIntier.

1841, Dec. 7. Deed from John Hitchins and George Hitchins to Aaron Green Hill of woodland in Stoneham. Martha S. wife of George Hitchins signed with them.

1848, June 5. Deed from Isaac Hill of Malden to Robert Gerry of Ellsworth, Me., gentleman, all rights in flats "on the westerly side of a new road leading from near the Baptist Meeting House in Malden towards Chelsea Ferry."

1848, June 5. Deed from Robert Gerry of Ellsworth, Maine, gent. to Aaron G. Hill, painter, and William H. Nichols, trader, both of Malden, of land on "westerly side of a new Road leading from near the Baptist Meeting house towards Chelsea Ferry," * * * "lately belonging to William Haskins."

1849, May 17. Warrant of the East District of Malden to the sheriff or deputies or constable of Malden, to levy taxes on nine persons named by W. S. Stearns, treasurer and collector of Malden.

METHODIST BEGINNINGS IN MALDEN.

An Address by the President of the Society

There is no doubt at all that the seed that finally germinated and bore fruit as Malden Methodism was planted by Rev. George Whitefield, and that the unwitting cause of its planting was Rev. Joseph Emerson, pastor of the First Church, the first occupant of the old parsonage (which later became known to fame as the birthplace of Rev. Adoniram Judson) and the great-grandfather of Ralph Waldo Emerson. If the first Methodist sermon in Malden could not have been preached by John or Charles Wesley, modern Methodists could certainly ask for no greater distinction than to have had it fall from the lips of Whitefield.

Whitefield was a Calvinistic Methodist, while the Wesleys were Arminians. The difference in view is not much emphasized in these days, but for a time it caused a serious breach between the great evangelists and their followers, though it could not separate the three men long. All had been members of the Holy Club at Oxford and shared the characterization of "Methodists," given as a term of reproach, but accepted as the most fitting title the societies they formed could have. At just the time when John Wesley (preceded a while by his brother Charles, who returned via Boston), sailed for England after the failure of his missionary work in Georgia, Whitefield was taking ship from England for America. He made seven

voyages hither, and finally his weary body was laid at rest in the crypt beneath the pulpit of the Old South church at Newburyport, a place which has been a shrine for almost 150 years. My copy of the "Memoirs of Rev. George Whitefield" bears a book-plate showing it once was a volume in the library of the First Presbyterian church of Newburyport.

The doors of King's Chapel in Boston were closed to Whitefield, as were those of most of the established churches when he was in England, but the pulpits of the other Boston churches, the First and Second and the Old South among them, were open to him always, and it was only the need of room for his hearers that drove him to the Common, where, on one occasion, in 1740 (one of the Boston pastors has left the record), he preached to twenty-three thousand people, "at a moderate computation." But he loved to preach in Presbyterian churches, as their form of doctrine was most nearly like his own, and this, doubtless, made Newbury, as he called it, attractive to him, for there Presbyterianism was strong.

On June 5, 1740, Whitefield, having crossed the ocean, reached Savannah, and after spending some time in Charleston, where he built his orphanage, he sailed for New England in the orphanage sloop late in August, reaching Rhode Island September 14. Soon he came to Boston, being met ten miles outside the town (probably at Dedham) by Gov. Jonathan Belcher's son and a "train of the clergy and the principal inhabitants." The record shows that besides preaching many times in Boston he rode one hundred and seventy miles in about a week, preaching in other places sixteen times. Whenever he preached in Boston the Governor, the Secretary, Josiah Willard, and several of the Council generally attended.

Gov. Belcher, like Benjamin Franklin and other noted men of those days, was very fond of him, and when he left Boston for Northampton, to visit the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, the governor rode fifty miles of the journey with him.

Fortunately we have Whitefield's own story of his first visit to Malden, 175 years ago. On October 6, being on his return journey to Boston from the east, he reached Salem, at nine o'clock in the morning and two hours later preached at Marblehead. He writes in his journal :

Monday, October 6. At the Intreaty of Mr. *Emerson*, Son-in-Law to dear Mr. *Moody*, I believe a real Man of God; we went to *Malden*, 14 miles from *Marblehead* where I preached not with so much Power as in the Morning. But one Girl came crying to me and saying, She feared she had not true Faith in Jesus. On that thousands others began to doubt also! Here the Secretary and several Friends from *Boston* gave us the meeting; with them after Sermon, I immediately sat out, and got privetely into *Boston* about 7 at Night.

The reference to Rev. Samuel Moody of York, in the District of Maine, is interesting, as showing Whitefield's estimate of one of the greatest and most useful of the clergymen of that period; and it indicates a reason why Whitefield sailed for York, on his second visit to New England.

Whitefield returned to England the following year to find that in his absence one of his devoted followers, John Cennick (author of "Children of the Heavenly King" and other classics of Methodist hymnology), who was master of Wesley's Kingswood school, had opened the breach between the two wings of Methodism by charging "Brother John" with preaching that "there is righteousness in man." "So," said Wesley, "there is, after the righteousness of Christ is

imputed to him through faith," and promptly dismissed Cennick from the school and excommunicated him and his adherents from the Band Society in Kingswood. Meanwhile Cennick had written to Whitefield to "fly" to him, saying "With universal redemption Brother Charles pleases the world. Brother John follows him in everything." We cannot detail the controversy over the doctrine of election that ensued, but evidently Rev. Joseph Emerson and his brother clergymen in New England followed it closely and approved Whitefield's attitude. They were not so many generations away from John Cotton and the Mathers, as not to know how great were the services performed by their predecessors for independency in the days preceding the Commonwealth; they must have kept much more closely in touch with the Great Awakening in England than we have sometimes realized, and it seems very probable to the writer that a great deal of the opposition met by Jesse Lee and his associates a half-century later had its root in the clerical prejudice that would have spurned John Wesley had he visited Boston, but which saw in Whitefield, the calvinist, simply one of themselves.

However this may be, when Whitefield reached York in the autumn of 1744, after a tedious voyage from England of eleven weeks, he was met by Sir William Pepperell with some friends in his own boat, and invited to his house. Whitefield was so ill, however, that he declined, and went to some other house, where he remained for three weeks. Colonel Pepperell did not give him up, but at the end of that period followed him to Boston, where he constantly attended his lectures, until he was commissioned to head the first expedition against Cape Breton.* Rev. Thomas

*At the time of the expedition to Louisburg commanded by Col. William Pepperell, Rev. George Whitefield gave the following motto which was inscribed on the flag of the expedition: "*Nil desperandum Christo duce.*" "Nothing need be despaired of where Christ takes the lead."

Prince, pastor of the Old South, and an accurate historian, in his "Christian History" No. XCIV, says:

Saturday, November 24, 1744, the Rev. Mr. Whitefield was so far revived as to be able to set out from Portsmouth to Boston, whither he came in a very feeble state the Monday evening after; since which, he has been able to preach in several of our largest houses of public worship, particularly the Rev. Dr. Coleman's, Dr. Sewall's, Mr. Webb's and Mr. Gee's to crowded assemblies of people, and with great and growing acceptance. At Dr. Coleman's desire, and with the consent of the church, on the Lord's day after his arrival he administered to them the holy communion. And last Lord's day he preached for Mr. Cheever of Chelsea, and administered the holy supper there. The next day he preached for the Rev. Mr. Emerson of Malden.

That would make the date of his sermon in Malden Monday, Dec. 10, 1744. It was of course preached in the third meeting-house,* predecessor of the brick First Parish church, recently demolished, and then a building only 14 years old.

Years passed before Whitefield again visited New England. In April, 1754, he sailed for South Carolina, putting in at Lisbon and spending a month in Portugal. Reaching Charleston, May 27, he spent several weeks there, arriving at New York by water July 27, and preaching between there and Philadelphia until the middle of September. Gov. Belcher journeyed to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, to meet him, and, it being commencement, New Jersey college at Princeton presented Whitefield with the degree of A. M. Then, with the president, Mr. Burr (father of Aaron Burr), he set out for New England. He reached Boston, Oct. 9, and preached in this vicinity for

*For a description of the church in which Whitefield preached, see Vol. II of this Register, pp. 33-53.

nearly a month, with great success. He writes: "In Rhode Island and Boston souls fly to the gospel like doves to their windows." He traveled as far north as Portsmouth, preaching two or three times a day, so it seems probable that he again came to Malden. In 1764 he came to Boston again, it being his sixth visit to America. As the small pox was spreading through the town, he preached for some time in the parts adjacent. Great success came to him in Newbury. The probabilities seem to favor his having preached in Malden during this time, also.

In 1769, Whitefield sailed for America, never to return to England. The voyage consumed thirteen weeks, the last week within sight of port. He wrote: "The wind blew hard, and our ship, like a young christian, for want of more ballast, would not obey the helm." He left Savannah April 24, 1770, spent four weeks in Philadelphia and then departed for New York and Boston. His health was failing rapidly. Late in September he reached Boston, where he preached three days. He preached in Newton September 20, and then started on an excursion to the eastward, intending to return in a little over a week. He preached at Exeter September 29, and died at the house of Rev. Jonathan Parsons, in Newburyport, the following day, Sunday, September 30, 1770. John Wesley preached his funeral sermon at Whitefield's Tabernacle, in London, November 18, 1770.

The direct narrative in my own copy of the Life of Whitefield says nothing of his preaching in Malden in 1770, but Gov. Belcher had his successors in their admiration for the great evangelist, and one of these was John Rowe, the Boston merchant, whose name persists in Rowe's wharf, and who was instrumental in placing the "sacred cod-fish" in the original house of representatives' chamber. His

diary remains, and it shows that he followed Whitefield in person, or in thought, wherever he preached. A footnote in the diary records that Whitefield preached in Malden August 19, 1770, citing Rev. Luke Tyerman's "Life of Whitefield" as authority. A footnote in my earlier printed "Life" confirms Tyerman.

What happened on that day is also a matter of record, for, in a letter written to Mr. Corey, the late Rev. John G. Adams, D. D., stated that "an aged school teacher, Miss Porter, who was living in Medford in 1840, remembered hearing him in the old meetinghouse in Malden. The house was thronged and the preacher was forced to make his way to the pulpit by a ladder through a window which opened into the back of the building. His text was 'Who is this that cometh up from the wilderness, leaning upon her beloved?'"

Rev. Peter Thacher, then 18 years and six months old, was ordained and installed pastor of the First Parish on September 19, 1770, just one month after Whitefield preached his last sermon in Malden. Whitefield was preaching in Boston on that day, and may have attended the ordination service; if he did not, it may have been his prayer at his own service on August 19 that caused him to comment on the singular fervor of Thacher's prayers, and to call him "the young Elijah." But as we are also told that Whitefield esteemed Mr. Thacher as "the ablest preacher in America, and looked upon him as one born for the defence of New England Orthodoxy," the internal evidence seems to be that he had met him more than once, and had heard, not only his prayers, but his preaching.

Referring to Whitefield's last sermon in Malden, the date of which escaped Mr. Corey, and which I should have had difficulty in tracing had John Rowe's diary never been published, Tyerman says :

"Whitefield sailed from New York on Tuesday, July 31, and arrived at New Port on the Friday following. He preached August 4 to 8 at New Port; 9 to 12 at Providence; 13 at Attleborough, and 14 at Wrentham. With the exception of the 19th, when he discoursed in Malden, he officiated every day at Boston from the 15th to the 25th."

This statement is confirmed by the itinerary published as a footnote in the "Life," and it may be added that both authorities state that he preached in Medford, August 26, and not on the 20th, as the editor of John Rowe's Diary thinks.

Twenty years after the death of Whitefield, Jesse Lee, the Southern born apostle of New England Methodism, preached his first sermon in Malden. Two decades later saw the establishment of Methodist preaching in North Malden, now Melrose. Before the lapse of another ten years, what is known as the Centre church had its beginnings, as the result of a revival in the North Malden church. It is interesting to reflect that the life of Centre church is embraced in that of one of its living members, Mrs. Sarah O. Cox, now 103 years old, the daughter of one of its founders, Gilbert Haven, Senior, and the sister of Bishop Gilbert Haven.* Many years ago she repeated to me many of her reminiscences of the early church and its pastors, and these I preserved. She was a child of eight years when the movement began which resulted in its formation, and was a member of the choir when the first church building of the Society was dedicated. The late Miss Mary C. Waitt and the late Mrs. George D. Allen (daughters of Aaron Waitt, Senior and Unite Cox, respectively, both founders of the Society), Wilbur H. Sargeant, son of Rev. Aaron D. Sargeant, and Hon. George Howard Fall, a member of the Society and a grandson of James Howard,

*Mrs. Cox died Sept. 21, 1915, thus dissolving the last tie with the first generation of the church. Two months later, Wilbur Hedding Sargeant (son of Rev. Aaron D. Sargeant, a founder of the church) died, he being the last survivor of the second generation from the founders. Gilbert Haven, Senior, and Hannah Burrell were married in Boston, by Rev. Charles Lowell, father of James Russell Lowell, and she was born in Boston, June 11, 1912.

the leader in the church enterprise, as also the late Deloraine P. Corey, have helped me greatly in my researches.

The beginnings of Methodism in New England are generally familiar. In 1789, after it had become well established in the central and southern states, Jesse Lee was sent to open up the work in the East. He spent a year in Connecticut and Rhode Island, with such success that it was July 9, 1790, before he reached Boston, where, prevented from securing any church, hall or schoolhouse, he chose a monumental spot under the Old Elm, on the Common, and preached what is usually termed the first Methodist sermon in Massachusetts. In December he reached Lynn, where at the home of Benjamin Johnson he preached the sermon which was to mark the beginning of Methodism there and lead to the founding of the first church in the state. On February 20, 1791, that church was organized, with eight members. In June a chapel was built, and, meanwhile, Jesse Lee was busy planting in nearby places. He came to Malden, we are told, and at some time during the year formed a class which met in "Peter Tufts' lane," now Cross street, and he seems to have conducted his first preaching service in the old house demolished a few years ago to make way for the Lincoln School building. It was the home of John Waitt,— a direct descendant of that John Wait who was, with Joseph Hills, a founder of Malden; who was Hills' son-in-law, and, like him, an early Speaker of the General Court, and the man in whose honor Wait's Mount, formerly his property, is named. The later John Waitt was a man who had the courage of his convictions, was well-to-do, apparently, and gladly made his ancient lean-to house the shelter for the new faith.

In some early sketches the name of Daniel Smith appears as in charge of the work and as the one who formed



THE WAITT HOUSE

the class which worshipped for many years in John Waitt's house. It is difficult to write briefly of Daniel Smith. He was born in Philadelphia, February 4, 1769, and entered the ministry at nineteen years of age. He was but 22 when he became pastor of the "society" of which the Malden class formed a part. He appears to have left a charge in Charleston, S. C., and travelled more than a thousand miles, of course on horseback, to take his appointment as colleague of Jesse Lee at "Boston," October 4, 1790. He was at the conference in New York in May, 1791, at which he received his appointment to Lynn, his colleague being John Bloodgood, and Lee being appointed presiding elder, Rev. Enoch Mudge, the first native Methodist preacher of New England, wrote of him :

He was a man of an humble, sweet spirit, and a very good and useful preacher. No one of his time was more beloved. He always spoke feelingly, for the obvious reason that he always lived under a deep, feeling sense of the presence of God, and of the importance of personal religion. The people of Lynn, Boston and vicinity, who knew him, were ardently attached to him. It was a day of weeping with us when he left Lynn. He gave an afternoon lecture in the newly erected and unfinished meeting-house and then left, to lecture at Malden in the evening.

The first Methodist conference in this vicinity met in the uncompleted chapel in Lynn, August 1, 1792. After a three-days session, it adjourned on the Sabbath; so it must have been during the following week that Daniel Smith preached his farewell sermons in Lynn and Malden. Father Mudge preserved for us his text: Rev. 14: 10, 11. During his pastorate at Lynn, John Mudge, brother to Rev. Enoch, and one of the most useful laymen of his day, was converted. Mr. Smith was appointed by Bishop Asbury to John Street, in New York, Methodism's oldest church,

soon located and entered business and public life. He preached on Sundays, however, to large congregations in New York, his last sermon being preached in John Street Church only a fortnight before his death, which occurred October 22, 1815.

John Bloodgood, Daniel Smith's colleague at the beginning of the Malden class, became one of the best-known figures in early American Methodism. His personal appearance was imposing. Much of his life was spent in the Middle states, and some of his greatest successes in the pastorate were in Baltimore and vicinity, where he spent his last days.

There were fifteen or twenty members in the class at John Waitt's house. Several persons took certificates of attendance on and support of the Methodist ministry, as the statutes of those days provided, thus being relieved of the burden of supporting the regular preaching in the First Parish church. A copy of one of these certificates reads: "This may certify that John Waitt of Malden attends public worship with the Methodists in Malden, and freely contributes to the support of their ministry. Signed in behalf of the Society, the 26th day of November, 1791, Daniel Smith, preacher." The late Dr. David Sherman, in his history of the New England Conference, assigns this class to no circuit, but it was a part of the Lynn circuit, with its centre only five miles away. Unfortunately the first book of records of Lynn Common church—a priceless record of Methodism's beginnings in Massachusetts—cannot be found, but it is doubtful if anything would be discovered concerning the work here if it could be. The late Horace Mann, of Natick, told the writer years ago that Malden was a part of the Needham circuit, and no doubt in his historical researches he found records concerning it. A

search in the earliest Minutes of the New England Conference confirms his statement and develops the information that this circuit was fifty miles long, including Needham, Harvard, Weston, Milford, Holliston and Malden.

In 1800 that magnificent soldier of the Cross, Joshua Soule, in his later years of the church, South, a bishop whose active ministerial life extended over the first half century of the Methodist Episcopal church, was appointed to the Needham circuit, and he made a record of the membership of the class at Malden, dated 1803. It was: John Wait, Ruth Wait, John Briant, Mary Briant, David Wait, Richard Clarrinbold, Elizabeth Cheever, Seth Briden, and Samuel Steavens. This showed that though the class was serving its purpose in keeping alive influences that were to result in the formation of several churches, its membership had already shrunk one-half.

Before sketching the circumstances which led to the formation of the North Malden and later the Center Methodist churches, it may be well to put together the facts known and obtainable concerning the class on Cross street, which seems to deserve all the credit usually awarded it of being the seed-planting of Methodism here, if not that of being the real beginning of the Center church. First, as to the personnel of this class: John Wait, the moving spirit in it, apparently, was the son of another John, born in Rumney Marsh, March 13, 1721, and who lived until 1807. He married Sarah Faulkner, daughter of Benjamin, and so came into the possession of what was always known as the "old Waitt house" until it made way for the Lincoln school. The elder Faulkner's house stood and still stands on the opposite side of the street. Doubtless this John Wait was living with his son in the house at the time the class was formed. There were several brothers

and sisters in the family. David Wait was one. He was born April 16, 1755, remained a bachelor to the end of his life, was blind for forty years and finally met his death by a fall down stairs, in the house of his sister Mary — also named with him in the list of members of the first-class, — who married John Bryant, another member. Still another member of the class and a sister to the others was Ruth Wait. She married Seth Breeden, whose name likewise appears in the above list, in 1793. It will thus be seen that of the nine members, six were of one family, or allied to it by marriage. The identity of Samuel Stevens is doubtful. Richard Clarrinbold lived in the same section, a part of the village of Faulkner, and Elizabeth Cheever was of Chelsea stock, three of the Cheever family, sisters, having married three Waitt brothers, of another branch. I am indebted to the late Deloraine P. Corey for the foregoing biographical facts.

But one of these members lived to see a regular church organization at Malden Center—David Wait, whose name I find on the roll of the church for over twenty years after its formation. In the revision of 1844 it had disappeared. Therefore he is the one link connecting the two organizations, and giving color to a claim that Center church is now 124 years old.

I have endeavored in every possible way to secure the date of the first sermon at John Wait's house* in Cross

*It would be interesting to trace, if we might, the influences that brought Jesse Lee or his colleague, Daniel Smith, to Malden and to the house of John Wait. For years the key may have been within my reach, but I did not know it, for my neighbor was Mrs. Nancy S. Newhall, widow of Charles Newhall and daughter of John and Hannah (Faulkner) Breeden. I suppose John Breeden was the son of Seth Breeden and Ruth, daughter of John Wait. Seth Breeden was married to Ruth Wait by Rev. Eliakim Willis July 25, 1793. John Breeden of Malden was married to Ruth Ingalls of Lynn September 30, 1793. The name "Narramore" is often repeated in the Breeden family of Malden. The Lynn records show that Samuel Narramore was living in Lynn early in the eighteenth century, and that in June, 1730 Samuel Breeden of Boston married his daughter Sarah Narramore. Several of their children are recorded as born in Malden, and it seems to me that both John and Seth Breeden were grandsons and probably brothers; if so it was John Wait's prospective son-in-law who interested him in the tidings of Jesse Lee's work in Lynn.

street. I have Jesse Lee's own story of the planting of Methodism in New England; and he is very careful to give the dates of his first sermons in many of the towns and states his reason to be "that the people in those parts may know when they were first visited by us." Daniel Smith joined him February 27, 1790. On October 4, 1790, the fifty-fourth conference met in New York. The first circuit in Massachusetts, called "Boston" was formed at this conference. Lee's first sermon in Massachusetts was preached at Wilbraham, May 3, 1790. In July he preached on Boston Common. July 12 the first Methodist sermon was preached in Salem. July 20 he preached for the first time in Charlestown, but he did not preach his first sermon in Lynn until December 14 and he did not preach in Needham until September 13, 1791. At the conference this year Lee says the name of the Boston circuit was changed to "Lynn." The Needham circuit was not reported until the conference which met in Lynn, August 3, 1792.

On Thanksgiving day, 1831, Rev. S. Osgood Wright preached a notable sermon in Malden on the beginnings of the various churches. It was printed, and its faded pages furnish most of the material upon which any historian must rely for facts concerning Malden Methodism's earlier religious history. In it he remarked, "James Howard moved from North Malden to the Center, who with his wife were the only Methodists in that part of the town, excepting Mr. Waitt. His remark is of value as showing positively that only David Wait remained of the original class.

Mr. Wright's full story of the introduction of Methodism into Malden and of this class is as follows: "Soon after the introduction of Methodism into New England in 1791, a class was formed in Lynn. The excitement which this

subject produced, induced many of the neighboring inhabitants to hear the doctrines taught by this sect. The venerable Jesse Lee and his coadjutors occasionally preached in the South part of the town, soon after this period, and succeeded in forming a class of fifteen or twenty members, but they were never organized into a church. The venerable David Waitt, the blind man occasionally seen at church, was a member of this class, and is the only survivor. The unsparing fingers of death gradually thinned away this class; and the spirit of Methodism awoke not again, until the voice of productive circumstances called it forth in 1813." He then proceeds to relate the story of the formation of the North Malden church.

These facts appear to settle a controversy which has in former years prevented the preparation of a history of the churches in which all could agree. Methodism in Malden is as old as Methodism in Lynn: A class connected with the Lynn church was formed in Malden the very same year that the Lynn church was formed. The key is in the certificate as to John Waitt's church affiliations, already quoted. In it Daniel Smith, 1791, certifies that John Waitt attends public worship with the Methodists, and freely contributes to the support of their ministry. Father Smith signs it in behalf of the "society." What society? In 1791, Jesse Lee and Daniel Smith are recorded in the first minutes as pastors at Lynn, and so organized Malden Methodism and Lynn Methodism are identical as to length of history. David Waitt was John Waitt's brother, and appears to have been successively a member of the Boston Circuit, the Lynn circuit and the Needham circuit (each class counting as part of the membership of the circuit or, strictly speaking, church), and of the North Malden and Malden Center churches, while Aaron D. Sargeant,

who always contended that the Center church should date its beginning from 1791 instead of thirty years later, with James and Mary Howard, made additional links which prevented a break in its continuity. To James Howard undoubtedly belongs the credit of organizing Methodism in Malden Center on a basis which resulted in a local church organization and the erection of a building. He was the father of Malden Center church, undoubtedly; and when he recorded Father Wiley's sermon in his home in August, 1816, as the first Methodist sermon, he was doubtless of the opinion that his statement was correct, as it was, so far as the Center church enterprise was concerned; but the evidence is overwhelming that the first Methodist sermon was preached here in 1740 by Whitefield; that in 1790 or 1791, Jesse Lee, the apostle of New England Methodism preached here; that in conjunction with his colleague, Daniel Smith, who must have preached here frequently, he organized the Malden adherents into a class, and that practically until the organization of the Melrose church they had the ministrations of the successive preachers of the Needham circuit, — viz: 1792, John Allen; 1793, John Hill; 1794, Amos G. Thompson; 1795, John Van-naman; 1796, George Pickering, Joshua Hall; 1797, Daniel Ostrander, Elias Hull; 1798, Daniel Brumley; 1799, Stephen Hull; Elijah R. Sabin; 1800, John Finne-gan, Nathan Emery; 1801, Joseph Snelling; 1802, Joshua Soule, Daniel Perry; 1803, Reuben Hubbard, Thomas Rawlin; 1804, Nehemiah Coye, Joel Wicker; 1805, Clement Parker, Erastus Otis; 1806, John Gove, Thomas Amesbury; 1807, Benjamin Hill, Isaac Scarrett; 1808, John Tinkham; 1809, B. R. Hoyt, Nathan Hill; 1810, Isaac Bonney, Robert Arnold; 1811, Isaac Bonney, Elias Bonney; 1812, Elisha Streeter, John Vickary; 1813, Orlando Hinds, V. Osborn.

The writer has endeavored to ascertain from the Melrose church records whether others of the Cross street class were on its original roll, but the roll seems to be lost, so that this is impossible. However, the line is clear: The Melrose church was used by Providence to keep alive Methodism in the central part of Malden, just as a few years later the Center church was used to keep alive Methodism in Medford, until the church formed in 1822 was revived in 1842. Methodism in Malden is nearly 125 years old; the Melrose church is right in claiming to be the mother church of the original town; and the descendants of James Howard are right in claiming him as the founder of the Center Methodist church.

Let us now turn to the story of the events which led to the founding of the Melrose church, and the revival of the movement to establish Methodism in the center of Malden. The first two decades of the nineteenth century were crucial years in the history of the Puritan church, which up to that time had been the only permanent organization here. It had always been a church subject to storms. This was true of it from the days when that saintly seer and poet, Michael Wigglesworth, was compelled to teach school and practice medicine while his flock wrangled over his status as pastor, down through the later period, when a question arose as to the propriety of moving the location of the second church building in which Whitefield preached, a few rods down the road from Bell Rock, near the present Ellis avenue, to the corner of what is now Eastern avenue to accommodate North Malden people. The result of that controversy was the establishment of the South Malden (Everett) parish—a languishing body, over which President Grover Cleveland's great grandfather preached for a time, and which had the ministrations of Rev.

Eliakim Willis—and the final location of the First Church on what is now called the "Elevated lot." It was the beginning of a feud which found its climax when Everett refused to join in Malden's 250th anniversary celebration. But the church was now to be rent in twain and more, not only by the questions which were everywhere sundering the established congregational body into "Orthodox," Unitarian and Universalist denominations but over political questions.

The good man who saw all these changes come, and who lived to see his single parish broken into a dozen parishes divided among three towns and a half-dozen sects, was Rev. Aaron Green, Malden born, son of Ezra Green, and a descendant of original settlers here. He succeeded Eliakim Willis, left the only pastor in Malden with the departure of the elder Judson. Mr. Green was a good man, saintly in his life, but disposed to Arminianism, perhaps an unfortunate attitude at a time when Calvinism was on trial, and there were revolts on all sides. More than this, he was a staunch Federalist, and these were times when the "Republican" predecessor of the present Democratic party was gaining many adherents. The first break came when a minister on exchange with Mr. Green, in 1813, preached a particularly strong Federalist sermon. The people of the North Malden section were very strong in their "Republican" sympathies—in fact, we are told that Democrats continue to be plentiful in that section of Melrose where the revolt began—and they immediately determined that a change in conditions was necessary. Therefore a meeting was held at the house of Phinehas Sprague, on Main street, and this meeting voted to engage Rev. Timothy Merritt, a member of the legislature from the district of Maine, and a Methodist preacher, to serve

them on Sundays during the sessions of the General Court. He preached his first sermon February 7, 1813, and from that time on services continued. In 1816 a chapel was constructed at the junction of Main and Green streets. Green street takes its name, not from the family of Rev. Ezra Green, but from that family which sprung from Thomas Greene and Rebecca Hills, the latter a daughter of the founder, Joseph Hills. The Melrose Highlands section is largely located on the Greene farm. Two churches were successively built on the site of the first, the society worshipping on the spot for many years.

A word as to Phinehas Sprague, whose efforts established Methodism in Melrose. He was a descendant of the early settler, William Sprague, who is understood to have journeyed hither from ancient Naumkeag when Massachusetts was seeing its beginnings. From an ancient printed pamphlet with his autograph on the fly-leaf we find that his father was one of the most daring advocates of American liberties before the Revolution. The father's name, also, was Phinehas, and at the breaking out of the war he was advanced in years and very deaf. During the Concord fight, when the rest of his party were flying from the enemy, he was observed on a piece of rising ground swinging his hat, and shouting "Victory!" In 1792 aged Phinehas again proved himself a man of courage, for he took charge of a house used as a hospital in the north part of Malden, which during an epidemic of small-pox had twenty patients. He died in 1805. His son was a forceful person who made his life a part of the history of North Malden in many ways. The name is still preserved, each generation having one or more Phinehas Spragues.

Besides Phinehas Sprague, there were on the committee appointed by the indignation meeting, which history

says met in a barn, James Green and Jesse Upham. The family of Jesse Upham soon drifted from Melrose, but another branch became famous in Methodism. Frederick Upham was the son of Samuel S. Upham, and in the seventh generation from John Upham, the English emigrant, whose son Phinehas, also an ancestor of Frederick, was a famous Indian fighter and one of the founders of Worcester, called in his will "Consugameg, or Lydberry." The first name evidently is a corruption of "Chaubunagungamaug" still applied to a pond in Webster. Frederick Upham was born October 4, 1799, and died in Fairhaven, March 20, 1891. He was converted soon after the establishment of the Melrose Methodist church and in 1821 became a preacher, being appointed to Scituate. From 1837 to 1847 he was a presiding elder, and during his long ministerial career he preached in New Bedford, Providence, Newport, Fall River, Taunton, Provincetown and many other important charges. He was a member of four general conferences, in 1832, 1840, 1844 and 1872, and at the first he met Bishop McKendree, elected in 1802, being the second bishop after Asbury and Coke. He married Deborah Bourne, a lenial descendant of Rev. Richard Bourne of Scituate, a celebrated Puritan clergyman. In 1855 DePauw (then Asbury) University conferred upon him the degree of "D. D." Samuel Foster Upham, D. D., his son, was born in Duxbury, May 19, 1834 and married, April 15, 1857 Lucy G. Smith of Middletown, Conn. Dr. Upham graduated from Wesleyan University in 1856, for many years was assigned to the most important pulpits of the New England conference, and from 1881 until his death was professor of pastoral theology in Drew Theological seminary. He was a delegate to many general conferences. Three of his sons, Frederick

Norman Upham, Dr. Francis B. Upham and Walter H. Upham became clergymen, the former, now deceased, having been licensed by Malden Center quarterly conference. Dr. F. B. Upham is now a district superintendent, living in Brooklyn. W. H. Upham preaches in Chester, New Hampshire.

Another early member of the North Malden church was William Emerson, a Revolutionary soldier, who married Mary Vinton and was the father of George Emerson, who married a daughter of Phinehas and Sarah (Fuller) Sprague, and Warren Emerson, who was an effective preacher of the Methodist Episcopal connection for 40 years. Rev. Warren Emerson was of the Ipswich Emerson stock which furnished pastors for so many of the New England Puritan churches during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the First Parish church having one of them, and he therefore was a distant cousin of Ralph Waldo Emerson. He was born February 6, 1796, and after a season during his young manhood spent in teaching school, he was licensed to preach by the North Malden quarterly conference in 1825. He was sent to the church in Lynnfield and in 1828 he joined the New England conference, being transferred to the Providence conference in 1840. He died May 15, 1882. Father Emerson during his long service was assigned to 24 stations and served through 15 "full" pastorates. During his latter days he was given a supernumery relation, but acted as pastor of the church in West Thompson, Conn. In 1870 he was superannuated, but continued to serve the West Thompson church. His first wife was Mary Barrett and his second Susannah Jones, who died in 1876. He left several children.

In 1816, the year the North Malden church was erected, the pastor was invited to the house of Samuel Cox

on Pleasant street to hold a preaching service. This house, just demolished, was near Florence street, and there Mrs. Lemuel Cox, already mentioned, resided many years. These services came about in this way: James Howard, the founder of the church, with his wife, experienced religion at the services in North Malden, May 12, 1815. He soon after moved to the Center, hiring the westerly half of the Samuel Cox house. Among his manuscripts, collected by his grandson, Hon. George Howard Fall, this minute is found.

"Moved into Centre Malden in 1816. The first Methodist sermon was preached in my house in August of the same year by E. Wiley. Text: "These are they which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb." Another item is this: "My wife's relatives all belong to the Baptists, and she was very much tried to know which to join, and in her trial she opened to this passage in the Psalms: 'Harken, O daughter, and consider and incline thine ear; forget also thine own people, and thy father's house; so shall the King greatly desire thy beauty; for he is thy Lord, and worship thou him.'"

In 1819, as stated, Rev. Isaac Jennison was sent to the North Malden church, and the Center was included in his responsibilities. Mr. Jennison died in Natick, September 13, 1878, at the age of 88, having been 60 years in the ministry, which he entered in 1818. Evidently this was his first charge, and the results show his enthusiasm and devotion to his work. The writer well remembers him in the days of his superannuate relation, a patriarch among the Natick people, and still an enthusiast for the faith and customs of the church of his choice. In 1820 he formed the first class at the Center, which held its initial meeting

at the house of James Howard on Summer street, whither the latter had removed the previous year, and where his daughter Rebecca, mother of Ex-mayor Fall, was born. Mr. Howard was appointed leader of the class, and according to an historical sermon preached by Rev. A. D. Sargeant, May 18, 1880, as recorded by Brother Fall in his diary, (it being the sixtieth anniversary), the members were as follows: James Howard and wife, Aaron Waitt and wife, Aaron Waitt, Jr., David Sargeant, Mary Herring, Sarah Herring, Aaron D. Sargeant, Unite Cox, Gilbert Haven, Hannah Guile. Mrs. Mary (Day) Upham was known in 1883 as the oldest member of the church, and is the Mary Herring whose name appears above.

The Howard house stood near Rockland avenue, and a fine photograph of it was on exhibition in the loan exhibit during Malden's 250th anniversary.

Meanwhile, the Howard family was not the only one in which there were solemn questions pending, as the following extracts from the records of the First Church, — transcribed by its clerk, Frederic I. Winslow, will show:

"August 15, 1819. The pastor stayed the brethren of the church after divine service, at the request of brother Haven, when he stated to the church his desire to be dismissed from us, and be recommended to the Baptist church in this Town. After some consultation the church voted to adjourn the meeting to the day of our next communion."

"September 5, 1819. The brethren of the church stopped after communion agreeably to adjournment, when brother Haven withdrew his proposal to be dismissed from us."

"June 3, 1821. The pastor stayed the church after

communion, and the brethren voted to dismiss, according to his request, brother G. Haven, that he may unite with the Methodists."

"April 4, 1824. The pastor stayed the church after communion, and brethren voted to dismiss, according to her request, sister Hannah Haven, that she may unite with the Methodists."

I pass over, for the time being, a sketch of the members of this first class, their antecedents and subsequent history, that the story of the growth of the church may be unbroken. It was the consecration and enthusiasm of James Howard which made the beginnings of the church possible; it was the sound sense and devotion to Methodism which characterized the elder Gilbert Haven, combined with his growing influence in public affairs, which gave to the struggling movement a standing that gained it the respect of onlookers. Gilbert Haven was at about this time thirty years old; he was born in Framingham, of a family which originated in Lynn, married in Boston, in 1811, Hannah Burrell of East Abington, the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Charles Lowell of the West Church, father of the poet, James Russell Lowell. The west church building is now the West End branch of the Boston Public Library. In the following year. Sept. 6, 1812, they presented their first child, Sarah, for baptism, in the West Church, and on the same day, on profession of faith, they were admitted to membership. In 1813 they removed to Malden, taking their church letters to the First Congregational church, which had just occupied the brick structure afterward known as the First Parish (Universalist) church. Before leaving and joining the Methodists, Gilbert Haven had formed the first Sunday School in Malden, and was

its superintendent up to the time he was dismissed. He entered heartily into the plans of Isaac Jennison for the formation of a church from the little company worshipping in James Howard's house, and in 1821 it was organized and incorporated. It immediately commenced to worship in Stiles' hall, which stood at the corner of Pleasant and Washington streets, on the site of the present church. The hall was occasionally used for Masonic purposes, and there was a tenement in the same building, which was occupied at different times by George P. Cox (who became one of the most useful members of the church) Leonard Emerson, Lorenzo Newhall, Charles Symonds, William Waitt and others. In later years the building was moved to Franklin street. At the corner of Salem and Sprague streets was a schoolhouse where services were occasionally held, and at other times until the building of the church edifice there were services in the brick schoolhouse on the site of the present Yerxa block.

In 1822 a Sunday school was formed, and Gilbert Haven was of course made its superintendent, a position he was to hold for 34 years. John Adams was at this time serving as pastor of both the North Malden and Center churches. The first pastor assigned to this church was Rev. Joseph Marsh,* a theological student, who seems to have been with the church two years, 1825 and 1826. For 90 years the precious memory of "Father Marsh" has lingered in the church, for it was through his ardent efforts that its first edifice was built and it became a permanent body, starting on a career of usefulness which has not

*In 1874, Dr. Bradford K. Pierce (son of Rev. Thomas C. Pierce of the North Malden church), at that time editor of *Zion's Herald*, wrote concerning the dedication of the present church building, the following reference to Father Marsh: "The first minister, a Wesleyan local preacher, not long before landed from England — an expert glass-blower by trade — who secured the first house of worship, sat on the pulpit platform near to the preacher."—*Zion's Herald* May 21, 1874.

ceased as yet to increase in volume and power with each successive year.

It was no small task to bring the youthful society to believe that it would be justified in undertaking the responsibility of building a church. We honor the men who by their spirit of sacrifice and large generosity built and eventually cleared the debt from the present sightly edifice. They did this because many of them were descendants and all had before them the example of the heroes and heroines of 1825,—for it was the sacrifices of the women which aided not a little in accomplishing the initial result. A lot of land was purchased on Main street, near Mill street (Mountain avenue). One street further up (then known as Jackson and now called Clifton street), was a house which was to become historic. It was the home of Unite Cox, and a part of it was occupied by Gilbert Haven, while toddling about the premises was an auburn haired youngster, born September 19, 1821, bearing his father's name, who would few years later serve with great dignity as the sexton of the church to be built, ushering in the strangers with such grace as to be the observed of all observers. This boy was to unite with the church in early youth, and eventually reach the highest dignities it had to offer. In recent years the Unite Cox house has been moved across the street, where it is now numbered 37, but there are good pictures still extant of the birthplace of Bishop Haven as it appeared in those early times.

The cost of the site of the new church was \$100. The building cost \$2,000. It contained 62 pews, capable of seating 300 persons. It was in form like a chapel, and the vestry was in front, standing upon supports, above the entrance, like a bird house. Later the vestry was enlarged, and moved to the rear.

The leaders in this successful enterprise were Gilbert Haven, Father James Howard, Lemuel Cox, Samuel Cox, David Sargeant, Benjamin Wilson and William C. Brown.

April 26, 1827, was a notable day, for on that date the new church was dedicated. Through the thoughtfulness of Mrs. Mabel A. Mann of Everett, nearly three quarters of a century after this occurrence, the church came into possession of a copy of the original programme of the exercises, which included a sermon by Rev. Timothy Merritt, then or not long after editor of *Zion's Herald*, and soon to become pastor, and exercises by clergymen of other denominations. The plan which Malden followed closely in her 250th anniversary of having the words of every anthem sung printed upon the programme, was carried out at this time, so that while we do not have the sermon preserved, and cannot know the substance of the prayer of Father Isaac Bonney, we can easily reproduce the remainder of the service.

Rev. Ebenezer Blake, who made the closing prayer, left the New England for the Providence conference in 1841. We shall probably never know how it happened that Rev. James Sabine was given a place upon the program. He was a very noted and useful Congregational clergyman, and at the time pastor of the Essex Street Religious Society of Boston. There were three Methodist itinerants with the same surname in early days, and possibly he was a connection of one of them; or it may be that he had relations of friendship with the maker of the program which led to his being invited. Within a short time a collection of his sermons and lectures, bearing evidence of his busy and notable work, exchanged hands in a Boston book sale.

The music on that day was led by the gifted Gilbert Haven, who for many years continued to be not only

superintendent of the Sunday School and a class leader, but chorister. Of course such singing could not be done without a fairly good chorus choir. Mrs. Cox, who soon after became a member of this choir and continued thirty years, tells me: "The choir of that first church are all dead but myself. The Havens and Coxes did all the singing. I had just been to singing school. A Mr. Bailey—uncle to Mr. Shute—taught us. We never had had anything in Malden worth singing to before. Before I went into the choir an oldish lady had been singing; but she took herself out, and I was put in her place, and sang 30 years. Among the choir were: Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Lewis, myself, my father (leader), my husband (Lemuel Cox), a young man, Aaron Waitt, who played the bass viol, Albert Cox, who played flute and violin, Josiah Townsend, and Augustus Stiles, who also played the bass viol. The latter was a good musician, and later played our first organ, which was a very good one, when it was put into the second church."

There were services in the evening of dedication day in the new church, in which clergymen of several denominations participated. On the following Sunday the first session of the Sunday School in its new quarters was held. Superintendent Gilbert Haven must have looked with pride upon his charge, of 40 members, which is a smaller number than is now connected with single classes of Center Sunday School, and much smaller than the number of teachers necessary for the entire school. His daughter gives this very clear hint of the interest taken by Squire Haven in the school during the quarter of a century he remained its superintendent: "He kept resigning and resigning, but they would give him a Bible and then he would stay."

The church membership of forty was divided into two classes, one of which was led by James Howard, meeting at his home on Summer street, and the other by Gilbert Haven, it meeting with him, first on Jackson street, then at his house on Salem street, and then in his later residence on Main street, between the church and Malden square.

I must now quote again from the historical sketch in the Thanksgiving sermon of Rev. S. Osgood Wright, 1831, concerning the establishment of this church:—"In 1816 an individual, now a member of this church, moved from North Malden to the Centre, who with his wife were the only Methodists in that part of the town, excepting Mr. Waitt, before alluded to. They continued to live in the love and fellowship of the church of their espousal, without receiving any accession to their number, until the year 1820. At this time a revival commenced in the North Society and extended to the center of the town. Several persons now withdrew from the Baptist church, and one from the Congregationalist; who together with several others were formed into a class. These, like many in similar circumstances, had many difficulties to encounter, and many prejudices to overcome. Being without a house of worship, they met in the schoolhouse hall, and were supplied a portion of the time with preaching by the minister of the North church. Receiving a gradual accession of numbers, they proceeded to erect a meetinghouse, which was dedicated in 1825. Rev. Joseph Marsh labored very successfully with this society at this time; and to him belongs much praise for his activity and perseverance in providing a house of worship. The first preacher who resided with them, was Rev. Ebenezer Ireson, who came in 1828. Rev. John T. Burrill succeeded him, and remained two years; and gave place to Rev. Timothy

Merritt, the present minister. This church has had its seasons of adversity and prosperity. It has moved onward under the guidance of the day-star of hope, and sat down in tears, amid the darkness of clouds of disappointment. It has received a gradual increase of members; and the whole number is now fifty, divided into two classes."

Mr. Wright omitted in his sketch the name of G. W. Fairbank, who succeeded Mr. Marsh, and whom Mrs. Cox remembered. He was transferred to the New Hampshire and Vermont conference in 1829. I can find little concerning Joseph Marsh, who built the church, and who is said by Mrs. Cox to have been a theological student. Apparently he never entered the New England conference. Ebenezer Ireson entered the conference in 1824, and died December 26, 1833 at the age of 33 years. Mrs. Cox says Mr. Burrill was a very fine preacher, who married in Malden an Episcopal lady, and changed his order. Of John Adams, who succeeded Father Jennison and preceded Joseph Marsh, she says: — "He was an oddity, very devoted — they used to call him 'extra holy.' He was one of those who went into the New Hampshire and Vermont conference in 1829.

Timothy Merritt deserves a more extended notice than possible in this sketch, without breaking its continuity. Fine abilities as a preacher, great literary powers, and the skill of the politician were blended in him. He cultivated the young songstress of the Haven family, and her statements show that she became one of his most loyal supporters, rendering particular aid in pitching the tunes in the week night prayer service. "Father Merritt" she says, "was one of the best. He boarded at our house until his family came, and always wanted I should sing before we went to meeting. In the fall (1831) he went to keeping house on Salem street. We lived on Main street, and when I saw him

turn the corner I would get out my book ready to sing to him."

At some time during this period Charles Newhall was added to the orchestra. He was a violin player, married Nancy Breeden and resided in the house recently demolished which gives the name to Newhall street, an Main street.

In 1832 Asa U. Swinerton was stationed at the Malden charges. He was transferred to the Providence conference in 1841. The following year Charles Noble came, and in 1834 N. B. Spaulding, who located in 1842. In 1835 came Ralph W. Allen. He had been a member of the conference two years. After a half century of noble service, he returned to Malden, residing on Newhall street. He died April 16, 1891, at the age of 79, having spent 58 years in the ministry.

Edward Otheman, another man who spent a half century in the ministry, came in 1836. It was his second year as a traveling preacher. He died March 9, 1886, at the age of 76. Dr. David Sherman speaks of him as a man honored in the conference, who traveled but a short time. In connection with a reference to his brother, Bartholemew, and son, Edward B., he refers to his services as very great. He studied at Brown University, and was one of the few graduates of a college preaching at the time of his service at Malden. H. B. Skinner came in 1837, and was well remembered by Mrs. Cox. He withdrew from the conference in 1841.

In 1838 the charges in North Malden and Malden had grown so strong that each was given a preacher of its own. Charles Hayward was sent to Malden. His appointment must have been as a supply by the presiding elder, however, as he had located in 1814, and seems never to have rejoined the conference.

In 1839 came Stephen G. Hiler, Jr., who in his later days returned to Malden, and died, after having had the privilege of attending the 75th anniversary of the church, where his characteristic modesty prevented his doing more than rising to receive the welcome of his old charge. He battled with ill health most of his life, but notwithstanding rendered exceptional services to his loved church. His one year's pastorate in Malden was very significant in its results. In his congregation was young Gilbert Haven. There was also the latter's cousin, Erastus Otis Haven, a college boy, destined to become not only pastor of the church, but president of Northwestern University, Chancellor of Syracuse University and, like his cousin, a bishop. Did ever a modest young preacher have a similar experience, of seeing two future bishops in his Sunday congregation? To help himself through college, one summer, Erastus O. Haven accepted the duty of painting the church. Had he not been a great educator and preacher, this famous man would have become a great decorator or artist. There is a kitchen floor in Framingham,—or was within a few years,—which he decorated in his boyhood days, with such skill as to represent mosaic.

Pastor Hiler also had in his congregation a young man named David P. Cox and a maiden, Mary C. Waitt. During his year of service he gave the right hand of fellowship to these, with Gilbert Haven, Jr. and also to Wilbur Fisk Haven, his brother, active in almost every department of church work, until September 21, 1900. David P. Cox lived to honor the church for over a half century after he joined its ranks. He was most of his life a member of the choir, part of the time its leader, and long a member of the music committee. He was a trustee up to the time of his death.

In 1840 came Moses Palmer. He was a young man of 25, and it was his third year in the ministry. He died March 18, 1850, at the age of 35.

In 1841, came "George Landon, the brilliant," as he is called by Dr. David Sherman in his history of the New England Conference. One has but to mention the name of Landon among the older members of the conference to arouse the greatest enthusiasm.

So successful was he that during the first year of his pastorate a lot of land was purchased on Pleasant street from Samuel Cox and the second church building was erected. The land cost \$600; the building \$6,000. It was dedicated October 20, 1842, Rev. Mark Trafton preaching the sermon. The Mystic Theatre now stands on the site of this building.

The present church building was erected in 1875 and its history as well as that of the activities of the Society occupying it for 40 years, hardly belongs to a recital of the beginnings. It may be said, however that the Center Methodist Episcopal church, in its career of nearly a century has always had among its official members men who were connected with the general life of the church—editors of *Zion's Herald*, Book Concern agents, chaplains, professors in Boston University, and supernumary or retired members of the conference. Of its former pastors, three, Gilbert Haven, Erastus Otis Haven, and Edwin Holt Hughes, have been promoted to the office of bishop; and it was the spiritual birthplace of Bishop Gilbert Haven. In addition to E. O. Haven, once president of Northwestern, it contributed from its list of pastors Joseph Cummings, to be president both of Wesleyan and Northwestern universities, and Edwin H. Hughes left its pulpit to become president of DuPauw University. Joseph Dennison was president of

Kansas Agricultural College, Daniel Steele professor and for a time head of Syracuse, Luther T. Townsend and John Reid Shannon have been professors and Lauress J. Birney, a recent pastor, is now dean of Boston University School of Theology. Daniel C. Knowles was long president at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, at Tilton, where E. S. Tasker is Ladd professor. Many of its pastors in recent years have left to occupy the largest pulpits in the church at large, in New York city, Baltimore, Washington and other centers. From its membership it has contributed a number to the roll of the strongest preachers in the denomination, and many sons are now doing pastoral work.

In the class meeting which was the beginning of the permanent Center church organization were two young men who within five years after became preachers in the regular connection. From their labors resulted several churches which are prominent in Methodism to-day. They were the two Aarons—Aaron Waitt and Aaron D. Sargeant. The name of Aaron Waitt is precious in Ipswich and Gloucester. Within a decade of the formation of Center church he had formed the societies in each place and built churches. Almost before his service in Gloucester was over its one parish had become three. Aaron D. Sargeant was 19 years old when assigned to James Howard's class, and the very next year began to preach. He was the father of the churches in Weymouth; Somersworth, N. H.; Worthen Street, Lowell; and Stoneham.

The average member of the Center church doubtless thinks that its only daughters are the Belmont, Faulkner, Maplewood and Linden churches, which together have a combined membership of over 500, each with a good church property. But a glance through its records shows that for a long time quite a group who later formed the

Woburn church belonged to this society ; that when Methodism in Medford died down from its beginnings in 1822, Center church established there and maintained a class, which continued for many years, the final result being that under the labors of Rev. Joseph Whitman there was a revival, a hall was hired, and the church was reëstablished. For a time this church took a lively interest in establishing preaching at Glenwood, from which doubtless resulted the Wellington church ; while in very recent years Centre church joined with the church in Everett—itsself, strangely, an off-shoot of Chelsea Methodism—in establishing the Methodist church in Glendale.

REMINISCENCES OF NORTH MALDEN (MELROSE) AND VICINITY

An address delivered by Hon. Levi S. Gould before the Malden Historical Society,
May 20, 1914.

In a very unguarded moment some two years ago, I promised my good friend, the president of your body, who is also in a way a blood relation of mine — perhaps he does not know it, but I think he does — that I would come here and give a talk to you at some future time. I am going to start my talk by saying to you that I am a descendant of John Gould, who came to this country in 1635. He settled in Charlestown, and so far as I have been able to discover in the history of his life there, he lived there near to the present Harvard Church, in fact, under the very shadow of Thompson's square. He lived there some fifteen years, was a well known citizen, and took part in public affairs, and took part in the distribution of lands, which I find took place at that time in Charlestown. Charlestown then extended really from the Charles river to practically three miles north of the Merrimac river, which made a very great territory, and much of that territory was distributed at various times to the citizens. At one of these distributions, John Gould received a large tract of land, which would now be in the position of Wakefield, near Stoneham. At that time it was called Charlestown End. So far as I have been able to discover, John Gould, probably with his wife and the children, who went with him, were the earliest settlers of this country, which was nothing but a wilderness, where there were plenty of opportunites for business. In

process of time others came, and in process of time Stoneham was a part of that particular territory. John Gould lived to be about 81 years of age. He was recorded as having been connected with the soldiers in King Philip's War. He left a large family, and that family settled around him, so that at one time it is said that all the land belonged either to him or his descendants, or those who had married into his family. A person could start from where Wakefield Station is at the present time (that was a part of the land granted to him — that is, most of the land on the westerly side of the Boston & Maine Railroad, using the land upon which John Gould originally settled, and his house was built on the highlands west of the station) it was said that at that time or afterwards, when the country became somewhat settled, and walk from John Gould's to Spot Pond, without stepping off a foot of land that did not belong to him or some one of his family. The house of my original ancestor, the son from whom I descended, was at the head of Spot Pond, and it was known as the "Gould Estate," down to the present generation. It has been taken by the Commonwealth, and the old house was destroyed some years ago, but a new house built, by an uncle of mine, is now the property of the Commonwealth in which the Superintendent of the Fells lives. From that house one of my great uncles, Jacob Gould, went to the Battle of Lexington.

My ancestor on my mother's side was Francis Whitmore, who was a very early settler of Cambridge. He settled there about the same time that John Gould settled in Charlestown, and he became quite a man there, was a member of the Board of Selectmen, and afterwards had a mill in the neighborhood of the part now known as Arlington. In later life he lived in Medford.

My father was Levi Gould. He was the youngest of a large family of children, was born in the center of Stoneham on a farm belonging to his father, and early in life he made up his mind he would do something better than work on a farm and make shoes, so he went to Bowdoin College. When he got through there, he came out as a physician, and he married the girl who became my mother, and settled in Dixmont, Maine. There I was born. When I was nine months old, he moved back to his native town, and I have been practically a resident of this town ever since. I have lived in Melrose, or what is the territory of Melrose, 71 years. After my father had lived a while in his native town, he made up his mind that there was an opening for him at Wilmington. Now the reason for that is interesting.

When he moved there, it was in 1834, so I was two years old when he removed to Wilmington, in sight of the Boston and Maine railroad, which had then been completed down to the Junction with the railroad at Wilmington. Now the Boston & Maine railroad (it was called first, I think, the Andover and Wilmington) ran from Wilmington to Andover South Parish; then it was extended to Andover, and then extended to Haverhill; so that my recollection of the Boston & Maine railroad was a railroad that was not at that time any longer than from the Junction at Wilmington to Andover, when my earliest recollection begins. I can remember the road when I was two years old, and this was two years after the road was built. I recollect the cars and engine. The cars were built like a cab, and you went in on the side. They had rough bolts and timbers, covered over with leather, and that leather was stiffened with iron or something of that kind, so that the cars, as they came together, would strike. They were

chained together. There was no method of communication between them. You went in on the side as you go into a cab. The brakeman sat on the top, and directed the cars from the top. The engine, I remember very well, was all out doors, and the engineers had to run their trains out in the open. The tender was no more than a flat car, with a big wood pile on it. They could never exceed a speed of over 10 miles.

In this connection, I would say that some years ago I delivered an address before a commercial travelers' association, so that I looked up the matter of railroading somewhat, and I discovered some letters that were written by the directors of the Lowell railroad, about the time that they made up their minds to start running their train, and they wrote to a person who knew more than any other man of that time about railroads, and they asked him, among other things, what the speed of the passenger train ought to be, and also the speed of the freight train. His idea was, I recall, that a freight train ought to run about 12 miles, and that a passenger train should not exceed about 15 miles. That was his idea of the speed a train should go. I presume that at the time I recollect (and I can recollect from the time I was four years old, and that would be in 1836—that portion was finished in 1836) they might have had 25 hands on that road. Now, heaven knows how many they have, and the few miles are extended to hundreds, and hundreds perhaps to thousands of miles. I remember, by the way, in this connection, the first engineer that ran on that road. His name was Morrill, and if I could have access to the books of the Boston & Maine Railroad, I could prove what I say, as I rode on the engine with him, when I was four or five years old. He had children of his own about my age, and he would take us up for a little way.

In 1840 (and this is an interesting thing in an historical way) my father and my mother desired to take a trip down into my mother's native place above mentioned. At that time, there were no railroads running to that section, and there was only one way to go, and that was by a stage line that ran from Boston to Portland. What he did do was to drive. He hitched up a pair of horses. One of us was a boy in arms, and I was the oldest, six years old, but he drove through to Bath and back again. I remember the road very well, and I have stopped at some of the places since then to renew my acquaintance with conditions, and found them very different from the time when I went through as a boy six years old. You would be surprised if I should tell you we forded rivers, where there were no bridges, between here and Bath. The thing I remember distinctly, was that when we got to Newburyport we came across the Old Chain Bridge, and I remember that they were then grading the road from Salem up to Newburyport. That was in 1840 or '41.

To bring the matter down to my recollections of Malden and vicinity: in 1843 my father agreed to come back to this section, and settle here for some reason or other, but before he came here, he had heard that there was to be quite a city built up in the neighborhood of what is now Lawrence, and I remember that he drove up there to see if that would be a good place for him to settle in or not. He said there was nothing there but a dam; that there were no buildings to amount to anything, and he could not see that there were many prospects. So he came down and bought a place, which is now in Melrose. It was one of the Vinton places. The Vintons were very early settlers of this section of the country, and the Vinton farm that he bought was the farm where one of the old settlers had died,

and he had left quite a sum of money. Among other things he left a bell to the Baptist church. I think the bell must have been destroyed by fire. The church, in which the bell hung, was where the present church now stands, but at all events I know that he gave the bell. He bought that place in 1843, and there were 60 acres of land that are now right in the heart of the Highlands, and on that 60 acres I did more or less work, and also worked out somewhat. I very often drove a horse to plough. He bought that 60 acres of land with a large marsh. The marsh was near the Chemical Works down below here, and afterwards he sold it for the same price he gave for it, and that was \$225 (before any railroad was built). Every farmer had a piece of marsh, and he cut that the very last of all his work. In cutting hay, as a rule, he always watched the tops to see when the proper time came to cut it. When he did cut it, there was no method of cutting it up on the highlands, unless you saw fit to put some big shoes on the horse's feet. My father, was a doctor and at the same time had to run the farm, as no man could get a living simply as a doctor. He had to cut the marsh, and I was the only helper that he had, so I had to go down and help him pole the hay up to a little highland that there is up there. We got it all up on the highland, and the next day drove the team down to bring a portion of it to make, and that day it was very windy. My father was a very religious man (when he came to what is now Melrose in 1843, he was the only member of the Congregational church in the present territory of Melrose) and he was a man whom I never heard swear at all, and I have always looked upon him as one of the very best of men that I knew, but that day, after he pitched the hay up two or three times and I was trying to hold it up the best I could, it would

blow off on one side about as fast as he could pitch it up on the other, so he got discouraged, and threw his fork down, and said: "I wish every —— bit of it would blow away."

In 1843 there were but very few people in Melrose, about 400, as I remember, and there were about 35 houses. The people were engaged in agriculture in the summer time, and in the winter time they nearly all made shoes in the old fashioned way. Every one had a shoe shop, and they got all their spare money that way. They earned their living from the farm in the summer, their spare money came in the winter in the way of shoe making. My father was not only a farmer and physician (and probably as good as many of that day, as he was well educated) but he was also a shoemaker and besides a school teacher. We had one school in what is now Melrose at that time, and he taught that school, and I was one of the scholars. He was very strict in his discipline with me. He did not give me any consideration from the fact that I was his son.

He had to do all of these things to get a living in every way possible, and when he died, he left nothing, and that was a pretty good evidence there was nothing to be made in his day. He died in 1850.

There were Uphams, Barretts, Emersons, Lyndes, and Greens in profusion at that time in that locality. In fact, there were very few of any other name. The main family as you probably all well know, was the Lynde family, which was undoubtedly the earliest family that ever landed in that part of Malden. Ensign Thomas Lynde came there in 1640, and that really is as early as we have any settlers recorded.

The Greens came shortly after, although there is an indication that they came before the Lyndes, but it cannot be proved.

I owned a little piece of land, which some may have heard about, near the Boston Rock. I do not own any of Boston Rock. I owned a piece on the corner of Main street, and Silver street. That land I bought 21 years ago of Deacon Converse, after he had procured the entire Lynde farm, and in looking up the title, I noticed one thing, and that was that when Ensign Thomas Lynde made his will, he described a certain portion of the land that he gave to one of his sons—he had two sons,—as being bound by the Green mold. That Green mold was troublesome for my mother for a good many years. I could not understand what it meant. I finally made up my mind that the grass grew green there, therefore they called it Green mold. Afterwards in conversation with a man, who knew more about Malden matters than any other man living, Mr. Artamus Barrett, he told me that Green mold meant a mold right in the center of a farm of Ensign Thomas Lyndes that belonged to the Greens, but I could not figure it out how the Greens could own a piece of land right in the middle of Thomas Lynde's, as he understood it, and he allowed he could not understand it, unless the Greens had been there before the Lyndes had, and continued to own that piece of land. There is nothing to prove this. There is no knowledge that the Green's came there until 15 years after Ensign Thomas Lynde came there. The Greens settled, as you see, up at the Highlands, it was then. Well, of course, afterwards that was part of the town of Stoneham. The school district of Stoneham was where the Greens settled, and in my boyhood days, I could find the cellar of the brick house that sat there. The brick house had been destroyed, but the old cellar was there, but it is a question whether the Greens were not there before the Lyndes came. There is no way to prove it.

There were two Goulds, who were physicians in this town at the same time—my father, who probably was the first settled physician in the northern part of the town of Melrose, and Dr. Daniel Gould, who lived down here on Gould avenue. His son is still living.

This Dr. Daniel Gould,—I remember him very distinctly—was a very peculiar man. He was a man who enjoyed dancing very much indeed. In the early history of the settlement of North Malden, there was a hall built up there. The Boston & Maine railroad was built in 1845, and the first train of cars landed in Malden on the fourth day of July, 1845. After that they began settling up in Melrose (but of course Malden was the starting point really of something being done north of Boston towards getting the people to settle in that direction), and some of the people who bought land out there united together and built a building that was very near to the present Wyoming station. It was a hall called Lyceum Hall, and it was a very good hall for dancing and for all purposes. It had a basement, and in that basement was kept at different times a seminary. First it was a young ladies' seminary, and afterwards it was used largely for young men, and I had the honor of attending it. When we held dances up there, Dr. Daniel Gould, who had two very handsome daughters, was in the habit of coming up and dancing all night, if it was necessary. It was generally necessary. They generally held those balls until pretty early in the morning, and that meant usually dancing all night long. He weighed 250 pounds. Some will remember that fact about him, how much he enjoyed affairs of that character.

In 1849 you had a two hundredth anniversary here in Malden. Well, I was not much of a boy then, but I was running around bare foot in November in 1849. I was

fifteen years old, and I remember coming down bare foot to see the affair and the shows. I had no money to go into any of the shows, and I had no right to enter the tent; in fact, they would not allow me to go into the tent where the exercises were going on, but I crawled down on my hands and knees, and peeked in and saw and heard some of the people who were there, and heard some of the speeches, etc. We also had another anniversary in Malden in 1899. There was a slight difference then, because I came down then as the guest of the city, while before I had been only a bare foot boy. I only mention that to show you how the whirligig of time moves.

The old mill that stood down here at the outlet of the pond, is well remembered by me, for as a boy, I was in the habit of going down, as other boys did, and catching the fish that ran up there, and tried to get over the dam, and frequently I came down here nights and speared them. It was all water where the department store is now, and where all those buildings near it are. In one end of the pond on the opposite side, was the engine house, which I remember very well. It had posts that stood out into the water. In 1846, by the way, the schoolhouse in Melrose was burned and nearly destroyed, and we had no method of putting out fire at that time, excepting by buckets. Someone set the building afire up in the roof, and we had to see it burn down, and then the town of Malden purchased an engine, and sent it up there, the Andover engine. I recall very well when it came into town, it came in the summer, and I with a number of other boys was down near what is now the Fells station. There was a place down there where we went in swimming. We knew that the engine was coming to town that day, and while we were in the water (there was a few dozen of us) we saw the

train go by with the engine on one of the flat cars. We just grabbed our clothes, and rushed up the railroad track, and dressed as well as we could. We got there about the time they unloaded the engine. A number of young men, not living now, crowded on the engine, and went all over town with it. That engine company made me president in due process of time, and it was the first office I ever held of any kind. I was a very proud fellow when I was elected president of that institution. I have run with that engine to the forests here in Malden, time and time again. I have also run with that engine as far as Chelsea, and as far in the other direction; but those were in the old times that will never come back again.

In my boyhood days, they used peat for fuel in all these towns about here, Malden and Melrose. I never saw a particle of coal in my life until long after I left my father's home. There were plenty of peat bogs up there on the farm. That farm is worth considerable now, the land being assessed for more than \$1,000,000, but he sold it for \$2,500. In 1859 there was a sham battle with the Indians — one of them is depicted in the picture presented by Mr. Turner. It was a real Indian sham battle, where a party of men dressed as Indians, and a number of men as regular troops, who attacked to dislodge them. They started up around what they called Reading Hill. Reading Hill is the place now where the cars stop at Franklin street. They started up there in the lower part of Wakefield, and they fought all the way down, and the Indians finally made a stand in the growth of trees there near Dixie's Point. Dixie's Point is the present location of the Memorial building, in Melrose. At that time it was surrounded by the pine trees that you can imagine had grown in this vicinity. It was a long time before the militia was able to dislodge the

Indians from that particular locality. They drove them as far as the Masonic Temple, which is on the corner of Main street and the old road to Stoneham. Finally they captured them, and the fight was over. Charles Porter, a man I knew very well, and who died as an old man at the house of a man by the name of Hemenway, whose family were very early residents of North Malden, took the part of an ensign. Porter became a very prominent man. He went finally to Lynn, and became very wealthy there, and had a very large leather trade in Boston, but about the time of the trouble of the Civil War, he got into financial difficulties, and lost his money. Porter street in Melrose, near the corner where the hospital building is located, is named after him.

I remember the Mexican war perfectly, 1846 to 1848. At that "far away" date no one ever saw a daily paper in Malden or its vicinity except under extraordinary circumstances when some event of national importance took place. On such occasions a certain man loaded his riding vehicle with papers, and drove out through the towns of Charlestown, Malden, South Reading and Reading selling them to such as wished to purchase on the route. He carried a fish-horn and at intervals warned the farmers and others of his coming by sturdy blasts. On one of these occasions, in 1847, I was working with my father in the field when he heard the horn, and surmising that something important had happened gave me the money to purchase a paper and I ran across lots and intercepted them. It proved to be an account of some very important event in connection with the Mexican war then in progress. I mention this to show my personal knowledge of the immense progress of the newspaper art during the past seventy years.

About town meetings in Malden. My father never

attended town meetings anywhere. Malden Town Meeting commenced early in the morning and lasted all day. It was a white day. There was plenty going on. All sorts of games, everything else you can think of, were carried on during the time the meeting was in session, or while they were not doing anything. The people were outside. In Melrose there was a man living who was known all over that section, called George Washington Groove. He could neither read nor write, but he was born in Malden. His ancestors were very patriotic people, one of them was a captain in the Revolution. He did not know how to read or write himself, neither did his wife, and he would not allow any of his children to learn until he was forced to do it by the laws of the Commonwealth. He said they were smart enough without it. He used to drum, and there was an old fellow there who used to fight. The people would gather together, and would march down to Malden here in a body, and make a fight for what they wanted. At one time they came pretty near to getting what they wanted. A man by the name of Green (he was the uncle of the Green who committed the murder here—I remember him well); came very near being elected representative—within one hundred. I think there were representatives elected from that vicinity, but the North End and the South End and Black Ann's Corner, as they were called, were always lined up against the Center, so that if they could ever get together and agree on anything, they were pretty sure to beat the Center people, and it was always a fight to a finish, and there was no peace or no harmony between the north neighbors and the Center people, or between the Center and the South Neighbors. South Malden and North Malden residents were an agricultural people. There were few people in South Malden.

They had large farms, two or three of them. The people on the east side were always ready for a scrimmage.

There was a mill down here. This was original Coytmore mill, the dam being built in 1640. I understand it afterwards passed into the hands of the Odiornes—a good many years afterwards, probably 200 years after that, and then afterward it went into the hands of parties who were Dyers. The dam is now known as Mountain avenue.

I was a member of the Legislature in 1869. This dam was sending the water up into Melrose to such an extent that it was the worst nuisance that could possibly happen in that section. If it was possible to do so, we wanted to connect a hole through that dam and let the water loose to run down to the water in Malden. We succeeded finally in getting laws passed through the Senate and signed. The government was to work on it, depending upon the assent of Malden and Melrose. Melrose was in favor of it but Malden was different. Malden did not seem to care much about it. They called a town meeting, and they very courteously allowed me to come down, and take the full charge, which I did. While there was a great opposition to it, some of the voters finally sided with me, and it was carried through by a very bare majority, so that the dam was connected down, and we have seen the great benefit that has come from it. We did not get all the benefits we should have, but I suppose that sooner or later we shall have received the benefits that we really needed.

There was one thing that happened, interesting in an historical way. There was a nail factory and nail mill carried on here in early days. My father told me, and he knew the facts. It was up in the neighborhood of Red Mills, just over the line in Stoneham. There was a little settlement of Indians that had gone in there, and their wig-

wams, and they made baskets and sold them around in Malden and elsewhere. They were a hardy people, but some men went up there one night from the Odiorne mill. They were armed with guns that they had loaded with nails. They were probably drunk. They went up there, and shot into those Indians, and shot them terribly so that two of them died, and it was a terrible affair, of course. My father was there, and saw the Indians after they were shot, and told me about it.

The Upham family came to Melrose just before 1700, and they were residents of Malden. They were born here. Their father, John, lived here, and he was one of the very early inhabitants of Malden, and he was the father of a great family. Lieut. Phineas Upham was one of his sons, and he was, as you know, a great fighter during King Philip's War, and was a soldier at the time King Philip was captured, and only lived a short time and died. I am descended from that man on one side. The Uphams came to Melrose 1700. They came on the invitation of the public authorities of the town of Malden. They received quite a large amount of land. They settled there, and they built a house, and that house is said to be the first house of the Upham tribe. It is said to have been built in 1703, and probably it was. Whether it was the the first house or not is a question. I think not, but I am not going to get into any fight with my associates. This is taken by the Historical Society of Melrose. It is one of the earliest homesteads of the times that can be found in this vicinity. The Boardman house is older. That is not in the confines of the old town of Malden. We are to put it in shape, so it will be preserved for all future time.

We had another matter up there that was of considerable interest, and that was the fact that the timbers of the

Frigate Constitution was cut in what is now Melrose on the farm of Capt. Unite Cox. He was a captain in the Revolution, and was a direct descendant from the very earliest families that ever settled here, and he cut those that were necessary for the keel, and he hauled them with great teams of oxen, over to the Constitution wharf, where the Constitution was being built. There were twelve pairs of oxen.

Another interesting thing which happened was this: there is a pond up in Melrose that is known as Long Pond, perhaps not many have visited it. It is up on the east side out of the way, and that pond has a history. That probably was among the early settled portions of Melrose, not the earliest part, of course, but among the other early settlements of Melrose. They had a mill there. It was always necessary to have mills near any settlements. There was plenty of water for a mill. They built a dam, and had a saw and grist mill there. The main thing is, that the Tudors, who were the originators of the ice business in New England, perhaps in the world, one of them, built a mansion on Newburyport Turnpike, and that mansion to-day is the Saugus Poor Farm. It was in the immediate vicinity of Long Pond, and they were the first people that ever shipped any ice so far as I ever heard of, and the first ice that they shipped was ice that was cut from water that they brought down from Spot Pond, and flooded their ponds. That ice was cut then over the line in Saugus. They brought this water down from Long Pond, which was in Malden, to make the ice. That is the first ice, so far as I have heard, which was cut for American shipping ports. It was hauled to Boston, and sold for twenty-five cents a pound.

As a boy I skated without taking off my skates, or

coming off from the ice, from Melrose Highlands down here to Mountain avenue. Now, that shows you what that dyer's dam did for us up in Melrose, and it was why I used all the efforts that I had to get it out of the way.

When I thought of getting this Dyer's dam torn down, I went to Mr. Gooch, who was then a member of Congress from our section, and I asked him if he would give me a hearing in the matter. He said he would very gladly investigate and that if I was successful in getting the town of Malden and Melrose to tear down that dam, he said he would see that the Spot Pond Water Company turned over to Malden, Melrose and Medford, the charter which he held, if they would pay him the sum of \$50, which it cost him to get it. It all depended upon my getting that dam torn down. This Spot Pond Water Company was a private affair. Mr. Gooch and certain gentlemen from Malden and Medford, well known citizens, had gone to the Legislature and asked for the charter and received it, but when they came to take the thing up, this dyer had them, because he told them he not only owned the right to follow the water back up in Melrose, but he also owned the waters of Spot Pond, and if they undertook to take the waters of Spot Pond for domestic purposes, he would commence a suit against them. Mr. Gooch finally said the purposes of this charter was to turn the water over to the three towns, and he did so, and that action, of course gave these three places the benefits of the supply of water, which they received for so many years for a little or nothing. Of course, the County Commissioners did not pay any attention to Mr. Dyer. He commenced proceedings against the town of Melrose, and the other towns for tearing down his dams. That was tried out in Court, and he received what the jury were willing to give

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him for the dams, but he could not get anything for Spot Pond. We never paid anything for Spot Pond.

One of the teachers that I recall in my school days, was Miss Mary Wood. Miss Mary Wood was a remarkable woman. She afterwards became Mrs. Henry L. Putnam, and was the mother of all the Putnam family. I do not think there is a family in any town that has the real native build of that Putnam family, and a good deal of it must have come from Miss Mary Wood, who was the second wife of Mr. Putnam, and the mother of all the Putnam children that you know of to-day, and they all have been remarkable for their intelligence to take hold of matters and things. This Miss Wood was nothing but a young girl when I remember her. She could have been but 15 years old. She lived in Malden, and she used to walk to Melrose until her father objected because she used to go through the woods. Something happened to some young woman, and her father decided she should not go that way any longer. So she rode to Melrose while she taught school.

We went to a church in Melrose, that was there in 1843, and that is the present Methodist Episcopal church. It stood between Main and Green streets and that land itself was given to the public by a Malden man. He deeded that to the public quite a number of years ago, when we were a town. I had something to do with town affairs. Mr. Isaac Emerson, who would not do anything wrong, claimed that he owned it, and tried to sell it to the town. I remembered something about that thing, so I went over to the registry, and found the deed on record that the Malden man had given to the public this land, as he wanted it kept for the church. The good brother Emerson never forgave me for telling that story. Mr. Emerson was the big man

in North Malden at that time. He was supposed to be the wealthiest man there, and he ran the only store, and he was the principal factor in the Methodist church, and there was a time when he owned a great deal of land, and Emerson street, which is one of the principal resident streets, was laid out by him on his own property after the railroad came in there. He left a large estate. On the corner of Emerson street and Main street is the house that belonged to him. It was built in 1803. It is 111 years old. When I was a small boy, I remember that I used to go and churn for his mother in the basement of the house for ten cents. I thought I was making money fast. This house was the only place in Melrose where there was anything that could be considered a store.

The year 1843, the time I came to Melrose, was the year that Daniel Webster delivered his famous oration at the completion of Bunker Hill Monument. I remember the time distinctly, and I wanted to go. I was only a boy, but I had heard much about Daniel Webster. I had seen that the monument was just finished, and I wanted to hear the oration very much, and so I asked my father if he would give me the money to go in a stage (the only way of going to Boston in 1843 from either Malden or Melrose was by a stage coach that ran three times a week, going in the morning and coming out at night, and this stage was going in that morning. The fare was twenty-five cents in and twenty-five cents out, and I asked my father if he would give me the money, and he told me he would like to do so, but he really could not afford it, and I know that he felt badly not to give it to me. I felt so bad that I went up on a hill that is right in the neighborhood of the Highlands station, down at the foot of the hill, where the rock stands right over it. I went up and sat on that rock by the

station and listened to the guns and to the rumble of the teams that I could hear that were going in from this section of the country and crossing Malden bridge, which was then one-half mile long. You could hear the rumble of the teams over the bridge way to Melrose.

In 1861 I was sent on an affair that would easily have cost me my life, but it did not. I was then in the United States Treasury at Washington, and it became necessary to send some money down to Memphis, down on the Mississippi River, where General Grant was at that time, so they selected me to take that money, and I do not suppose my life was worth a ten cent piece. On my forty-five miles to General Grant, with others I was on a river boat and they blew up the steamer. We just succeeded in escaping, and went home afterwards. On the way home, I had a furlough of three or four days, and I had to make tracks pretty lively, as I wanted to come home to see my wife, and I arrived in Boston about ten o'clock at night. This was in 1861, and there were no means of getting home, out this way, at that time of night. It was Saturday night. There were no trains on Sunday. There was only one way—to walk it, so I started from the Boston and Albany station at about ten o'clock, when I got in, and I walked right out home. It was pretty cold coming across Malden bridge. There were no lights, and it was a long, mean kind of a journey for me. I was armed, of course. A man would not be very likely to go there without being armed, and as I came along through a wild and very dark place in the road, I heard a dog coming after me, but I could not see anything at all. I knew he was coming, but I could not see him. I thought I would protect myself, and pulled out my pistol. When the fellow got near enough, I pulled the trigger, but it would not go off. However, he did not touch me.

THE HARRISON FUNERAL CELEBRATION.

With Comments prepared by the Secretary of the Society.

The National Funeral Celebration in commemoration of the life of William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, was called the National Fast and occurred on Friday, May 14, 1841.

William Henry Harrison, died on Sunday, April 4, 1841, of bilious pleurisy. On April 7, 1841 *The Boston Courier* published the news of the "Death of the President." On the same day *The Daily Atlas* under the caption "Death of the President of the United States" said: "We received yesterday morning by an extraordinary express from New York the sad intelligence of the death of the President of the United States." This news reached Boston about 48 hours after the President passed away.

On 21 of May 1841 *The Boston Recorder* contained the following: "The National Fast was observed in this city on Friday. The stores were nearly all closed, and the churches were very fully attended. Many very fine discourses were delivered. Mr. [Rufus] Choate delivered his Eulogy in the evening, at the Odeon, and was listened to by a very large auditory. All were highly gratified with both the manner and matter of the orator."

The other Boston papers gave a similar account excepting *The Boston Courier* of May 17, 1841, which in addition to the account of the exercises in the city included a brief paragraph relating to the observance in Cambridge, Brighton and Brookline.

Not a word was printed in any Boston paper of the observance in Malden and this broadside, the original of which is in the possession of the Society gives all that has been preserved of the National Fast as observed here three quarters of a century ago.

Funeral Ceremonies AT MALDEN

The citizens of Malden being desirous to manifest their recognition of the death of **WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON**, late President of these United States on **FRIDAY**, the 14th inst., being the day appointed for a National Fast, have made the following arrangements, viz:

The citizens of Malden, and all others who may wish to unite with them on that day, will assemble at the Baptist Meeting House at 9 o'clock, A. M. A procession will then be formed under the direction of the Chief Marshal, Capt-Stimpeon, in the following order:—

Military Escort, consisting of Malden Light Infantry.
Chief Marshal, with his Aids.
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements and Orator.
Officiating Clergymen.
Committee of Arrangements.
Selectmen and other Town Officers.
Malden Fire Department.
Citizens of Malden and its vicinity.

The procession will move precisely at 10 o'clock, from the Baptist Meeting House to the corner of the Reading Road; from thence to Barret's Corner, so called; it will then cross to the Stoneham Road, down to the Medford Road to Main street; through Main street to the Orthodox Meeting House.

The services will consist of a Funeral Oration and other appropriate services.

The Teachers of the several schools are requested to meet at the Baptist Vestry with their pupils, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

It is respectfully requested that all persons who join in the procession, wear crape on the left arm, above the elbow.

The side pews will be reserved for the ladies, and no other persons will be permitted to enter the Meeting House until after the procession has passed in.

Per order of the Committee of Arrangements.

U. CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman.

NOTES.

In 1841 the Baptist Meeting House stood in what is now the east corner of the Salem Street Cemetery and the Orthodox Meeting House stood on the east corner of Main street and Eastern avenue. "Barrett's Corner" was formed by the intersection of Barrett's Lane and the Reading road (Main street) near where the Home for Aged Persons now stands. The procession marched through Barrett's Lane across lots by Odiorne's nail factory to the Stoneham road (now Washington street) down to the Medford road now Pleasant street and to Main street (Malden square). In 1841 there was no public highway leading from Main street to Washington street in the vicinity of Mountain avenue but passing through Barrett's Lane and on through a gate down a steep hill over private property was some times permitted as appears from the orders of marching.

THEY PLEDGED THEIR FORTUNES.

Malden Citizens who Loaned Money to the Government during the
American Revolution, 1775-1783.

Buckman, Benja.	Oaks, Jonathan ✓
Caswell, Joseph	Paine, Rebecca
Chittenden, Isaac	Sargent, Nathan ✓
Gould, John	Sargent, Solomon
Green, Barnard	Smith, Isaac
Green, Phineas	Sprague, Joseph
Green, Samuel ✓	Wait, John
Jenkins, John	Wait, William
Merritt, Sarah	Willis, Eliakim
Nichols, James	

THE DEARBORN WILLARD FAMILY OF MALDEN.

Communicated by Erskine F. Bickford, Esq. of Malden.

[On May 21, 1900, Mr. Erskine F. Bickford, a member of this Society, donated the Society a Bible record of the family of the late Abraham Drake Dearborn, M. D., an old time physician who lived on Main street at the corner of Belmont street, directly opposite the estate of the late Hon. Elisha Slade Converse.

Abraham Drake Dearborn was the son of Freese and Abigail (Drake) Dearborn and was born at Hampton, N. H., 15 Feb. 1802. He was the grandson of Major Josiah Dearborn of Hampton who occupied the ancient homestead in Hampton upon which his ancestor Godfrey Dearborn, who emigrated from the parish of Willoughby in Lincolnshire in 1639 settled at Hampton about 1649.

Dr. Dearborn's father was a deputy sheriff and removed from Hampton to Exeter, N. H. in 1810, where he was for many years keeper of the Rockingham County jail. The young man was educated at Exeter and graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1825. He practiced medicine in several places including Exeter, N. H., Saugus and Malden. Dr. Dearborn's son Frederick Merriweather Dearborn was a distinguished surgeon in the United States Navy from 1862 to 1883. He also graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1865, being a classmate of Dr. Albert Lane Norris of Cambridge and more recently of Malden and a member of this Society. The senior Dr.

Dearborn died in Malden, 2 Dec. 1871, and the junior Dr. Dearborn, died in New York city, 24 April 1887. Other members of the family were the senior Dr. Dearborn's wife, who was Harriet Newell Willard daughter of Emory and Sarah (Farwell) Willard, who is remembered a woman of culture and refinement. She died in Florida between 1885 and 1900. Their only daughter, Harriet Willard Dearborn died in Malden, 28 Oct. 1884.

Mr. Bickford has three souvenirs which came from the Dearborn home on Main street marked a "Tobacco box of Maj. Josiah Dearborn, 1728-1814, Hampton, N. H.," a "Tobacco box of Freese Dearborn, 1778-1862, Hampton and Exeter, N. H." and some "snuff that Father made before he went to keep the Gail in 1810, at Exeter, N. H."]

[WILLARD BIBLE RECORD.]

[First page]

BIRTHS

DEATHS

Abr^m Williard born Dec. 23, 1748; died April 20, 1817.
Hannah Willard his wife Jan. 20, 1749; died June 12, 1816.

Their Children

Isaac Willard born Jan^y 24, 1779; died Feb^y 16, 1840.
Emory Willard born Feb^y 12, 1786; died Nov^r 18, 1824.
Levi Willard born Oct. 15, 1781.
Emory Willard Feb. 12, 1786; Nov^r 18, 1824.
Sarah Farwell Willard his wife
Feb. 6, 1787 July 9, 1834.

Their Children.

Evander Zenophon Willard born Sept. 8, 1815.
 Harriet Newell Willard Feb. 24, 1817.
 Laura Ann Willard Sept. 22, 1818.
 Emory Lorenzo Willard, July 29, 1820.
 Sarah Farwell Willard Nov. 18, 1822 ; June 27, 1823.
 Sarah Josephine Willard Jan^y 24, 1825 ; April 24, 1830.

[Second page.]

DEATHS

Abraham Drake Dearborn, Jr., Feb. 12, 1844.

[Third Page.]

BIRTHS

DEATHS

Abraham D. Dearborn	
February 15, 1802	December 2, 1871.
Harriet Newell Willard	
February 24, 1817.	

Their Children.

Frederic Merriwether	
February 28, 1842.	
Abraham Drake	
Feb. 12, 1844	Feb. 12, 1844.
Harriet Willard	
Jan ^y 3, 1847	October 28, 1884.

[Fourth page.]

Abraham Drake Dearborn and Harriet Newell Willard
 were married March 7, 1841.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE BELL ROCK CEMETERY.

(Continued from No. 3, Page 74)

Transcribed by the late DELORAINE PENDRE COREY.

[The Bell Rock Cemetery contains the graves of many of the founders of Malden, and of many of the pastors and others prominent in the early history of the town. Here is the grave of Michael Wigglesworth, New England's first noted poet; that of the builders of the Old South Church in Boston, of Job Lane, New England's first bridge builder, of many of Ralph Waldo Emerson's ancestors. Mr. Corey, with the assistance of his son, Dr. Arthur D. Corey, copied these inscriptions many years ago, a labor of love that consumed many weeks of time. Since that work was done many of the stones have disappeared.].

Mary Sprague
Dau^r of M^r Benjamin
& M^{rs} Phebe
Sprague; Died June
y^e 30th: 1752, Aged
2 years, & 6 Mon^s.

Here Lyes Buried
the Body of
M^r Uriah Oakes
Who Departed this
Life Aug^t 23^d 1752
Aged 52 Years

Here lyes Buried
y^e Body of M^{rs}
Martha Green
Wife to Cap^t
Samuel Green
Who Departed this
life May 29th 1754 in y^e
72^d Year of Her Age

Here Lyes Buried y^e
Body of M^{rs} Winefred
Dexter Widow of Dea^{oon}
John Dexter
Who Departed this Life
Decem^{br} 5th 1752 in y^e 79th
Year of Her Age

Here lyes y^e Body of
Benjamin Bucknam
Son of M^r Benjamin
& M^{rs} Rebeckah
Bucknam Who Died
Feb^r 22^d 1752 [175 2-3] Aged
3 Years & 10 Months.

Here Lyes Buried
the Body of M^r
John Pain
Who departed this life
Feb^r the 25th 1753
Aged 52 Years

Mary
Lynd Died
July the 12th
1753 Aged
12 Years.

Phebe
Lynd Died
July the 13th
1753 Aged
5 Years.

Elizabeth
Lynd Died
July the 12th
1753 Aged
3 Years.

The Children of M^r. Joseph
& M^{rs}. Mary Lynd.

In Memory of
Aney Tufts Dau^{tr}
of M^r Stephen & M^{rs}
Kathrine Tufts Who
died Nov^r 16th 1754
Aged 3 Years

Here lyes y^e Body of
M^{rs} Elizabeth Green
Wife to M^r Phinehas
Green Who Died
Feb^r y^e 9th 1757 Aged
27 years & 2 Months

Here lyes y^e Body of
M^{rs} Lydia Lynd
Widow to Deacon
Thomas Lynd
Who Died Octo^{br} y^e
19th 1755 Aged 70 Years
2 Months & 8 Days

Here lyes y^e Body of
M^{rs} Elizabeth Jenks
formerly Wife to M^r
Joseph Floyd Who
Died June 6th 1757
Aged 86 Years

Here lyes Buried
the Body of M^r
John Lynd
Who Departed this life
July the 11th 1756
Aged 46 Years

Here lyes Buried
the Body of M^r
Samuel Sweetser
Who departed this life
July the 18 1757
Aged 83 Years

Here Lyes Buried
y^e Body of M^r
Nathan Newhall
Who Departed this life
Jan^r 18th 1757 in y^e 38th
Year of His Age

Here lyes y^e Body of
M^{rs} Abigail Waite
Wife to M^r
Thomas Waite
Who departed this
life March 13th 1759
Aged 72 Years

Here lyes y^e Body of
M^{rs} Abigail Sweetser
Dau^{tr} of M^r Samuel & M^{rs}
Abigail Sweetser Who
died Sept^r y^e 5th 1758
Aged 59 Years

Here lyes Buried
The Body of Elder
Thomas Burditt
Who Departed this Life
Octo^r the 15th 1758 in y^e
76th Year of His Age

Here lyes Buried
the Body of M^{rs}.
Rebekah Parker
Wife to M^r.
Thomas Parker,
Who Departed this
life Dec^{br}. y^e. 20th 1758
Aged 75 Years.

Here lyes y^e Body of
M^{rs} Mary Sargeant
Widow to M^r Joseph
Sargeant Who Died
April y^e 9th 1759 in y^e
91st Year of Her Age

Here Lyes Buried
the Body of M^r
Thomas Wheeler
Who Departed this life
May y^e 19th 1759 in y^e
53^d Year of His Age

Here lyes y^e Body of
M^{rs} Sarah Sargeant
Wife to M^r John
Sargeant; Who Died
August the 3^d 1759
Aged 61 Years

Here lyes Buried
the Body of M^r
Joseph Baldwin
Who Departed this life
Octo^r y^e 25th 1759 in y^e
68th Year of His Age

Here Lyes Buried
the Body of M^r
Daniel Newhall
Who Departed this life
Feb^{ry} the 3^d 1760
Aged 75 Years

Here lyes Buried
the Body of M^r
John Willson Jun^r
Who Departed this Life
May the 4th 1760 in y^e
52^d Year of His Age

Here lyes Buried
the Body of M^r
Thomas Parker
Who Departed this
life July y^e 31st, 1760
Aged 79 Years.

Here lyes Buried y^e Body
of M^{rs} Mary Green Wife
to M^r Isaac Green
Who Departed this life
Augst the 6 1760 in the
65th Year of Her Age

Here lyes y^e Body of
M^{rs} Eunice Green Wife
to Lieu^t Ezra Green
Who Departed this life
Octo^r y^e 2^d 1760 in y^e
47th Year of Her Age

Here Lyes Buried
the Body of M^r
David Parker
Who Departed this life
Octob^r the 5th; 1760
Aged 50 Years.

Here lyes Buried
The Body of
M^r Benoni Vinton
Who departed this Life
Octo^r 10th 1760 in y^e
41st Year of His Age

In Memory of
Miss Polley Porter, Daug^r.
of Doct^r Jon^s. and M^{rs}.
Hannah Porter
who Died July 21st. 1762
in the 5th Year
of her Age.

Here lyes Buried
y^e Body of M^r
Joseph Sargeant
who departed this life
Nov^{br} y^e 19th 1760 in y^e
71 Year of His Age

Here lyes Buried
y^e Body of M^r
John Sargeant
Who Departed this Life
November y^e 26th 1760
Aged 63 Years

Here lyes Buried
y^e Body of
M^r Isaac Wheeler
departed this life
Decem^r y^e 5th 1760 in y^e
56th Year of His Age

Here lyes Buried y^e Body
of M^{rs} Tabitha Barret
Wife to M^r James Barret
Who Departed this life
July the 3^d 1761 in y^e
49 Year of Her Age

Here lyes Buried
y^e Body of Cap^t
Samuel Green
Who Departed this
Life Feb^{ry} the 21st
1761 in y^e 82^d Year
of His Age

Here lyes y^e Body of
Isaac Wait Son of
M^r Isaac & M^{rs} Deborah
Wait Who Died
July y^e 22^d 1761 in y^e
Year of His Age

Here lies y^e Body of
M^{rs} Hannah Burditt
wife to M^r John Burditt
who departed this Life
Sept^r y^e 12th 1761
Aged 76 Years

Here lyes Buried
the Body of M^r
Phinehas Sargeant
Who Departed this life
Sep^r the 25th 1761
Aged 59 Years

Here lyes y^e Body of
M^{rs} Mary Burditt, Widow
to Elder Thomas Burditt;
Who Departed this life
Octo^r the 27th 1761, in y^e
76th Year of Her Age

Here lyes y^e Body of
M^{rs} Mary Sargeant
Wife to M^r
Thomas Sargeant;
Who departed this Life
May the 11th, 1763
Aged 38 Years

Here lyes Buried y^e Body
of M^{rs} Sarah Dexter
Widow to M^r Richard
Dexter Who Departed
this life Dece^{br} y^e 24th 1761
Aged 81 Years

Here lyes Buried y^e Body
of M^r Obadiah Jenkins
Who Departed this Life
Feb^r the 4th 1762
Aged 72 Years.
Here lyes y^e Body of a tender
husband to me
I shall lament my lofs so long
as my life shall be

Here lyes y^e Body of
M^{rs} Mary Wait Widow
to M^r Thomas Wait
Who Departed this Life
Jan^r y^e 6th 1763 in y^e
97th Year of Her Age

In Memory of
Samuel Dexter
Who died Sep^r
3^d 1762 Aged 2
Years & 4 Mont^h

Here lyes Buried
the Body of M^r
Thomas Burditt
Who departed this life
March 8th 1763 in y^e
58th Year of His Age

In Memory of
 Sarah Dexter
 Who died Sep^r
 4th 1762 Aged 3
 Years & 9 Mont^h
 The Children of Cap^t John
 & M^{rs} Joanna Dexter

Here lyes Buried
 the Body of Ensign
 Joseph Lynd
 Who departed this Life
 March 16th 1763 in y^e
 73^d Year of His Age

Here lyes y^e Body of
 M^{rs} Elizabeth Sergant
 Wife of M^r Nathan
 Sergant jun^r who died
 Octo^{br} y^e 18 1763 Aged 28
 Years 7 Months & 25 Day^s
 Also Nathan Their Son died
 Octo^{br} y^e 14th 1763 Aged 2 Years
 2 Months & 15 Days

Here Lies Buried
 The Body of
 M^{rs} Mary Bayley
 Wife Of M^r James
 Bayley Of Boston
 & Dau^r Of M^r Thomas
 Wayt Of This Town
 Died Augst 30th 1763
 In The 37th Year
 Of Her Age

In Memory of
 Anne Phillips Dau^r of
 M^r Francis & M^{rs} Anne
 Phillips; who died
 August 23^d 1763
 Aged 11 Months

Here lies Buried
 the Body of M^r
 Nathaniel Howard
 Who departed this Life
 Decem^r 17th 1763 in y^e
 63^d Year of His Age

Here lyes Buried
 the Body of
 M^r Jabez Wait
 Who departed this life
 April the 15th 1764
 Aged 68 Years

Here lyes Buried
 the Body of
 M^r Isaac Hill:
 Who departed this Life
 June y^e 22^d 1764 in y^e
 42^d Year of His Age

Here Lyes y^e Body of
 M^{rs} Elizabeth Payn
 Widow to M^r
 Stephen Payn
 Who departed this Life
 March 14th 1766 in y^e
 97th Year of Her Age

Here lyes y^e Body of
M^{rs} Rebecca Harnden
Widow to M^r Ebenezer
Harnden Who died
November y^e 18th 1764
Aged Years

Here lyes y^e Body of
M^{rs} Isabel Green, Widow
to M^r John Green;
Who departed this Life
August the 9th 1765
Aged 88 Years

Here lyes Buried y^e Body
of M^{rs} Hannah Green Widow
of Deacoⁿ Joseph Green
who departed this Life
August the 25th 1765
Aged 83 Years

Here lyes Buried
the Body of
M^r Isaac Green
Who departed this Life
August 25th 1765 in y^e
77th Year of His Age

In Memory of
M^{rs} Sarah Clewley
Wife to M^r Isaac
Clewley who died
Jun y^e 6th 1766
Aged 28 Years
Also their dau^r Aged 3 Months

Here lyes y^e Body of
Rachel Lynd Dau^r of
M^r Jabez & M^{rs} Rachel
Lynd who departed this
Life Aug. 18th 1764 Aged
21 Years & 10 Months

In Memory of
Sarah Waitt Dau^r
of M^r Stephen & M^{rs}
Sarah Waitt Who
died May 8 1766 in
y^e 4 Year of her Age

Here lyes y^e Body of
Richard Dexter, Son
of M^r Richard & M^{rs}
Rebecca Dexter; Who
died May 9th 1766 in y^e
10th Year of His Age

In Memory of
M^{rs} Lydia Willis
the amiable consort of
Rev^d Eliakim Willis
Who died Jan^y 25
1767

The rules of true piety &
religion
Were her guide & companions
in life
Be not slothful but followers of
Them who thr^o faith & patience
Inherit the promises

Here lyes y^e Body of
M^{rs} Mary Sparks Wife
to M^r Thomas Sparks
& Dau^r of M^r Samuel
Sweetser Who [Died]
Feb^r [19th] 1767
Years

Here lyes Buried
The Body of
M^r Joseph Pain
Who departed this life
May y^e 16th 1767 in y^e
35th Year of His Age
Blessed are y^e dead
Which die in y^e Lord

Here lyes y^e Body of
M^{rs} Mary Sweetser
Wife to M^r Samuel
Sweetser Who died
Sep^r the 14th 1767
Aged 57 Years

Here lyes y^e Body of
M^{rs} Abigail Blaney Widow
to Cap^t Benjamin Blaney
Who departed this Life
Decem^r the 15th 1767
Aged 65 Years

Here lyes Buried
the Body of
M^r Stephen Paine
Who departed this Life
Jan^r 5th 1768 in y^e
72^d Year of His Age

Here lies Inter'd the Remains
of that learned, Pious, and
faithfull Minister of the
Gospel, the Reverend M^r
Joseph Emerson late pastor of
y^e first Church of Christ in
Malden who very suddenly
departed this Life July the 13th
Anno Domini 1767 in y^e 68th
Year of his Age & 45th
of his Ministry.

Now Blesed are y^e Dead
which die in the Lord
from henceforth : yea saith
y^e Spirit, that they may rest
from their Labors : & their
Works do follow them
Precious in y^e Sight of y^e Lord
is the Death of his Saints

Here lyes the Body of
Jonathan Perkins Son
of M^r Joseph & M^{rs} Mary
Perkins Who died
Octo^r the 21st 1769 in y^e
20th Year of His Age

Wrapt in his arms who Bled
on calvarys plain
We murmer not Blest Shade
nor Dare complain
Fled to those Seats where per-
fect Spirits Shine
We mourn our loss yet Still
rejoyce in thine

Here lyes y^e Body of
M^{rs} Susanna Hovey
Widow to Deacon
James Hovey
Who Departed this
Life Feb^{ry} 14th 1768
Aged 57 Years

Here lies Interr'd y^e Remains
of Eyra Green Esq^r one of
the Dea^{cons} of y^e first Church
in Malden
Who departed this Life
April the 28th 1768 in y^e
54th Year of His Age

Now Blessed are the Dead
Which Die in the Lord
From henceforth yea saith
y^e Spirit that they may
Rest from their labour &
their works do follow them
For thy Dead men shall live
together with my Dead Body
shall they arise. Awake &
Sing y^e that dwell in y^e
Dust for thy dew is as y^e
dew of herbs and the Earth
shall cast out the Dead

Here lyes the Body of
M^{rs} Elizabeth Barratt
Wife of Mr. Ebeneyer
Barratt Who died
February the 11th 1769
Aged 58 Years

Here lyes
Buried the Body of
M^r Jonathan Howard
Who departed this Life
May the 19 1769 in y^e
77 Year of His Age

Here lyes Buried
the Body of
M^r Jonathan Oakes
Who departed this life
Sep^r the 25th 1769
Aged 60 Years

Here lyes Buried
the Body of
M^r Thomas Shute
Who departed this Life
Jan^{ry} the 9th 1770 in y^e
50th Year of His Age

In Memory of
M^{rs} Hannah Sprague
wife of
M^r Phinehas Sprague
who died May 13th
1770

In the 44th Year of her age
She was a beauty in her day
In virtue she excell'd
There was no Parson that
could say
Deceit did in her dwell

MALDEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Organized, March 8, 1886.

Incorporated February 7, 1887.

President.

CHARLES EDWARD MANN

Vice Presidents.

JOSHUA W. WELLMAN, D. D.*

GEORGE L. GOULD

ROSWELL R. ROBINSON

Secretary-Treasurer.

GEORGE WALTER CHAMBERLAIN

Directors.

CHARLES H. ADAMS
SYLVESTER BAXTER
GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN
GEORGE HOWARD FALL
GEORGE L. GOULD
CHARLES E. MANN

H. HEUSTIS NEWTON
ROSWELL R. ROBINSON
WILLIAM G. A. TURNER
WALTER KENDALL WATKINS
ARTHUR H. WELLMAN

*Deceased.

COMMITTEES, 1913-14.

Finance.

GEORGE L. GOULD

WILLIAM G. MERRILL
ARTHUR W. WALKER

Publication.

CHARLES E. MANN
W. G. A. TURNER

SYLVESTER BAXTER
GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN
ARTHUR H. WELLMAN

Membership.

GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN
CHARLES H. ADAMS

THOMAS S. RICH
MRS. HENRY W. UPHAM
MRS. A. A. NICHOLS

Genealogies.

WALTER KENDALL WATKINS
WILLIAM B. SNOW

DR. CHARLES BURLEIGH
MRS. ALFRED H. BURLIN

Social.

MRS. MARY GREENLEAF TURNER
MRS. J. PARKER SWETT

MRS. MARY LAWRENCE MANN
MRS. SYLVESTER BAXTER

Camera.

WILLIAM L. HALLWORTH
EUGENE A. PERRY

PETER GRAFFAM
J. LEWIS WIGHTMAN
RICHARD GREENLEAF TURNER

Library and Historic Collection.

WILLIAM G. A. TURNER

BY-LAWS
OF THE
MALDEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

[Adopted at the annual meeting March 13, 1912.]

NAME

This society shall be called the Malden Historical Society.

OBJECTS

The objects of this society shall be to collect, preserve and disseminate the local and general history of Malden and the genealogy of Malden families; to make antiquarian collections; to collect books of general history, genealogy and biography; and to prepare, or cause to be prepared from time to time, such papers and records relating to these subjects as may be of general interest to the members.

MEMBERSHIP

The members of this society shall consist of two classes, active and honorary, and shall be such persons either resident or non-resident of Malden, as shall, after being approved by the board of directors, be elected by the vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any regularly called meeting of the society.

Honorary members may be nominated by the board of directors and shall be elected by ballot by a two-thirds

vote of the members present and voting at any regularly called meeting. They shall enjoy all the privileges of the society except that of voting.

OFFICERS

The officers of the society shall include a recording secretary, and a treasurer, who shall be members of the board of directors. The society may in its discretion elect one person as secretary-treasurer to perform the duties of recording secretary and treasurer. The other officers to be elected by the society shall be a board of eleven directors, including the officer or officers named above. The recording secretary, treasurer (or secretary-treasurer), and directors shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the society.

The board of directors shall from their number elect by ballot a president and three vice presidents, and from the members of the society may elect a librarian and curator and such other officers as may be deemed necessary. All officers shall serve for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified. The board of directors may fill any vacancies for unexpired terms.

COMMITTEES

The board of directors may elect annually committees on finance, publication, membership, genealogies and such other committees as the society may direct or the board deem desirable.

DUES

The annual dues of the society shall be one dollar. Any active member may become a life member by the payment of twenty-five dollars during any one year, which

shall exempt such member from the payment of further annual dues. The board of directors shall have discretion to drop from the membership roll any person failing to pay his annual assessment for two successive years.

MEETINGS

The annual meeting of the society shall be held on the second Wednesday in March for the election of officers and the transaction of other business. Regular meetings shall be called in May, October, December and January. Special meetings may be called by the president at his discretion and five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting.

AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be altered, amended or suspended, by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting at any meeting, notice of such proposed action having been given in the call for said meeting.

MEMBERS 1915-1916.

Adams, Charles H.	. . .	59 Orient avenue, Melrose
Adams, Walter E.	. . .	20 Florence street, Malden
Ammann, Albert	. . .	50 Acorn street, Malden
Barnes, Roland D.	. . .	Bristol, Connecticut
Bailey, Dudley Perkins	. . .	121 Linden street, Everett
Bailey, William M.	. . .	2 Ridgewood road, Malden
Baxter, Sylvester	. . .	32 Murray Hill road, Malden
Bayrd, Mrs. Adelaide Breed	. . .	24 Spruce street, Malden
Belcher, Charles F.	. . .	148 Hawthorne street, Malden
Bennett, Frank P., Sr.	. . .	Saugus
Bickford, Erskine Frank	. . .	38 Main street, Malden
Blakeley, William Monroe	. . .	285 Washington street, Malden
Bliss, Alvin E.	. . .	60 Linden avenue, Malden
Boutwell, Harvey L.	. . .	209 Summer street, Malden
Bradstreet, George Flint	. . .	208 Maple street, Malden
Brigham, Mrs. Augusta R.	. . .	21 Concord street, Malden
Brooks, Harvey N.	. . .	Murray Hill Park, Malden
Bruce, Charles	. . .	8 Forest avenue, Everett
Bruce, Judge Charles M.	. . .	155 Hawthorne street, Malden
Burbank, Edwin C.	. . .	37 Beltran street, Malden
Burleigh, Dr. Charles	. . .	Waverley
Burgess, James Henry	. . .	72 Mountain avenue, Malden
Burgess, Mrs. Ovilla Bishop	. . .	72 Mountain avenue, Malden
Burlen, Mrs. Alfred H.	. . .	255 Clifton street, Malden
Carlisle, Frank H.	. . .	Davisville, R. I.
Carr, Joseph T.	. . .	242 Salem street, Malden
Casas, William B. de las	. . .	95 Cedar street, Malden
Chamberlain, George Walter	. . .	29 Hillside avenue, Malden

Chandler, John Girard . . .	2 Dexter street, Malden
Chase, James F. . . .	20 Crescent avenue, Malden
Cobb, Darius	110 Tremont street, Boston
Coggan, Marcellus. . . .	Tremont Building, Boston
Converse, Costello C. . . .	2 Main street, Malden
Converse, Mrs. Mary Ida . . .	2 Main street, Malden
Corbett, John M. . . .	79 Tremont street, Malden
Corey, Mrs. Isabella Holden . .	2 Berkeley street, Malden
Cotton, Frank E. . . .	48 Glen street, Malden
Cox, Alfred Elmer	80 Appleton street, Malden
Cox, Charles M. . . .	Melrose
Cummings, E. Harold . . .	515 Highland avenue, Malden
Damon, Herbert	191 Mountain avenue, Malden
Daniels, Charles A. . . .	88 Mt. Vernon street, Malden
Dawes, Miss Agnes H. . . .	1 Ridgewood road, Malden
Dillingham, William C. . . .	66 Appleton street, Malden
Donovan, James	33 Grace street, Malden
Doonan, Owen P. . . .	92 Highland avenue, Malden
Drew, Frank E. . . .	60 Glenwood street, Malden
Eaton, Charles L. . . .	44 Dexter street, Malden
Elwell, Fred S. . . .	166 Lawrence street, Malden
Estey, Frank W. . . .	136 Hawthorne street, Malden
Evans, Wilmot R., Sr. . . .	591 Broadway, Everett
Fall, George Howard	12 Evelyn place, Malden
Fenn, Harry W. . . .	48 Grace street, Malden
Fison, Herbert W. . . .	24 Main street park, Malden
Fowle, Frank E. . . .	321 Summer street, Malden
Fuller, Alvan T. . . .	81 Appleton street, Malden
Gay, Edward	18 Dexter street, Malden
Gay, Dr. Fritz W. . . .	105 Salem street, Malden
Goodwin, Dr. Richard J. P. . .	481 Pleasant street, Malden
Gould, Edwin Carter . . .	20 W. Wyoming avenue, Melrose

Gould, George Lambert . . . 24 Alpine street, Malden
 Gould, Mrs. Lizzie Lawrence . . . 24 Alpine street, Malden
 Gould, Levi Swanton . . . 280 Main street, Melrose
 Graffam, Peter . . . 181 Clifton street, Malden

Hallworth, William Leigh . . . 47 Meridian street, Malden
 Hardy, Arthur P. . . . 49 Las Casas street, Malden
 Haven, Rev. William Ingraham, D.D.

Bible House, Astor place, New York, N. Y.

Hawley, Mrs. Alice C. . . . 37 Washington street, Malden
 Hawley, William Dickerson . . 37 Washington street, Malden
 Hawley, William H. 40 Newhall street, Malden
 Hobbs, William J. 33 Converse avenue, Malden
 Holden, Arthur P. 26 Prescott street, Malden
 Houdlette, Mrs. Edith L., 55 Botolph street, Melrose Highlands
 Hutchins, John W. 20 Main street park, Malden

Johnson, George H. 613 Salem street, Malden
 Jones, Louis G. 21 Howard street

Kerr, Alexander 10 Holmes street, Malden
 Kimball, Edward P. 88 Summer street, Malden
 King, Edward Samuel 25 Garland avenue, Malden
 King, Mrs. Robert C. 47 Francis street, Malden

Lane, Miss Ellen W. 19 Sprague street, Malden
 Lang, Thomas, Jr. 202 Mountain avenue, Malden
 Locke, Col. Elmore E. 37 Alpine street, Malden
 Locke, Col. Frank L. 219 Clifton street, Malden
 Lund, James 142 Hawthorne street, Malden

Magee, Charles R. 24 Pleasant street park, Malden
 Mann, Charles Edward 14 Woodland road, Malden
 Mann, Mrs. Mary Lawrence . . 14 Woodland road, Malden
 Mansfield, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth 57 Glenwood street, Malden

McGregor, Alexander	Glen Rock, Malden
Merrill, William G. . . .	149 Walnut street, Malden
Millett, Charles Howard . . .	217 Clifton street, Malden
Millett, Mrs. M. C. . . .	217 Clifton street, Malden
Millett, Mrs. Rosina Maria . .	22 Parker street, Malden
Miner, Franklin M. . . .	127 Summer street, Malden
Morgan, Albert B. . . .	50 Pleasant street, Malden
Morse, Tenney	65 Las Casas street, Malden
Mudge, Rev. James, D. D. . .	33 Cedar street, Malden
Newton, H. Heustis	92 Waverly street, Everett
Nichols, Mrs. Adeline Augusta .	37 Cedar street, Malden
Norris, Dr. Albert Lane . . .	283 Clifton street, Malden
Otis, James O.	9 Woodland road, Malden
Page, Albert Nelson	349 Pleasant street, Malden
Parker, Charles Lincoln . . .	47 Converse avenue, Malden
Perkins, Clarence Albert . . .	57 High street, Malden
Perkins, Frank J.	81 Washington street, Malden
Perry, Eugene A.	145 Summer street, Malden
Plummer, Arthur J.	4 Hudson street, Malden
Plummer, Dr. Frank Wentworth .	340 Pleasant street, Malden
Porter, Prof. Dwight	149 Hawthorne street, Malden
Pratt, Earl W.	128 Pleasant street, Malden
Pratt, Ezra F.	129 Pleasant street, Malden
Priest, Russell P.	411 Winthrop Building, Boston
Prior, Dr. Charles E.	1 Mountain avenue, Malden
Quimby, Rev. Israel P. . . .	65 Tremont street, Malden
Quinn, Bernard F.	65 Judson street, Malden
Rich, Thomas S.	240 Clifton street, Malden
Rich, Mrs. Thomas S.	240 Clifton street, Malden
Richards, George Louis	84 Linden avenue, Malden

Richards, Lyman H.	. . .	17 Howard street, Malden
Riedel, E. Robert	. . .	13 Harnden road, Malden
Robinson, Roswell Raymond	. . .	84 Linden avenue, Malden
Roby, Austin H.	. . .	105 Washington street, Malden
Rood, John F.	. . .	Malden
Ross, Alexander S.	. . .	38 Woodland road, Malden
Rowe, Miss Edith Owen	. . .	149 Walnut street, Malden
Ryder, Mrs. Gertrude Yale	. . .	321 Pleasant street, Malden
Ryder, Dr. Godfrey	. . .	321 Pleasant street, Malden
Shove, Francis A.	. . .	205 Mountain avenue, Malden
Shumway, Franklin P.	. . .	25 Bellevue avenue, Melrose
Siner, Mrs. James B.	. . .	156 Hawthorne street, Malden
Smith, George E.	. . .	Swampscott
Snow, William Brown	. . .	79 Dexter street, Malden
Sprague, Mrs. Emeline M.	. . .	84 Salem street, Malden
Sprague, Phineas Warren,	471	Commonwealth avenue, Boston
Starbird, Louis D.	. . .	213 Mountain avenue, Malden
Stevens, Dr. Andrew Jackson	. . .	599 Main street, Malden
Stover, Col. Willis W.	. . .	100 Waverly street, Everett
Swett, J. Parker,	Highland ter., cor.	Ridgewood road, Malden
Sullivan, Mrs. K. T.	. . .	87 Cedar street, Malden
Tredick, C. Morris	. . .	36 Alpine street, Malden
Turner, Alfred Rogers	. . .	200 Broadway, Paterson, N. J.
Turner, Mrs. Mary Greenleaf	. . .	1 Ridgewood road, Malden
Turner, William G. A.	. . .	1 Ridgewood road, Malden
Upham, Henry W.	. . .	285 Clifton street, Malden
Upham, Mrs. Henry W.	. . .	285 Clifton street, Malden
Upton, Eugene Charles	. . .	55 Dexter street, Malden
Walker, Mrs. Annie Dexter	. . .	16 Alpine street, Malden
Walker, Arthur W.	. . .	16 Alpine street, Malden
Walker, Mrs. Clara Isabel	. . .	74 Dexter street, Malden
Walker, Hugh L.	. . .	14 Newhall street, Malden

Warren, Charles G.	. . .	677 Main street, Malden
Watkins, Walter Kendall	. .	47 Hillside avenue, Malden
Wellman, Mrs. Jennie Louise	. .	193 Clifton street, Malden
Wellman, Arthur Holbrook	. .	193 Clifton street, Malden
Welsh, Willard	. . .	60 Greenleaf street, Malden
Wentworth, Dr. Lowell F.	. .	19 Bartlett street, Melrose
White, Clinton	. . .	106 Bellevue avenue, Melrose
Whittemore, Edgar Augustus	. .	2 Woodland road, Malden
Wiggin, Joseph	. . .	55 Clarendon street, Malden
Wightman, J. Lewis	. .	245 Mountain avenue, Malden
Wingate, Edward Lawrence	. .	85 Dexter street, Malden
Winship, Addison L.	. . .	65 Laurel street, Melrose
Winship, William Henry	. .	209 Maple street, Malden
Woodward, Frank Ernest	. .	Wellesley Hills

NECROLOGIES

FREDERICK N. JOSLIN.

Within two years, three members of the Malden Historical Society passed away who were natives of the town of Webster — Judge William Schofield, Mayor George L. Farrell and Frederick N. Joslin. The name of Joslin is familiar in the locality near Webster. The family originated in this country in Hingham, crossed Rhode Island or possibly the Blackstone Valley into Killingly, now Thompson, Connecticut, and from thence spread into Worcester County in Massachusetts. One of the landmarks of Webster is the Joslin House, for years kept by Mr. Joslin's father, as the father of Elisha Slade Converse and his fathers before him kept the Converse Tavern in the neighboring Thompson Parish in Killingly. Malden owes much to this region, for to the names mentioned above should be added that of Col. Charles L. Dean, our lamented former mayor and senator, born on Ashford, and for many years engaged in business in Thompson and Stafford Springs.

Mr. Joslin died October 19, 1914, after a long illness, at the age of 48 years. While well known in Malden, this fact was not due to his having been active in public or social life, but to his being the head of the great department store which has long borne his name. To this, until a few months before his death, he gave himself with an absolute devotion; he won success because he determined to deserve it, but he won it at the expense of his personal

comfort, his health and his life. Naturally retiring and unassuming, he did not lack public spirit, but his view of what public spirit meant in his case was to build for the people of Malden a trade center which should rival the great department houses of Boston, and this ambition he realized.

Mr. Joslin was educated in the public schools of Webster and in Phillips Andover Academy. His early dry goods experience was in the house of Coleman Mead and Company, where he was associated with Mr. L. B. Lewis, with whom he formed a partnership in 1891, the firm purchasing the dry goods store of G. E. Tufts, which has through their enterprise grown to be the largest of its class in the Metropolitan district, outside of Boston itself. He became active in the Board of Trade; was a director of the First National Bank, a trustee and a member of the investment committee of the Malden Savings Bank. In these positions, as well as in the conduct of his great business, he proved himself a substantial business man, and in every sense a good citizen. A large circle of friends and business associates deplored the breaking of his health and hoped for a recovery that was not to come.

With his family, he attended St. Paul's Episcopal church. He married Emma F. Evans of Malden March 7, 1894, who with a daughter, Freda, his mother, Mrs. Sarah A. Joslin and a sister, Mrs. Chester M. Elliott, both of Putnam, Conn., survive him.

JOSHUA HOWARD MILLETT.

Among the Mayflower descendants who have lived in Malden few have more truly honored their ancestry than Joshua Howard Millett, long a member of this Society,



JOSHUA H. MILLETT

who died at his home in this city October 14, 1914. Mr. Millett was a descendant in the eighth generation from Mary, daughter of James Chilton (who signed the Mayflower compact in the harbor of Provincetown and soon after died), the young woman who has for nearly three hundred years had the credit of being the first to step on Plymouth Rock. His father, Joshua Millett, belonged to that branch of the family of Thomas Millett of Gloucester which emigrated from Cape Ann to the District of Maine in early days. Thomas Millett appears to have settled first in Dorchester in 1633, later going to Gloucester, where he was for a time the preacher in the church at Cape Ann, then moving to Brookfield and returning to Gloucester to spend his last days. He lived at Kettle Cove, now the flourishing summer resort known as Magnolia, and one of his last known descendants was Judith Millett, who taught the older generation of Cape Ann their letters, and as the village schoolmistress, was wont to take her pupils to a beautiful oak grove for picnics — the grove, now sadly denuded of its magnificent oaks, having ever since borne the name of "Judy Millett's Parlor." Mr. Millett's mother was Sophronia Howard, sixth in line from John Howard, who joined the Plymouth Colony in 1643, and was one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater, his descendants, bearing either the name Howard or Hayward, being very numerous in the Old Colony, as well as in all parts of the country.

Mr. Millett was born in Cherryfield, Maine, March 17, 1842. He was educated in the public schools of Wayne, Maine, at Hebron Academy, and at Waterbury College (now Colby University), where he graduated in 1867, later being given the degree of A. M. Coming to Boston, he entered the law office of Judge Isaac F. Redfield, formerly

chief justice of the supreme court of Vermont, and a great authority and writer on legal subjects, whose associate was William A. Herrick. Like many another promising young man, he proved that the active work of the office was his best preparation for success, and on December 15, 1870, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, being admitted to the firm a year later. The partnership of Redfield, Herrick and Millett continued until the death of Judge Redfield in 1876, after which the practice was continued by his surviving partners. Mr. Millett's admission to the United States Supreme Court occurred in 1885; and Mr. Herrick dying the following year, he formed a partnership with Ralph W. Foster which continued to 1898.

Meanwhile, the business instincts which must have made him a most valuable counselor to clients interested in mercantile or manufacturing affairs, had led him to engage in several large enterprises, notable the Crosby Steam Gauge and Valve Company, of which he was president for nearly forty years. Becoming interested in politics, he represented Malden in the General Court in 1884 and 1885, being on the committee on mercantile affairs, and during his service interesting himself particularly in the pilotage laws of the State, which still bear evidence of his painstaking efforts for their modification and improvement. The committee gave fourteen hearings, and the bill, drafted by Mr. Millett, was passed with very slight amendment. As was appropriate, he also served on the judiciary committee and the committee on metropolitan police.

Mr. Millett married Rosina M. Tredick June 19, 1867, and soon after came to Malden, making his home on Parker street. From his coming, he interested himself in the social and corporate affairs of the town and city. For

five years he was a member of the school committee, and he was also a trustee of the public library and the park commission. He was chairman of the sub-committee that framed the city charter, and doubtless, had he shown any disposition to actively push his candidacy, his name would have been enrolled as one of our earliest mayors. Mr. Millett's qualities were substantial rather than spectacular, but his sterling character and reliability made him constantly sought for service on important committees and commissions, and as the guiding spirit in large enterprises. At the time of his death he was president of the Malden Home for Aged Persons, of which he was a charter member. He was a member of Malden Lodge of Masons, of Beausant Commandery of Knights Templar, the Massachusetts Bar Association and the B. K. E. of Colby University. His widow, a son, Charles Howard Millett and a daughter, Mrs. Alfred B. Carhart of Winchester, survive him.

Mr. Millett had an interesting Revolutionary ancestry. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Society Sons of the American Revolution, 25 April, 1889 — six days after the organization of the aforesaid society. His record: "The son of Joshua and Sophronia (Howard) Miller, grandson John and Sally Millet; great grandson of Thomas and Eunice Millet. His great grandfather, Thomas Millet, joined the army at Cambridge about June 1, 1775, from Gloucester, Mass., and remained with it until after the battle of Trenton, December, 1776; then after his return shipped as a marine on board the Continental ship, Hancock, Capt. Manly, April, 1777; was captured by the British and after varied experiences was exchanged, September, 1778. He died in 1823, a pensioner.

WELLINGTON PHILLIPS.

America owes much to the Phillips family. Beginning with Rev. George Phillips, the first pastor of the Watertown church and on through his descendants, the founders of Phillips Exeter and Phillips Andover academies, and the Andover Theological Seminary, John Phillips, the first mayor of Boston, and his son, Wendell Phillips, and Bishop Phillips Brooks, all have honored the name. The subject of this sketch, Wellington Phillips, belonged to a branch of the family which established itself in the District of Maine, and he was born in Norrigewock, in 1855, being educated in the public schools of that town and in North Anson Academy. He came to Boston in 1872, entering the clothing business at Old Oak Hall, in North street. Thirteen years later he established the tailoring firm of Bartel & Phillips. While in Oak Hall he was given important positions, being in charge of contract work for military and other uniforms, and similar duties.

Mr. Phillips was an active, pushing man, and one who made many friends and thoroughly enjoyed his membership in the large number of organizations to which he belonged. He saw a good deal of service in the City Government. For a time he served Ward One as a member of the Common Council, and later, having moved into Ward Four, he was returned to the Common Council for that constituency. He was a good debater, and constantly participated in the discussions of that body, as well as those of the Malden Deliberative Assembly, of which he was long a member. He was active, also, in the Universalist church.

Among the organizations to which he belonged were Malden Lodge of Odd Fellows, being also a district deputy, Mount Vernon Lodge of Masons, the Fusileer Veterans, the



WELLINGTON PHILLIPS

Malden Club, the Melrose Chapter of the Eastern Star, of which he was a past patron, Middlesex Encampment, the Royal Arch Chapter, Canton Malden and the Maine Club.

Mr. Phillips married, November 7, 1889, Clara Savage, and besides her, left two daughters, Irene A. and Marion A., two sisters and two brothers.

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